Mark J Manary

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

174 papers	14,536 citations	57758 44 h-index	20961 115 g-index
176 all docs	176 docs citations	176 times ranked	17309 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Human gut microbiome viewed across age and geography. Nature, 2012, 486, 222-227.	27.8	6,247
2	Gut Microbiomes of Malawian Twin Pairs Discordant for Kwashiorkor. Science, 2013, 339, 548-554.	12.6	1,012
3	Gut bacteria that prevent growth impairments transmitted by microbiota from malnourished children. Science, 2016, 351, .	12.6	580
4	Phylogenetic Placement of Exact Amplicon Sequences Improves Associations with Clinical Information. MSystems, 2018, 3, .	3.8	376
5	Functional characterization of IgA-targeted bacterial taxa from undernourished Malawian children that produce diet-dependent enteropathy. Science Translational Medicine, 2015, 7, 276ra24.	12.4	280
6	Antibiotics as Part of the Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition. New England Journal of Medicine, 2013, 368, 425-435.	27.0	279
7	Gut DNA viromes of Malawian twins discordant for severe acute malnutrition. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 11941-11946.	7.1	262
8	Child Stunting is Associated with Low Circulating Essential Amino Acids. EBioMedicine, 2016, 6, 246-252.	6.1	225
9	Comparison of home-based therapy with ready-to-use therapeutic food with standard therapy in the treatment of malnourished Malawian children: a controlled, clinical effectiveness trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 81, 864-870.	4.7	217
10	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction and Growth Failure/Stunting in Global Child Health. Pediatrics, 2016, 138, .	2.1	184
11	Complementary Feeding With Fortified Spread and Incidence of Severe Stunting in 6- to 18-Month-Old Rural Malawians. JAMA Pediatrics, 2008, 162, 619.	3.0	127
12	Local Production and Provision of Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food (Rutf) Spread for the Treatment of Severe Childhood Malnutrition. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2006, 27, S83-S89.	1.4	123
13	Home-Based Treatment of Malnourished Malawian Children with Locally Produced or Imported Ready-to-Use Food. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2004, 39, 141-146.	1.8	121
14	Supplementary feeding with either ready-to-use fortified spread or corn-soy blend in wasted adults starting antiretroviral therapy in Malawi: randomised, investigator blinded, controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2009, 338, b1867-b1867.	2.3	110
15	Supplementary Feeding with Fortified Spreads Results in Higher Recovery Rates Than with a Corn/Soy Blend in Moderately Wasted Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2009, 139, 773-778.	2.9	98
16	Children Consuming Cassava as a Staple Food are at Risk for Inadequate Zinc, Iron, and Vitamin A Intake. Plant Foods for Human Nutrition, 2010, 65, 64-70.	3.2	97
17	Abnormal Gut Integrity Is Associated With Reduced Linear Growth in Rural Malawian Children. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2012, 55, 747-750.	1.8	93
18	Children Successfully Treated for Moderate Acute Malnutrition Remain at Risk for Malnutrition and Death in the Subsequent Year after Recovery. Journal of Nutrition, 2013, 143, 215-220.	2.9	88

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19	A large-scale operational study of home-based therapy with ready-to-use therapeutic food in childhood malnutrition in Malawi. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2007, 3, 206-215.	3.0	87
20	Growth and Change in Blood Haemoglobin Concentration Among Underweight Malawian Infants Receiving Fortified Spreads for 12 Weeks. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2006, 43, 525-532.	1.8	83
21	A novel fortified blended flour, corn-soy blend â€˜plus-plus,â€™ is not inferior to lipid-based ready-to-use supplementary foods for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in Malawian children. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2012, 95, 212-219.	4.7	83
22	Effect of LactobacillusGG on intestinal integrity in Malawian children at risk of tropical enteropathy. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 1040-1045.	4.7	81
23	Effect of complementary feeding with lipidâ€based nutrient supplements and cornâ€“soy blend on the incidence of stunting and linear growth among 6â€‰to 18â€‰monthâ€old infants and children in rural <scp>M</scp>alawi. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2015, 11, 132-143.	3.0	79
24	Severe and Moderate Acute Malnutrition Can Be Successfully Managed with an Integrated Protocol in Sierra Leone. Journal of Nutrition, 2015, 145, 2604-2609.	2.9	78
25	Management of acute moderate and severe childhood malnutrition. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2008, 337, a2180-a2180.	2.3	77
26	Dietary Phytate Reduction Improves Zinc Absorption in Malawian Children Recovering from Tuberculosis but Not in Well Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2000, 130, 2959-2964.	2.9	74
27	Postintervention growth of Malawian children who received 12-mo dietary complementation with a lipid-based nutrient supplement or maize-soy flour. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2009, 89, 382-390.	4.7	72
28	A Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial of Rifaximin, a Nonabsorbable Antibiotic, in the Treatment of Tropical Enteropathy. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2009, 104, 2326-2333.	0.4	72
29	Consuming cassava as a staple food places children 2-5 years old at risk for inadequate protein intake, an observational study in Kenya and Nigeria. Nutrition Journal, 2010, 9, 9.	3.4	72
30	Management of severe acute malnutrition in low-income and middle-income countries. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2015, 100, 283-287.	1.9	70
31	Supplementary Feeding of Underweight, Stunted Malawian Children With a Ready-To-Use Food. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2004, 38, 152-158.	1.8	69
32	Antioxidant supplementation for the prevention of kwashiorkor in Malawian children: randomised, double blind, placebo controlled trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 330, 1109.	2.3	66
33	Relapse after severe acute malnutrition: A systematic literature review and secondary data analysis. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2019, 15, e12702.	3.0	64
34	Perturbed Zinc Homeostasis in Rural 3â€“5-y-Old Malawian Children Is Associated With Abnormalities in Intestinal Permeability Attributed to Tropical Enteropathy. Pediatric Research, 2010, 67, 671-675.	2.3	62
35	Zinc homeostasis in Malawian children consuming a high-phytate, maize-based diet. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2002, 75, 1057-1061.	4.7	59
36	Metabolomic Changes in Serum of Children with Different Clinical Diagnoses of Malnutrition. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 2436-2444.	2.9	59

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37	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction Includes a Broad Spectrum ofÂInflammatory Responses and Epithelial Repair Processes. Cellular and Molecular Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2016, 2, 158-174.e1.	4.5	58
38	A Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food Containing 10% Milk Is Less Effective Than One with 25% Milk in the Treatment of Severely Malnourished Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 140, 2248-2252.	2.9	56
39	Low mid-upper arm circumference identifies children with a high risk of death who should be the priority target for treatment. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	1.6	56
40	An Energy-Dense Complementary Food Is Associated with a Modest Increase in Weight Gain When Compared with a Fortified Porridge in Malawian Children Aged 6â€“18 Months. Journal of Nutrition, 2008, 138, 593-598.	2.9	55
41	Including whey protein and whey permeate in ready-to-use supplementary food improves recovery rates in children with moderate acute malnutrition: a randomized, double-blind clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 926-933.	4.7	54
42	The effect of dietary resistant starch type 2 on the microbiota and markers of gut inflammation in rural Malawi children. Microbiome, 2015, 3, 37.	11.1	53
43	Breast Milk Intake Is Not Reduced More by the Introduction of Energy Dense Complementary Food than by Typical Infant Porridge. Journal of Nutrition, 2007, 137, 1828-1833.	2.9	52
44	Acceptability of three novel lipid-based nutrient supplements among Malawian infants and their caregivers. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2011, 7, 368-377.	3.0	51
45	The duration of diarrhea and fever is associated with growth faltering in rural Malawian children aged 6-18 months. Nutrition Journal, 2011, 10, 25.	3.4	45
46	Perspective: The Potential Role of Essential Amino Acids and the Mechanistic Target of Rapamycin Complex 1 (mTORC1) Pathway in the Pathogenesis of Child Stunting. Advances in Nutrition, 2016, 7, 853-865.	6.4	44
47	Metabolic alterations in children with environmental enteric dysfunction. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 28009.	3.3	43
48	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction is Associated with Carnitine Deficiency and Altered Fatty Acid Oxidation. EBioMedicine, 2017, 17, 57-66.	6.1	42
49	Consumption of Animal-Source Protein is Associated with Improved Height-for-Age z Scores in Rural Malawian Children Aged 12â€“36 Months. Nutrients, 2019, 11, 480.	4.1	42
50	Multiple Micronutrient Supplementation Transiently Ameliorates Environmental Enteropathy in Malawian Children Aged 12â€“35 Months in a Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 2059-2065.	2.9	41
51	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction and the Fecal Microbiota in Malawian Children. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 473-476.	1.4	41
52	The Relevance of the Colon to Zinc Nutrition. Nutrients, 2015, 7, 572-583.	4.1	40
53	New insights into environmental enteric dysfunction. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2016, 101, 741-744.	1.9	40
54	Developmental outcomes among 18â€•monthâ€•old Malawians after a year of complementary feeding with lipidâ€•based nutrient supplements or cornâ€•soy flour. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2012, 8, 239-248.	3.0	39

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55	Use of Mid-Upper Arm Circumference by Novel Community Platforms to Detect, Diagnose, and Treat Severe Acute Malnutrition in Children: A Systematic Review. Global Health, Science and Practice, 2018, 6, 552-564.	1.7	39
56	Common beans and cowpeas as complementary foods to reduce environmental enteric dysfunction and stunting in Malawian children: study protocol for two randomized controlled trials. Trials, 2015, 16, 520.	1.6	37
57	The association of serum choline with linear growth failure in young children from rural Malawi. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 104, 191-197.	4.7	36
58	EB 2017 Article: Interpretation of the lactulose:mannitol test in rural Malawian children at risk for perturbations in intestinal permeability. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2018, 243, 677-683.	2.4	36
59	Zinc or Albendazole Attenuates the Progression of Environmental Enteropathy: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Clinical Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2014, 12, 1507-1513.e1.	4.4	35
60	Developing Food Supplements for Moderately Malnourished Children: Lessons Learned from Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2015, 36, S53-S58.	1.4	35
61	How maternal malnutrition affects linear growth and development in the offspring. Molecular and Cellular Endocrinology, 2016, 435, 40-47.	3.2	35
62	Cortisol and its action on the glucocorticoid receptor in malnutrition and acute infection. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2006, 55, 550-554.	3.4	34
63	A Combined Intervention of Zinc, Multiple Micronutrients, and Albendazole Does Not Ameliorate Environmental Enteric Dysfunction or Stunting in Rural Malawian Children in a Double-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 97-103.	2.9	34
64	A simplified, combined protocol versus standard treatment for acute malnutrition in children 6â€“59 months (ComPAS trial): A cluster-randomized controlled non-inferiority trial in Kenya and South Sudan. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003192.	8.4	34
65	Home-based therapy for oedematous malnutrition with ready-to-use therapeutic food. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2006, 95, 1012-1015.	1.5	33
66	Supplementary feeding with fortified spread among moderately underweight 6â€“18â€monthâ€old rural Malawian children. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2009, 5, 159-170.	3.0	33
67	Highâ€Oleic Readyâ€toâ€Use Therapeutic Food Maintains Docosahexaenoic Acid Status in Severe Malnutrition. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2015, 61, 138-143.	1.8	33
68	Complementary feeding with cowpea reduces growth faltering in rural Malawian infants: a blind, randomized controlled clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 1500-1507.	4.7	33
69	Zinc deficiency in children with environmental enteropathyâ€”development of new strategies: report from an expert workshop. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 1198-1207.	4.7	31
70	Acceptability of locally produced readyâ€toâ€use therapeutic foods in Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan and India. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2017, 13, .	3.0	31
71	The Use of Home-Based Therapy with Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food to Treat Malnutrition in a Rural Area during a Food Crisis. Journal of the American Dietetic Association, 2009, 109, 464-467.	1.1	30
72	A comprehensive linear programming tool to optimize formulations of ready-to-use therapeutic foods: an application to Ethiopia. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 1551-1558.	4.7	30

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73	Children with Poor Linear Growth Are at Risk for Repeated Relapse to Wasting after Recovery from Moderate Acute Malnutrition. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 974-979.	2.9	30
74	Co-occurrence of Campylobacter Species in Children From Eastern Ethiopia, and Their Association With Environmental Enteric Dysfunction, Diarrhea, and Host Microbiome. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 99.	2.7	30
75	Whole-Body Leucine Kinetics and the Acute Phase Response during Acute Infection in Marasmic Malawian Children. Pediatric Research, 2004, 55, 940-946.	2.3	29
76	A Prospective Assessment of Food and Nutrient Intake in a Population of Malawian Children at Risk for Kwashiorkor. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2007, 44, 487-493.	1.8	28
77	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction Is Associated With Poor Linear Growth and Can Be Identified by Host Fecal mRNAs. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2016, 63, 453-459.	1.8	27
78	Antibiotics as part of the management of severe acute malnutrition. Malawi Medical Journal, 2016, 28, 123-130.	0.6	27
79	Animal source foods, rich in essential amino acids, are important for linear growth and development of young children in lowâ€and middleâ€income countries. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2022, 18, e13264.	3.0	26
80	Community-based dietary phytate reduction and its effect on iron status in Malawian children. Annals of Tropical Paediatrics, 2002, 22, 133-136.	1.0	25
81	Nutritional status of Malawian adults on antiretroviral therapy 1â€ƒyear after supplementary feeding in the first 3â€ƒmonths of therapy. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 1059-1063.	2.3	25
82	Investigation of Food Acceptability and Feeding Practices forÂLipid Nutrient Supplements and Blended Flours Used toÂTreat Moderate Malnutrition. Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior, 2013, 45, 258-263.	0.7	25
83	Protein Quality and Growth in Malnourished Children. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2016, 37, S29-S36.	1.4	25
84	Effect of a package of health and nutrition services on sustained recovery in children after moderate acute malnutrition and factors related to sustaining recovery: a cluster-randomized trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 657-666.	4.7	25
85	Combined Protocol for Acute Malnutrition Study (ComPAS) in rural South Sudan and urban Kenya: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 251.	1.6	25
86	Additional Common Bean in the Diet of Malawian Children Does Not Affect Linear Growth, but Reduces Intestinal Permeability. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 267-274.	2.9	25
87	Balancing omega-6 and omega-3 fatty acids in ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTF). BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 117.	5.5	24
88	Low serum Ï‰-3 and Ï‰-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids and other metabolites are associated with poor linear growth in young children from rural Malawi. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 1490-1499.	4.7	24
89	Alternative Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food Yields Less Recovery Than the Standard for Treating Acute Malnutrition in Children From Ghana. Global Health, Science and Practice, 2019, 7, 203-214.	1.7	24
90	Edematous severe acute malnutrition is characterized by hypomethylation of DNA. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 5791.	12.8	23

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91	Extending Supplementary Feeding for Children Younger Than 5 Years With Moderate Acute Malnutrition Leads to Lower Relapse Rates. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2015, 60, 544-549.	1.8	22
92	Campylobacter Colonization, Environmental Enteric Dysfunction, Stunting, and Associated Risk Factors Among Young Children in Rural Ethiopia: A Cross-Sectional Study From the Campylobacter Genomics and Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (CAGED) Project. Frontiers in Public Health, 2020, 8, 615793.	2.7	21
93	The quality of the diet in Malawian children with kwashiorkor and marasmus. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2006, 2, 114-122.	3.0	20
94	Droplet digital PCR quantifies host inflammatory transcripts in feces reliably and reproducibly. Cellular Immunology, 2016, 303, 43-49.	3.0	19
95	Environmental Enteric Dysfunction Is Associated With Altered Bile Acid Metabolism. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2017, 64, 536-540.	1.8	19
96	Growth velocity in children with Environmental Enteric Dysfunction is associated with specific bacterial and viral taxa of the gastrointestinal tract in Malawian children. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008387.	3.0	19
97	Evaluation of the routine use of amoxicillin as part of the home-based treatment of severe acute malnutrition. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, no-no.	2.3	18
98	Detection of Lowâ€concentration Host mRNA Transcripts in Malawian Children at Risk for Environmental Enteropathy. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2013, 56, 66-71.	1.8	18
99	New Insights into the Pathogenesis and Treatment of Malnutrition. Gastroenterology Clinics of North America, 2018, 47, 813-827.	2.2	18
100	Milk Powder Added to a School Meal Increases Cognitive Test Scores in Ghanaian Children. Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 148, 1177-1184.	2.9	18
101	Supplementation With Lactoferrin and Lysozyme Ameliorates Environmental Enteric Dysfunction: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial. American Journal of Gastroenterology, 2019, 114, 671-678.	0.4	18
102	Acute malnutrition recovery energy requirements based on mid-upper arm circumference: Secondary analysis of feeding program data from 5 countries, Combined Protocol for Acute Malnutrition Study (ComPAS) Stage 1. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0230452.	2.5	18
103	Viewpoint: part 3:Kwashiorkor: more hypothesis testing is needed to understand the aetiology of oedema. Malawi Medical Journal, 2009, 21, 106-7.	0.6	17
104	Statoviruses, A novel taxon of RNA viruses present in the gastrointestinal tracts of diverse mammals. Virology, 2017, 504, 36-44.	2.4	16
105	Trial of ready-to-use supplemental food and corn-soy blend in pregnant Malawian women with moderate malnutrition: a randomized controlled clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2017, 106, 1062-1069.	4.7	16
106	Effect of cowpea flour processing on the chemical properties and acceptability of a novel cowpea blended maize porridge. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0200418.	2.5	16
107	Treatment of severe acute malnutrition with oat or standard ready-to-use therapeutic food: a triple-blind, randomised controlled clinical trial. Gut, 2020, 69, 2143-2149.	12.1	16
108	The effect of bovine colostrum/egg supplementation compared with corn/soy flour in young Malawian children: a randomized, controlled clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 420-427.	4.7	16

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109	Antigenuria in healthy Papua New Guinean children with nasalHaemophilus influenzaetype b carriage. Annals of Tropical Paediatrics, 1993, 13, 385-389.	1.0	15
110	The Nutrient and Metabolite Profile of 3 Complementary Legume Foods with Potential to Improve Gut Health in Rural Malawian Children. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2017, 1, e001610.	0.3	15
111	Choline Supplementation Prevents a Hallmark Disturbance of Kwashiorkor in Weanling Mice Fed a Maize Vegetable Diet: Hepatic Steatosis of Undernutrition. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 653.	4.1	15
112	A novel intervention combining supplementary food and infection control measures to improve birth outcomes in undernourished pregnant women in Sierra Leone: A randomized, controlled clinical effectiveness trial. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003618.	8.4	15
113	Supplementary feeding in the care of the wasted HIV infected patient. Malawi Medical Journal, 2010, 22, 46-8.	0.6	14
114	Review of the safety and efficacy of vitamin A supplementation in the treatment of children with severe acute malnutrition. Nutrition Journal, 2013, 12, 125.	3.4	14
115	Lipid-Based Nutrient Supplements Do Not Affect the Risk of Malaria or Respiratory Morbidity in 6- to 18-Month-Old Malawian Children in a Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2014, 144, 1835-1842.	2.9	14
116	Providing lipidâ€based nutrient supplements does not affect developmental milestones among <scp>M</scp>alawian children. Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics, 2014, 103, e17-26.	1.5	14
117	Plasma endotoxin core antibody concentration and linear growth are unrelated in rural Malawian children aged 2â€“5Âyears. BMC Research Notes, 2015, 8, 258.	1.4	14
118	Low linoleic acid foods with added DHA given to Malawian children with severe acute malnutrition improve cognition: a randomized, triple-blinded, controlled clinical trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2022, 115, 1322-1333.	4.7	14
119	Plasma Urea Appearance Rate Is Lower When Children with Kwashiorkor and Infection Are Fed Egg White-Tryptophan Rather than Milk Protein. Journal of Nutrition, 2000, 130, 183-188.	2.9	13
120	Increased Exclusivity of Breastfeeding Associated with Reduced Gut Inflammation in Infants. Breastfeeding Medicine, 2015, 10, 488-492.	1.7	13
121	A guide for authors and readers of the American Society for Nutrition Journals on the proper use of P values and strategies that promote transparency and improve research reproducibility. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 1280-1285.	4.7	13
122	Treating high-risk moderate acute malnutrition using therapeutic food compared with nutrition counseling (Hi-MAM Study): a cluster-randomized controlled trial. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 955-964.	4.7	12
123	Effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of 4 supplementary foods for treating moderate acute malnutrition: results from a cluster-randomized intervention trial in Sierra Leone. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 114, 973-985.	4.7	12
124	Ready-to-Use Foods for Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition: Considerations for Scaling up Production and Use in Programs. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2015, 36, S59-S64.	1.4	11
125	Preferences for food and nutritional supplements among adult people living with HIV in Malawi. Public Health Nutrition, 2016, 19, 693-702.	2.2	11
126	Household-level factors associated with relapse following discharge from treatment for moderate acute malnutrition. British Journal of Nutrition, 2018, 119, 1039-1046.	2.3	10

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127	The effect of legume supplementation on the gut microbiota in rural Malawian infants aged 6 to 12 months. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 111, 884-892.	4.7	10
128	Lactoferrin and lysozyme to reduce environmental enteric dysfunction and stunting in Malawian children: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2017, 18, 523.	1.6	9
129	Relapse and regression to severe wasting in children under 5 years: A theoretical framework. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2021, 17, e13107.	3.0	9
130	Inadequate Dietary Protein Intake: When Does it Occur and What are the Consequences?. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2013, 34, 247-248.	1.4	8
131	Home-based therapy for severe acute malnutrition with ready-to-use food. Paediatrics and International Child Health, 2014, 34, 266-270.	1.0	8
132	Collaboration among sectors to increase pulse consumption. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2017, 1392, 3-5.	3.8	8
133	A roadmap to reduce stunting. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 112, 773S-776S.	4.7	8
134	One-carbon metabolism in children with marasmus and kwashiorkor. EBioMedicine, 2022, 75, 103791.	6.1	8
135	A Reduced Phytate Diet Does Not Reduce Endogenous Fecal Zinc in Children on a Habitual Highâ€Phytate Diet. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2010, 51, 678-679.	1.8	7
136	The devil is in the details. Nutrition Reviews, 2011, 69, 116-117.	5.8	7
137	Resistant starch does not affect zinc homeostasis in rural Malawian children. Journal of Trace Elements in Medicine and Biology, 2015, 30, 43-48.	3.0	7
138	Adolescent pregnancy and nutrition: a subgroup analysis from the Mamachiponde study in Malawi. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2018, 1416, 140-146.	3.8	7
139	Effect of Nutritional Interventions on Micronutrient Status in Pregnant Malawian Women with Moderate Malnutrition: A Randomized, Controlled Trial. Nutrients, 2018, 10, 879.	4.1	7
140	Circulating Insulin-Like Growth Factor-1 Is Positively Associated with Growth and Cognition in 6- to 9-Year-Old Schoolchildren from Ghana. Journal of Nutrition, 2020, 150, 1405-1412.	2.9	7
141	Urea production and leucine oxidation in malnourished children with and without acute infection. Metabolism: Clinical and Experimental, 2002, 51, 1418-1422.	3.4	6
142	Sufficient Protein Quality of Food Aid Varies with the Physiologic Status of Recipients. Journal of Nutrition, 2017, 147, 277-280.	2.9	6
143	Use of a novel supplementary food and measures to control inflammation in malnourished pregnant women in Sierra Leone to improve birth outcomes: study protocol for a prospective, randomized, controlled clinical effectiveness trial. BMC Nutrition, 2018, 4, 15.	1.6	6
144	Detection and interpretation of fecal host mRNA in rural Malawian infants aged 6â€“12 months at risk for environmental enteric dysfunction. Experimental Biology and Medicine, 2018, 243, 985-989.	2.4	6

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145	Effect of Native and Acetylated Dietary Resistant Starches on Intestinal Fermentative Capacity of Normal and Stunted Children in Southern India. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 3922.	2.6	6
146	Development of Acute Malnutrition Despite Nutritional Supplementation in Malawi. Journal of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Nutrition, 2019, 68, 734-737.	1.8	6
147	Reducing Oil Separation in Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food. Foods, 2020, 9, 706.	4.3	6
148	Role of Optimized Plant Protein Combinations as a Low-Cost Alternative to Dairy Ingredients in Foods for Prevention and Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition and Severe Acute Malnutrition. Nestle Nutrition Institute Workshop Series, 2020, 93, 111-120.	0.1	6
149	Biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction are differently associated with recovery and growth among children with moderate acute malnutrition in Sierra Leone. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2021, 113, 1556-1564.	4.7	6
150	Effect of emulsifier and viscosity on oil separation in ready-to-use therapeutic food. International Journal of Food Sciences and Nutrition, 2015, 66, 642-648.	2.8	5
151	Serum Citrulline does not Predict Stunting or Environmental Enteric Dysfunction in Tanzanian and Malawian Infants. FASEB Journal, 2015, 29, 403.5.	0.5	5
152	Protein Source and Quality in Therapeutic Foods Affect the Immune Response and Outcome in Severe Acute Malnutrition. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2013, 34, 254-256.	1.4	4
153	Drug-development concepts as guides for optimizing clinical trials of supplemental zinc for populations at risk of deficiency or diarrhea. Nutrition Reviews, 2017, 75, 147-162.	5.8	4
154	Serum Amino Acid Concentrations in Infants from Malawi are Associated with Linear Growth. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2019, 3, nzz100.	0.3	4
155	An Optimized Dose of Therapeutic Feeding Results in Noninferior Growth in Midupper Arm Circumference Compared with a Standard Dose in Children in Sierra Leone Recovering from Acute Malnutrition. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2021, 5, nzab007.	0.3	4
156	Ready-to-Use Supplemental Food for Nutritional Supplementation in Cystic Fibrosis. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2019, 3, nzz016.	0.3	3
157	Protein quality in readyâ€toâ€use supplementary foods for moderate wasting. Maternal and Child Nutrition, 2020, 16, e13019.	3.0	3
158	Protein source and quality in therapeutic foods affect the immune response and outcome in severe acute malnutrition. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2013, 34, 256-8.	1.4	3
159	Community-based management of acute malnutrition for infants under 6 months of age is safe and effective: analysis of operational data. Public Health Nutrition, 2023, 26, 246-255.	2.2	3
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