John D Clemens

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Evidence for several waves of global transmission in the seventh cholera pandemic. Nature, 2011, 477, 462-465.	27.8	649
2	Trial of Calcium to Prevent Preeclampsia. New England Journal of Medicine, 1997, 337, 69-77.	27.0	568
3	a study of typhoid fever in five Asian countries: disease burden and implications for controls. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2008, 86, 260-268.	3.3	494
4	Looking beyond COVID-19 vaccine phase 3 trials. Nature Medicine, 2021, 27, 205-211.	30.7	473
5	Typhoid fever in children aged less than 5 years. Lancet, The, 1999, 354, 734-737.	13.7	362
6	Cholera. Lancet, The, 2017, 390, 1539-1549.	13.7	314
7	Herd immunity conferred by killed oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: a reanalysis. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 44-49.	13.7	299
8	Effectiveness of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination in Beira, Mozambique. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 757-767.	27.0	258
9	Efficacy and safety of a modified killed-whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in India: an interim analysis of a cluster-randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 374, 1694-1702.	13.7	227
10	Incidence of invasive salmonella disease in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicentre population-based surveillance study. The Lancet Global Health, 2017, 5, e310-e323.	6.3	223
11	Antimicrobial Drug Resistance of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi in Asia and Molecular Mechanism of Reduced Susceptibility to the Fluoroquinolones. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2007, 51, 4315-4323.	3.2	203
12	5 year efficacy of a bivalent killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Kolkata, India: a cluster-randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2013, 13, 1050-1056.	9.1	201
13	A Controlled Evaluation of the Risk of Bacterial Endocarditis in Persons with Mitral-Valve Prolapse. New England Journal of Medicine, 1982, 307, 776-781.	27.0	199
14	A Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Trial of Vi Typhoid Vaccine in India. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 335-344.	27.0	199
15	Developing improved observational methods for evaluating therapeutic effectiveness. American Journal of Medicine, 1990, 89, 630-638.	1.5	197
16	The relationship between abnormal glucose tolerance and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy in healthy nulliparous women. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 1998, 179, 1032-1037.	1.3	189
17	<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A Rates, Asia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1764-1766.	4.3	173
18	Controlling Endemic Cholera with Oral Vaccines. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e336.	8.4	171

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19	AN EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION FOR ALTERING WATER-SANITATION BEHAVIORS TO REDUCE CHILDHOOD DIARRHEA IN URBAN BANGLADESH. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1987, 125, 292-301.	3.4	158
20	The High Burden of Cholera in Children: Comparison of Incidence from Endemic Areas in Asia and Africa. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e173.	3.0	150
21	Prostacyclin and Thromboxane Changes Predating Clinical Onset of Preeclampsia. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1999, 282, 356-62.	7.4	148
22	Efficacy of a Low-Cost, Inactivated Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine: Results from 3 Years of Follow-Up of a Randomized, Controlled Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1289.	3.0	137
23	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	27.0	134
24	BREAST FEEDING AS A DETERMINANT OF SEVERITY IN SHIGELLOSIS. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1986, 123, 710-720.	3.4	124
25	Maternal Serum Paraxanthine, a Caffeine Metabolite, and the Risk of Spontaneous Abortion. New England Journal of Medicine, 1999, 341, 1639-1644.	27.0	122
26	Level of Maternal IgG Anti–Group B Streptococcus Type III Antibody Correlated with Protection of Neonates against Earlyâ€Onset Disease Caused by This Pathogen. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2004, 190, 928-934.	4.0	120
27	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	13.7	120
28	Epidemiology of cholera. Vaccine, 2020, 38, A31-A40.	3.8	116
29	Level of Maternal Antibody Required to Protect Neonates against Earlyâ€Onset Disease Caused by Group B Streptococcus Type Ia: A Multicenter, Seroepidemiology Study. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2001, 184, 1022-1028.	4.0	107
30	Trend and disease burden of bacillary dysentery in China (1991-2000). Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2006, 84, 561-568.	3.3	107
31	Meeting Cholera's Challenge to Haiti and the World: A Joint Statement on Cholera Prevention and Care. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1145.	3.0	105
32	A quantitative assessment of pre-dental antibiotic prophylaxis for patients with mitral-valve prolapse. Journal of Chronic Diseases, 1984, 37, 531-544.	1.2	104
33	Cholera Outbreaks Caused by an Altered Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Biotype Strain Producing Classical Cholera Toxin B in Vietnam in 2007 to 2008. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2009, 47, 1568-1571.	3.9	104
34	Pandemic Serovars (O3:K6 and O4:K68) of Vibrio parahaemolyticus Associated with Diarrhea in Mozambique: Spread of the Pandemic into the African Continent. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 2559-2562.	3.9	102
35	Genomic analysis of the Mozambique strain of Vibrio cholerae O1 reveals the origin of El Tor strains carrying classical CTX prophage. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 5151-5156.	7.1	101
36	The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 5094.	12.8	98

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37	High Seroprevalence of Hepatitis A, B, C, and E Viruses in Residents in an Egyptian Village in the Nile Delta: A Pilot Study. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 54, 554-558.	1.4	94
38	Policymakers' views regarding the introduction of new-generation vaccines against typhoid fever, shigellosis and cholera in Asia. Vaccine, 2005, 23, 2762-2774.	3.8	93
39	Phenotypic Profiles of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Associated with Early Childhood Diarrhea in Rural Egypt. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2004, 42, 5588-5595.	3.9	87
40	The burden of diarrhoea, shigellosis, and cholera in North Jakarta, Indonesia: findings from 24 months surveillance. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2005, 5, 89.	2.9	83
41	The malaria and typhoid fever burden in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective community-based study. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 100, 725-733.	1.8	81
42	Long-term effectiveness against cholera of oral killed whole-cell vaccine produced in Vietnam. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4297-4303.	3.8	79
43	High Disease Burden of Diarrhea Due to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli among Rural Egyptian Infants and Young Children. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2003, 41, 4862-4864.	3.9	78
44	BREAST FEEDING AND THE RISK OF SEVERE CHOLERA IN RURAL BANGLADESHI CHILDREN. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 131, 400-411.	3.4	77
45	Protection by vaccination of children against typhoid fever with a Vi-tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine in urban Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2021, 398, 675-684.	13.7	77
46	Further evidence for association of hepatitis C infection with parenteral schistosomiasis treatment in Egypt. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2002, 2, 29.	2.9	75
47	Trial of calcium for preeclampsia prevention (CPEP): Rationale, design, and methods. Contemporary Clinical Trials, 1996, 17, 442-469.	1.9	74
48	Multilocus sequence typing (MLST) analysis of Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor isolates from Mozambique that harbour the classical CTX prophage. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2006, 55, 165-170.	1.8	74
49	Immune responses following one and two doses of the reformulated, bivalent, killed, whole-cell, oral cholera vaccine among adults and children in Kolkata, India: A randomized, placebo-controlled trial. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 6887-6893.	3.8	74
50	Invasive Salmonellosis among Children Admitted to a Rural Tanzanian Hospital and a Comparison with Previous Studies. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9244.	2.5	74
51	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	3.8	70
52	Efficacy of a single-dose regimen of inactivated whole-cell oral cholera vaccine: results from 2 years of follow-up of a randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 666-674.	9.1	69
53	Use of Oral Cholera Vaccines in an Outbreak in Vietnam: A Case Control Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1006.	3.0	68
54	Comparisons of predictors for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Kolkata, India. BMC Public Health, 2007, 7, 289.	2.9	67

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55	Oral Vaccines Against Cholera. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2011, 52, 1343-1349.	5.8	67
56	The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): Clinical, Diagnostic, and Epidemiological Methodologies. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S9-S16.	5.8	65
57	The Relationship Between Invasive Nontyphoidal <i>Salmonella</i> Disease, Other Bacterial Bloodstream Infections, and Malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S23-S31.	5.8	63
58	Association betweenHelicobacter pyloriInfection and Increased Risk of Typhoid Fever. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2002, 186, 1857-1860.	4.0	61
59	The Case for Reactive Mass Oral Cholera Vaccinations. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e952.	3.0	61
60	Serologic Correlates of Protection against EnterotoxigenicEscherichia coliDiarrhea. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2005, 191, 562-570.	4.0	60
61	Phenotypic Diversity of Enterotoxigenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> Strains from a Community-Based Study of Pediatric Diarrhea in Periurban Egypt. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 1999, 37, 2974-2978.	3.9	60
62	AN EDUCATIONAL INTERVENTION FOR ALTERING WATER-SANITATION BEHAVIORS TO REDUCE CHILDHOOD DIARRHEA IN URBAN BANGLADESH. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1987, 125, 284-292.	3.4	58
63	Feasibility of a mass vaccination campaign using a two-dose oral cholera vaccine in an urban cholera-endemic setting in Mozambiquea 7. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 4890-4895.	3.8	58
64	Effectiveness of Vi capsular polysaccharide typhoid vaccine among children: A cluster randomized trial in Karachi, Pakistan. Vaccine, 2012, 30, 5389-5395.	3.8	58
65	Mass Vaccination with a New, Less Expensive Oral Cholera Vaccine Using Public Health Infrastructure in India: The Odisha Model. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2629.	3.0	58
66	Maternal Serum Caffeine Metabolites and Small-for-Gestational Age Birth. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 32-37.	3.4	56
67	Costs of illness due to typhoid fever in an Indian urban slum community: implications for vaccination policy. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2004, 22, 304-10.	2.0	52
68	Serum Caffeine and Paraxanthine as Markers for Reported Caffeine Intake in Pregnancy. Annals of Epidemiology, 1998, 8, 107-111.	1.9	50
69	Assessing effects of cholera vaccination in the presence of interference. Biometrics, 2014, 70, 731-741.	1.4	50
70	Coverage and costs of mass immunization of an oral cholera vaccine in Vietnam. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2003, 21, 304-8.	2.0	48
71	Cholera vaccines for the developing world. Hum Vaccin, 2008, 4, 165-169.	2.4	45
72	Molecular Insights Into the Evolutionary Pathway of Vibrio cholerae O1 Atypical El Tor Variants. PLoS Pathogens, 2014, 10, e1004384.	4.7	45

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73	Multilocus variable-number tandem repeat analysis of Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor strains harbouring classical toxin B. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2010, 59, 763-769.	1.8	43
74	Safety of the Recombinant Cholera Toxin B Subunit, Killed Whole-Cell (rBS-WC) Oral Cholera Vaccine in Pregnancy. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1743.	3.0	41
75	Trends and disease burden of enteric fever in Guangxi province, China, 1994–2004. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2010, 88, 689-696.	3.3	40
76	The oral cholera vaccine Shancholâ,,¢ when stored at elevated temperatures maintains the safety and immunogenicity profile in Bangladeshi participants. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 1551-1558.	3.8	39
77	Genome Dynamics of Vibrio cholerae Isolates Linked to Seasonal Outbreaks of Cholera in Dhaka, Bangladesh. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	39
78	The Use of Typhoid Vaccines in Asia: The DOMI Experience. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2007, 45, S34-S38.	5.8	38
79	Vibrio cholerae Serogroup O139: Isolation from Cholera Patients and Asymptomatic Household Family Members in Bangladesh between 2013 and 2014. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004183.	3.0	38
80	Typhoid vaccination: the Asian experience. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2008, 7, 547-560.	4.4	37
81	The Surveillance for Enteric Fever in Asia Project (SEAP), Severe Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa (SETA), Surveillance of Enteric Fever in India (SEFI), and Strategic Typhoid Alliance Across Africa and Asia (STRATAA) Population-based Enteric Fever Studies: A Review of Methodological Similarities and Differences, Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, S102-S110.	5.8	36
82	A mass vaccination campaign targeting adults and children to prevent typhoid fever in Hechi; Expanding the use of Vi polysaccharide vaccine in Southeast China: A cluster-randomized trial. BMC Public Health, 2005, 5, 49.	2.9	34
83	Comparative safety of mRNA COVIDâ€19 vaccines to influenza vaccines: A pharmacovigilance analysis using WHO international database. Journal of Medical Virology, 2022, 94, 1085-1095.	5.0	34
84	Emergency deployment of oral cholera vaccine for the Rohingya in Bangladesh. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1877-1879.	13.7	32
85	Assessing the Impact of a Vi-polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine in Preventing Typhoid Infection Among Bangladeshi Children: A Protocol for a Phase IIIb Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 68, S74-S82.	5.8	32
86	A National Cholera Vaccine Stockpile — A New Humanitarian and Diplomatic Resource. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 363, 2279-2282.	27.0	31
87	Relationship between neighbourhood-level killed oral cholera vaccine coverage and protective efficacy: evidence for herd immunity. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 1044-1050.	1.9	30
88	Nonparticipation as a Determinant of Adverse Health Outcomes in a Field Trial of Oral Cholera Vaccines. American Journal of Epidemiology, 1992, 135, 865-874.	3.4	29
89	Rollback of Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Resistance to Chloramphenicol and Other Antimicrobials in Kolkata, India. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2005, 49, 1662-1663.	3.2	29
90	Enhanced disease surveillance through private health care sector in Pakistan: experience from a vaccine trial. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2004, 84, 72-77.	3.3	29

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91	A multiâ€country cluster randomized controlled effectiveness evaluation to accelerate the introduction of Vi polysaccharide typhoid vaccine in developing countries in Asia: rationale and design. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2005, 10, 1219-1228.	2.3	28
92	Is HIV infection associated with an increased risk for cholera? Findings from a case–control study in Mozambique. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 683-688.	2.3	28
93	Clinical, epidemiological, and spatial characteristics of Vibrio parahaemolyticus diarrhea and cholera in the urban slums of Kolkata, India. BMC Public Health, 2012, 12, 830.	2.9	28
94	Classification of hybrid and altered Vibrio cholerae strains by CTX prophage and RS1 element structure. Journal of Microbiology, 2009, 47, 783-788.	2.8	27
95	Population impact of Vi capsular polysaccharide vaccine. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2010, 9, 485-496.	4.4	27
96	Flexibility of Oral Cholera Vaccine Dosing—A Randomized Controlled Trial Measuring Immune Responses Following Alternative Vaccination Schedules in a Cholera Hyper-Endemic Zone. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003574.	3.0	27
97	A Multicountry Molecular Analysis of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi With Reduced Susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S42-S46.	5.8	27
98	Factors associated with reported diarrhoea episodes and treatment-seeking in an urban slum of Kolkata, India. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2004, 22, 130-8.	2.0	24
99	Lessons and implications from a mass immunization campaign in squatter settlements of Karachi, Pakistan: an experience from a cluster-randomized double-blinded vaccine trial [NCT00125047]. Trials, 2006, 7, 17.	1.6	23
100	Impact of adding hand-washing and water disinfection promotion to oral cholera vaccination on diarrhoea-associated hospitalization in Dhaka, Bangladesh: evidence from a cluster randomized control trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	1.9	23
101	The impact and cost-effectiveness of controlling cholera through the use of oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh: A disease modeling and economic analysis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006652.	3.0	23
102	Issues in the design and implementation of vaccine trials in less developed countries. Nature Reviews Drug Discovery, 2006, 5, 932-940.	46.4	22
103	Safety of the oral cholera vaccine in pregnancy: Retrospective findings from a subgroup following mass vaccination campaign in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 1538-1543.	3.8	22
104	Efficacy calculation in randomized trials: Global or local measures?. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 238-248.	3.3	21
105	A comparison of disease caused by Shigella and Campylobacter species: 24 months community based surveillance in 4 slums of Karachi, Pakistan. Journal of Infection and Public Health, 2011, 4, 12-21.	4.1	21
106	High-Resolution Genotyping of the Endemic Salmonella Typhi Population during a Vi (Typhoid) Vaccination Trial in Kolkata. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1490.	3.0	21
107	Characteristics of a pandemic clone of O3 : K6 and O4 : K68 Vibrio parahaemolyticus isolated in Beira Mozambique. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2008, 57, 1502-1507.	'1.8	20
108	Classical RS1 and environmental RS1 elements in Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor strains harbouring a tandem repeat of CTX prophage: revisiting Mozambique in 2005. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2010, 59, 302-308.	1.8	19

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109	Enteric fever burden in North Jakarta, Indonesia: a prospective, community-based study. Journal of Infection in Developing Countries, 2013, 7, 781-787.	1.2	19
110	Bloodstream Infections and Frequency of Pretreatment Associated With Age and Hospitalization Status in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 61, S372-S379.	5.8	19
111	Vaccines in the time of cholera. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2011, 108, 8529-8530.	7.1	18
112	An overview of cholera vaccines and their public health implications. Current Opinion in Pediatrics, 2012, 24, 85-91.	2.0	18
113	Variations of InvasiveSalmonellaInfections by Population Size in Asante Akim North Municipal, Ghana. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, S17-S22.	5.8	18
114	Immune Responses to Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Typhoid Vaccine in Children 2 to 16 Years Old in Karachi, Pakistan, and Kolkata, India. Vaccine Journal, 2014, 21, 661-666.	3.1	17
115	Strategy, Demand, Management, and Costs of an International Cholera Vaccine Stockpile. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2013, 208, S15-S22.	4.0	16
116	Is a Cholera Outbreak Preventable in Post-earthquake Nepal?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003961.	3.0	16
117	Multicountry Distribution and Characterization of Extended-spectrum β-Lactamase–associated Gram-negative Bacteria From Bloodstream Infections in Sub-Saharan Africa. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, S449-S458.	5.8	16
118	The role of epidemiology in the introduction of vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccines in Asia. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2004, 22, 240-5.	2.0	16
119	Validity of the estimates of oral cholera vaccine effectiveness derived from the test-negative design. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 479-485.	3.8	15
120	Can Existing Improvements of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Urban Slums Reduce the Burden of Typhoid Fever in These Settings?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 72, e720-e726.	5.8	15
121	Vibriocidal Antibody Responses to a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in a Phase III Trial in Kolkata, India. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e96499.	2.5	15
122	Vaccine desirability during an effectiveness trial of the typhoid fever polysaccharide Vi vaccine, Kolkata India. Hum Vaccin, 2009, 5, 614-620.	2.4	14
123	Geographic analysis of vaccine uptake in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Hue, Vietnam. Health and Place, 2007, 13, 577-587.	3.3	13
124	Typhoid vaccine introduction: An evidence-based pilot implementation project in Nepal and Pakistan. Vaccine, 2015, 33, C62-C67.	3.8	13
125	Cholera Control and Prevention in Bangladesh: An Evaluation of the Situation and Solutions. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 218, S171-S172.	4.0	13
126	Effectiveness of a killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Bangladesh: further follow-up of a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2021, 21, 1407-1414.	9.1	13

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127	Meeting on Establishment of Consortium to Study Invasive Salmonelloses in Sub-Saharan Africa. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, e2-e2.	4.3	13
128	Socioeconomic risk factors for cholera in different transmission settings: An analysis of the data of a cluster randomized trial in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 5043-5049.	3.8	11
129	Determining the Best Immunization Strategy for Protecting African Children Against Invasive Salmonella Disease. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 67, 1824-1830.	5.8	11
130	Health Concerns in Urban Slums. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2019, 321, 1973.	7.4	11
131	Can cholera â€~hotspots' be converted to cholera â€~coldspots' in cholera endemic countries? The Matlab, Bangladesh experience. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 95, 28-31.	' 3.3	11
132	Doubly robust estimation in observational studies with partial interference. Stat, 2019, 8, e214.	0.4	10
133	Unmasking herd protection by an oral cholera vaccine in a cluster-randomized trial. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 48, 1252-1261.	1.9	10
134	A phase I/II study to evaluate safety, tolerability and immunogenicity of Hillchol®, an inactivated single Hikojima strain based oral cholera vaccine, in a sequentially age descending population in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 4450-4457.	3.8	10
135	Causal inference from observational studies with clustered interference, with application to a cholera vaccine study. Annals of Applied Statistics, 2020, 14, .	1.1	10
136	Schools as potential vaccination venue for vaccines outside regular EPI schedule: results from a school census in Pakistan. BMC Research Notes, 2012, 5, 6.	1.4	9
137	Phenotypic and genetic characterization of Vibrio cholerae O1 clinical isolates collected through national antimicrobial resistance surveillance network in Nepal. World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology, 2012, 28, 2671-2678.	3.6	9
138	Formative Research and Development of an Evidence-Based Communication Strategy: The Introduction of Vi Typhoid Fever Vaccine Among School-Aged Children in Karachi, Pakistan. Journal of Health Communication, 2013, 18, 306-324.	2.4	9
139	Efficacy of a bivalent killed whole-cell cholera vaccine over five years: a re-analysis of a cluster-randomized trial. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2018, 18, 84.	2.9	9
140	How Can the Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa and the Severe Typhoid Fever in Africa Programs Contribute to the Introduction of Typhoid Conjugate Vaccines?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2019, 69, S417-S421.	5.8	8
141	Oral cholera vaccination strategy: Self-administration of the second dose in urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2019, 37, 827-832.	3.8	8
142	Augmented immune responses to a booster dose of oral cholera vaccine in Bangladeshi children less than 5Âyears of age: Revaccination after an interval of over three years of primary vaccination with a single dose of vaccine. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 1753-1761.	3.8	8
143	A Bayesian approach for estimating typhoid fever incidence from largeâ€scale facilityâ€based passive surveillance data. Statistics in Medicine, 2021, 40, 5853-5870.	1.6	8
144	Assessing different measures of population-level vaccine protection using a case–control study. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 6878-6883.	3.8	7

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145	Safety of a bivalent, killed, whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in pregnant women in Bangladesh: evidence from a randomized placebo-controlled trial. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2019, 19, 422.	2.9	7
146	Re-evaluating herd protection by Vi typhoid vaccine in a cluster randomized trial. International Health, 2020, 12, 36-42.	2.0	7
147	Ecological aspects in vaccine trials. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2008, 7, 279-281.	4.4	6
148	Issues and Challenges of Public-Health Research in Developing Countries. , 2014, , 40-48.e1.		6
149	Randomization inference with general interference and censoring. Biometrics, 2020, 76, 235-245.	1.4	6
150	Licensed and Recommended Inactivated Oral CholeraVaccines: From Development to Innovative Deployment. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 32.	2.3	5
151	Immunogenicity of a killed bivalent whole cell oral cholera vaccine in forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007989.	3.0	4
152	Socioeconomic drivers of vaccine uptake: An analysis of the data of a geographically defined cluster randomized cholera vaccine trial in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 4742-4749.	3.8	3
153	Inverse probability weighted estimators of vaccine effects accommodating partial interference and censoring. Biometrics, 2022, 78, 777-788.	1.4	3
154	Cholera vaccines. , 2013, , 141-152.		2
155	Use of oral cholera vaccine as a vaccine probe to determine the burden of culture-negative cholera. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007179.	3.0	2
156	Protection conferred by typhoid fever against recurrent typhoid fever in urban Kolkata. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008530.	3.0	2
157	A non-inferiority trial comparing two killed, whole cell, oral cholera vaccines (Cholvax vs.) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rg	gBT /Overl	oc <u>k</u> 10 Tf 50
158	Prevention of Typhoid Fever by Existing Improvements in Household Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene, and the Use of the Vi Polysaccharide Typhoid Vaccine in Poor Urban Slums: Results from a Cluster-Randomized Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, 106, 1149-1155.	1.4	2
159	Evaluating improved inactivated oral cholera vaccines for use in ending endemic cholera by 2030: opportunities and challenges. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2022, 22, e292-e298.	9.1	2
160	Methodological Considerations in Defining Chronic Diarrhoea Using a Distributional Approach. International Journal of Epidemiology, 1990, 19, 439-443.	1.9	1
161	Assessment of Vaccine Herd Protection: Lessons Learned From Cholera and Typhoid Vaccine Trials. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 224, S764-S769.	4.0	1

162 Cholera Immunity and Cholera Vaccination. , 2008, , 173-194.

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
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