

John D Clemens

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

166
papers

11,561
citations

23567

58
h-index

30922

102
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169
all docs

169
docs citations

169
times ranked

8509
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Inverse probability weighted estimators of vaccine effects accommodating partial interference and censoring. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2022, 78, 777-788.	1.4	3
2	Comparative safety of mRNA COVID-19 vaccines to influenza vaccines: A pharmacovigilance analysis using WHO international database. <i>Journal of Medical Virology</i> , 2022, 94, 1085-1095.	5.0	34
3	A non-inferiority trial comparing two killed, whole cell, oral cholera vaccines (Cholvax vs.) <i>Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5</i>	3.8	2
4	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. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 1149-1155.	1.4	2
5	Evaluating improved inactivated oral cholera vaccines for use in ending endemic cholera by 2030: opportunities and challenges. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2022, 22, e292-e298.	9.1	2
6	Can Existing Improvements of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) in Urban Slums Reduce the Burden of Typhoid Fever in These Settings?. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, e720-e726.	5.8	15
7	Looking beyond COVID-19 vaccine phase 3 trials. <i>Nature Medicine</i> , 2021, 27, 205-211.	30.7	473
8	Licensed and Recommended Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccines: From Development to Innovative Deployment. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2021, 6, 32.	2.3	5
9	Assessment of Vaccine Herd Protection: Lessons Learned From Cholera and Typhoid Vaccine Trials. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 224, S764-S769.	4.0	1
10	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. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2021, 39, 4450-4457.	3.8	10
11	A Bayesian approach for estimating typhoid fever incidence from large-scale facility-based passive surveillance data. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2021, 40, 5853-5870.	1.6	8
12	Protection by vaccination of children against typhoid fever with a Vi-tetanus toxoid conjugate vaccine in urban Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2021, 398, 675-684.	13.7	77
13	Effectiveness of a killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Bangladesh: further follow-up of a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2021, 21, 1407-1414.	9.1	13
14	Re-evaluating herd protection by Vi typhoid vaccine in a cluster randomized trial. <i>International Health</i> , 2020, 12, 36-42.	2.0	7
15	Randomization inference with general interference and censoring. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2020, 76, 235-245.	1.4	6
16	Epidemiology of cholera. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2020, 38, A31-A40.	3.8	116
17	Cholera Immunity and Development and Use of Oral Cholera Vaccines for Disease Control. , 2020, , 537-561.		0
18	Augmented immune responses to a booster dose of oral cholera vaccine in Bangladeshi children less than 5 years of age: Revaccination after an interval of over three years of primary vaccination with a single dose of vaccine. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2020, 38, 1753-1761.	3.8	8

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19	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. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 71, S102-S110.	5.8	36
20	Protection conferred by typhoid fever against recurrent typhoid fever in urban Kolkata. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008530.	3.0	2
21	Genome Dynamics of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Isolates Linked to Seasonal Outbreaks of Cholera in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>MBio</i> , 2020, 11, .	4.1	39
22	Immunogenicity of a killed bivalent whole cell oral cholera vaccine in forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0007989.	3.0	4
23	Can cholera "hotspots"™ be converted to cholera "coldspots"™ in cholera endemic countries? The Matlab, Bangladesh experience. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 95, 28-31.	3.3	11
24	Causal inference from observational studies with clustered interference, with application to a cholera vaccine study. <i>Annals of Applied Statistics</i> , 2020, 14, .	1.1	10
25	Use of Typhoid Vi-Polysaccharide Vaccine as a Vaccine Probe to Delineate Clinical Criteria for Typhoid Fever. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 665-671.	1.4	0
26	Multicountry Distribution and Characterization of Extended-spectrum β -Lactamase-associated Gram-negative Bacteria From Bloodstream Infections in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, S449-S458.	5.8	16
27	How Can the Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa and the Severe Typhoid Fever in Africa Programs Contribute to the Introduction of Typhoid Conjugate Vaccines?. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, S417-S421.	5.8	8
28	Doubly robust estimation in observational studies with partial interference. <i>Stat</i> , 2019, 8, e214.	0.4	10
29	Oral cholera vaccination strategy: Self-administration of the second dose in urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2019, 37, 827-832.	3.8	8
30	Organization and implementation of an oral cholera vaccination campaign in an endemic urban setting in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2019, 12, 1574544.	1.9	0
31	Health Concerns in Urban Slums. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2019, 321, 1973.	7.4	11
32	Safety of a bivalent, killed, whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in pregnant women in Bangladesh: evidence from a randomized placebo-controlled trial. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, 422.	2.9	7
33	Assessing the Impact of a Vi-polysaccharide Conjugate Vaccine in Preventing Typhoid Infection Among Bangladeshi Children: A Protocol for a Phase IIIb Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 68, S74-S82.	5.8	32
34	Use of oral cholera vaccine as a vaccine probe to determine the burden of culture-negative cholera. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007179.	3.0	2
35	Unmasking herd protection by an oral cholera vaccine in a cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2019, 48, 1252-1261.	1.9	10
36	Efficacy of a single-dose regimen of inactivated whole-cell oral cholera vaccine: results from 2 years of follow-up of a randomised trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2018, 18, 666-674.	9.1	69

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37	The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2018, 9, 5094.	12.8	98
38	The impact and cost-effectiveness of controlling cholera through the use of oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh: A disease modeling and economic analysis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006652.	3.0	23
39	Cholera Control and Prevention in Bangladesh: An Evaluation of the Situation and Solutions. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, S171-S172.	4.0	13
40	Cholera Vaccines. , 2018, , 185-197.e5.		0
41	Efficacy of a bivalent killed whole-cell cholera vaccine over five years: a re-analysis of a cluster-randomized trial. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 18, 84.	2.9	9
42	Socioeconomic drivers of vaccine uptake: An analysis of the data of a geographically defined cluster randomized cholera vaccine trial in Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2018, 36, 4742-4749.	3.8	3
43	Emergency deployment of oral cholera vaccine for the Rohingya in Bangladesh. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2018, 391, 1877-1879.	13.7	32
44	Determining the Best Immunization Strategy for Protecting African Children Against Invasive Salmonella Disease. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1824-1830.	5.8	11
45	Incidence of invasive salmonella disease in sub-Saharan Africa: a multicentre population-based surveillance study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e310-e323.	6.3	223
46	Safety of the oral cholera vaccine in pregnancy: Retrospective findings from a subgroup following mass vaccination campaign in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 1538-1543.	3.8	22
47	Cholera. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 1539-1549.	13.7	314
48	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. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 2056-2066.	1.9	23
49	Socioeconomic risk factors for cholera in different transmission settings: An analysis of the data of a cluster randomized trial in Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 5043-5049.	3.8	11
50	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	27.0	134
51	Validity of the estimates of oral cholera vaccine effectiveness derived from the test-negative design. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2016, 34, 479-485.	3.8	15
52	The oral cholera vaccine Shancholâ,ç when stored at elevated temperatures maintains the safety and immunogenicity profile in Bangladeshi participants. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2016, 34, 1551-1558.	3.8	39
53	Variations of Invasive Salmonella Infections by Population Size in Asante Akim North Municipal, Ghana. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S17-S22.	5.8	18
54	The Relationship Between Invasive Nontyphoidal Salmonella Disease, Other Bacterial Bloodstream Infections, and Malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S23-S31.	5.8	63

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55	The Typhoid Fever Surveillance in Africa Program (TSAP): Clinical, Diagnostic, and Epidemiological Methodologies. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S9-S16.	5.8	65
56	A Multicountry Molecular Analysis of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi With Reduced Susceptibility to Ciprofloxacin in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 62, S42-S46.	5.8	27
57	Is a Cholera Outbreak Preventable in Post-earthquake Nepal?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003961.	3.0	16
58	Typhoid vaccine introduction: An evidence-based pilot implementation project in Nepal and Pakistan. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, C62-C67.	3.8	13
59	Bloodstream Infections and Frequency of Pretreatment Associated With Age and Hospitalization Status in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 61, S372-S379.	5.8	19
60	Assessing different measures of population-level vaccine protection using a case-control study. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 6878-6883.	3.8	7
61	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	13.7	120
62	Flexibility of Oral Cholera Vaccine Dosing—A Randomized Controlled Trial Measuring Immune Responses Following Alternative Vaccination Schedules in a Cholera Hyper-Endemic Zone. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003574.	3.0	27
63	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> Serogroup O139: Isolation from Cholera Patients and Asymptomatic Household Family Members in Bangladesh between 2013 and 2014. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004183.	3.0	38
64	Issues and Challenges of Public-Health Research in Developing Countries. , 2014, , 40-48.e1.		6
65	Immune Responses to Vi Capsular Polysaccharide Typhoid Vaccine in Children 2 to 16 Years Old in Karachi, Pakistan, and Kolkata, India. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2014, 21, 661-666.	3.1	17
66	Molecular Insights Into the Evolutionary Pathway of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 Atypical El Tor Variants. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2014, 10, e1004384.	4.7	45
67	Mass Vaccination with a New, Less Expensive Oral Cholera Vaccine Using Public Health Infrastructure in India: The Odisha Model. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2629.	3.0	58
68	Assessing effects of cholera vaccination in the presence of interference. <i>Biometrics</i> , 2014, 70, 731-741.	1.4	50
69	Vibriocidal Antibody Responses to a Bivalent Killed Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine in a Phase III Trial in Kolkata, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e96499.	2.5	15
70	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	3.8	70
71	5 year efficacy of a bivalent killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccine in Kolkata, India: a cluster-randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases, The</i> , 2013, 13, 1050-1056.	9.1	201
72	Cholera vaccines. , 2013, , 141-152.		2

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73	Enteric fever burden in North Jakarta, Indonesia: a prospective, community-based study. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2013, 7, 781-787.	1.2	19
74	Strategy, Demand, Management, and Costs of an International Cholera Vaccine Stockpile. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 208, S15-S22.	4.0	16
75	Formative Research and Development of an Evidence-Based Communication Strategy: The Introduction of Vi Typhoid Fever Vaccine Among School-Aged Children in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Journal of Health Communication</i> , 2013, 18, 306-324.	2.4	9
76	High-Resolution Genotyping of the Endemic Salmonella Typhi Population during a Vi (Typhoid) Vaccination Trial in Kolkata. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1490.	3.0	21
77	Safety of the Recombinant Cholera Toxin B Subunit, Killed Whole-Cell (rBS-WC) Oral Cholera Vaccine in Pregnancy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1743.	3.0	41
78	An overview of cholera vaccines and their public health implications. <i>Current Opinion in Pediatrics</i> , 2012, 24, 85-91.	2.0	18
79	Effectiveness of Vi capsular polysaccharide typhoid vaccine among children: A cluster randomized trial in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2012, 30, 5389-5395.	3.8	58
80	Clinical, epidemiological, and spatial characteristics of <i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i> diarrhea and cholera in the urban slums of Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 830.	2.9	28
81	Schools as potential vaccination venue for vaccines outside regular EPI schedule: results from a school census in Pakistan. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2012, 5, 6.	1.4	9
82	Phenotypic and genetic characterization of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 clinical isolates collected through national antimicrobial resistance surveillance network in Nepal. <i>World Journal of Microbiology and Biotechnology</i> , 2012, 28, 2671-2678.	3.6	9
83	A comparison of disease caused by <i>Shigella</i> and <i>Campylobacter</i> species: 24 months community based surveillance in 4 slums of Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Journal of Infection and Public Health</i> , 2011, 4, 12-21.	4.1	21
84	Evidence for several waves of global transmission in the seventh cholera pandemic. <i>Nature</i> , 2011, 477, 462-465.	27.8	649
85	Oral Vaccines Against Cholera. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 52, 1343-1349.	5.8	67
86	Vaccines in the time of cholera. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2011, 108, 8529-8530.	7.1	18
87	The Case for Reactive Mass Oral Cholera Vaccinations. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e952.	3.0	61
88	Use of Oral Cholera Vaccines in an Outbreak in Vietnam: A Case Control Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1006.	3.0	68
89	Meeting Cholera's Challenge to Haiti and the World: A Joint Statement on Cholera Prevention and Care. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1145.	3.0	105
90	Efficacy of a Low-Cost, Inactivated Whole-Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine: Results from 3 Years of Follow-Up of a Randomized, Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1289.	3.0	137

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91	Invasive Salmonellosis among Children Admitted to a Rural Tanzanian Hospital and a Comparison with Previous Studies. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e9244.	2.5	74
92	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
93	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
94	Population impact of Vi capsular polysaccharide vaccine. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2010, 9, 485-496.	4.4	27
95	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
96	A National Cholera Vaccine Stockpile - A New Humanitarian and Diplomatic Resource. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 363, 2279-2282.	27.0	31
97	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
98	A Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Trial of Vi Typhoid Vaccine in India. New England Journal of Medicine, 2009, 361, 335-344.	27.0	199
99	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
100	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
101	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
102	Vaccine desirability during an effectiveness trial of the typhoid fever polysaccharide Vi vaccine, Kolkata India. Hum Vaccin, 2009, 5, 614-620.	2.4	14
103	Meeting on Establishment of Consortium to Study Invasive Salmonellosis in Sub-Saharan Africa. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, e2-e2.	4.3	13
104	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
105	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
106	Typhoid vaccination: the Asian experience. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2008, 7, 547-560.	4.4	37
107	Ecological aspects in vaccine trials. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2008, 7, 279-281.	4.4	6
108	Characteristics of a pandemic clone of O3:H6 and O4:H8 Vibrio parahaemolyticus isolated in Beira, Mozambique. Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2008, 57, 1502-1507.	1.8	20

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109	Cholera vaccines for the developing world. <i>Hum Vaccin</i> , 2008, 4, 165-169.	2.4	45
110	a study of typhoid fever in five Asian countries: disease burden and implications for controls. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2008, 86, 260-268.	3.3	494
111	Cholera Immunity and Cholera Vaccination. , 2008, , 173-194.		1
112	The Use of Typhoid Vaccines in Asia: The DOMI Experience. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 45, S34-S38.	5.8	38
113	Antimicrobial Drug Resistance of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi in Asia and Molecular Mechanism of Reduced Susceptibility to the Fluoroquinolones. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2007, 51, 4315-4323.	3.2	203
114	Genomic analysis of the Mozambique strain of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 reveals the origin of El Tor strains carrying classical CTX prophage. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2007, 104, 5151-5156.	7.1	101
115	Comparisons of predictors for typhoid and paratyphoid fever in Kolkata, India. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2007, 7, 289.	2.9	67
116	Efficacy calculation in randomized trials: Global or local measures?. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2007, 13, 238-248.	3.3	21
117	Geographic analysis of vaccine uptake in a cluster-randomized controlled trial in Hue, Vietnam. <i>Health and Place</i> , 2007, 13, 577-587.	3.3	13
118	Controlling Endemic Cholera with Oral Vaccines. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2007, 4, e336.	8.4	171
119	Feasibility of a mass vaccination campaign using a two-dose oral cholera vaccine in an urban cholera-endemic setting in Mozambique. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 4890-4895.	3.8	58
120	Long-term effectiveness against cholera of oral killed whole-cell vaccine produced in Vietnam. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2006, 24, 4297-4303.	3.8	79
121	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]. <i>Trials</i> , 2006, 7, 17.	1.6	23
122	Issues in the design and implementation of vaccine trials in less developed countries. <i>Nature Reviews Drug Discovery</i> , 2006, 5, 932-940.	46.4	22
123	The malaria and typhoid fever burden in the slums of Kolkata, India: data from a prospective community-based study. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 100, 725-733.	1.8	81
124	Relationship between neighbourhood-level killed oral cholera vaccine coverage and protective efficacy: evidence for herd immunity. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2006, 35, 1044-1050.	1.9	30
125	Multilocus sequence typing (MLST) analysis of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 El Tor isolates from Mozambique that harbour the classical CTX prophage. <i>Journal of Medical Microbiology</i> , 2006, 55, 165-170.	1.8	74
126	Trend and disease burden of bacillary dysentery in China (1991-2000). <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2006, 84, 561-568.	3.3	107

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127	A multi-country cluster randomized controlled effectiveness evaluation to accelerate the introduction of Vi polysaccharide typhoid vaccine in developing countries in Asia: rationale and design. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2005, 10, 1219-1228.	2.3	28
128	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. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2005, 5, 49.	2.9	34
129	The burden of diarrhoea, shigellosis, and cholera in North Jakarta, Indonesia: findings from 24 months surveillance. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 5, 89.	2.9	83
130	Salmonella Paratyphi A Rates, Asia. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 11, 1764-1766.	4.3	173
131	Rollback of Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Resistance to Chloramphenicol and Other Antimicrobials in Kolkata, India. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2005, 49, 1662-1663.	3.2	29
132	Serologic Correlates of Protection against Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Diarrhea. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 191, 562-570.	4.0	60
133	Effectiveness of Mass Oral Cholera Vaccination in Beira, Mozambique. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2005, 352, 757-767.	27.0	258
134	Pandemic Serovars (O3:K6 and O4:K68) of Vibrio parahaemolyticus Associated with Diarrhea in Mozambique: Spread of the Pandemic into the African Continent. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2005, 43, 2559-2562.	3.9	102
135	Herd immunity conferred by killed oral cholera vaccines in Bangladesh: a reanalysis. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2005, 366, 44-49.	13.7	299
136	Polymakers' views regarding the introduction of new-generation vaccines against typhoid fever, shigellosis and cholera in Asia. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2005, 23, 2762-2774.	3.8	93
137	Phenotypic Profiles of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Associated with Early Childhood Diarrhea in Rural Egypt. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2004, 42, 5588-5595.	3.9	87
138	Level of Maternal IgG Anti-Group B Streptococcus Type III Antibody Correlated with Protection of Neonates against Early-Onset Disease Caused by This Pathogen. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2004, 190, 928-934.	4.0	120
139	Enhanced disease surveillance through private health care sector in Pakistan: experience from a vaccine trial. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2004, 84, 72-77.	3.3	29
140	Factors associated with reported diarrhoea episodes and treatment-seeking in an urban slum of Kolkata, India. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2004, 22, 130-8.	2.0	24
141	The role of epidemiology in the introduction of vi polysaccharide typhoid fever vaccines in Asia. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2004, 22, 240-5.	2.0	16
142	Costs of illness due to typhoid fever in an Indian urban slum community: implications for vaccination policy. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2004, 22, 304-10.	2.0	52
143	High Disease Burden of Diarrhea Due to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli among Rural Egyptian Infants and Young Children. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2003, 41, 4862-4864.	3.9	78
144	Coverage and costs of mass immunization of an oral cholera vaccine in Vietnam. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2003, 21, 304-8.	2.0	48

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	Maternal Serum Caffeine Metabolites and Small-for-Gestational Age Birth. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2002, 155, 32-37.	3.4	56
146	Association between Helicobacter pylori Infection and Increased Risk of Typhoid Fever. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2002, 186, 1857-1860.	4.0	61
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149	Prostacyclin and Thromboxane Changes Predating Clinical Onset of Preeclampsia. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 1999, 282, 356-62.	7.4	148
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157	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
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163	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
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