

[14] GHOLAMPOUR Z, HOSSEININASAB M, KHADEMI G, et al. Assessment of nutritional status based on STRONGkids tool in Iranian hospitalized children[J]. Int J Child Health Nutr, 2015, 4:61.

[15] WONOPUTRIN, DJAIS J T, ROSALINA I. Validity of nutritional screening tools for hospitalized children [J]. Nutr Metab, Journal of Nutrition and Metabolism, 2014, 23, 1-6.

[16] 张慧文, 顾莺, 杨玉霞, 等. STAMP 量表筛选住院儿童营养风险的系统评价[J]. 护理学杂志, 2016, 31(7):85.

[17] CAO J, PENG L, LI R, et al. Nutrition risk screening and its clinical significance in hospitalized children[J]. Clin Nutr, 2014, 33(3):432-436.

[18] MCARTHY H, DIXON M, CRABREE I, et al. The development and evaluation of the screening tool for the assessment of malnutrition in paediatrics (STAMP) for use by healthcare staff[J]. J Hum Nutr Diet, 2012, 25(4): 311-318.

[19] 解红文, 孙娟, 董梅花, 等. STAMP 在呼吸道疾病住院患儿营养风险筛查中的应用[J]. 护理研究, 2015, 29(2):498-499.

[20] 谢周龙龙, 洪莉, 冯一等. 运用改良 STAMP 评分对 1201 例外科住院患儿进行营养风险评估及临床结局相关性分析[J]. 中华小儿外科杂志, 2012, 33(10):742-743.

[21] GERASIMIDIS K, KEANE O, MACLEOD I, et al. A four-stage evaluation of the paediatric Yorkhill malnutrition score in a tertiary paediatric hospital and a district general hospital[J]. British Journal of Nutrition, 2010, 104(5):751-756.

[22] GERASIMIDIS K, MACLEOD I, MACLEAN A, et al. Performance of the novel paediatric Yorkhill malnutrition score (PYMS) in hospital practice[J]. Clinical Nutrition, 2011, 30(4):430-435.

[23] VERMILYEA S, SLICKER J, EI-CHAMMAS K, et al. Subjective global nutritional assessment in critically ill children[J]. Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition, 2013, 37(5), 659-666.

[24] SERMET-GAUDELUS I, POISON-SALOMON A S, COLOMB V, et al. Simple paediatric nutritional risk score to identify children at risk of malnutrition[J]. The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2000, 72(1):64-70.

[25] TEIXEIRA A F. Nutritional screening in hospitalized pediatric patients: a systematic review[J]. Jornal de Pediatria, 2016, 92(4):343-352.

[本文编辑: 郑志惠]

• 编读往来 •

通信作者的职责

通信作者是课题负责人,也是文章和研究的联系人,在论文投稿、修改直至发表的整个过程中,一切的联络工作均由其负责。通信作者掌握课题的经费,负责科研的设计以及文章的书写和质量把关,确保文章的真实性和科学性,是该论文的责任承担者。相对第一作者而言,通信作者具有更高的学术地位和专业水平,在该项科研中以第一作者的指导老师或重要辅导专家的身份为其提供帮助。对一篇科技论文来说,通信作者与第一作者所做的贡献是并列的,均为该文章最重要的作者。

[本刊编辑部]