

Stephen P Luby

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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479
papers

22,388
citations

14655

66
h-index

17105

122
g-index

512
all docs

512
docs citations

512
times ranked

17071
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The global burden of typhoid fever. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2004, 82, 346-53.	3.3	1,142
2	Efficacy of pentavalent rotavirus vaccine against severe rotavirus gastroenteritis in infants in developing countries in Asia: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2010, 376, 615-623.	13.7	660
3	Effect of handwashing on child health: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2005, 366, 225-233.	13.7	584
4	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Bangladesh: a cluster randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e302-e315.	6.3	498
5	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Kenya: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e316-e329.	6.3	427
6	Morbidity and mortality due to shigella and enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli diarrhoea: the Global Burden of Disease Study 1990â€“2016. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2018, 18, 1229-1240.	9.1	427
7	Person-to-Person Transmission of Nipah Virus in a Bangladeshi Community. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 1031-1037.	4.3	387
8	Foodborne Transmission of Nipah Virus, Bangladesh. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2006, 12, 1888-1894.	4.3	376
9	Recurrent Zoonotic Transmission of Nipah Virus into Humans, Bangladesh, 2001â€“2007. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 1229-1235.	4.3	323
10	Transmission of Human Infection with Nipah Virus. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 49, 1743-1748.	5.8	321
11	A Strategy To Estimate Unknown Viral Diversity in Mammals. MBio, 2013, 4, e00598-13.	4.1	320
12	The Integrated Behavioural Model for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: a systematic review of behavioural models and a framework for designing and evaluating behaviour change interventions in infrastructure-restricted settings. BMC Public Health, 2013, 13, 1015.	2.9	285
13	Household Environmental Conditions Are Associated with Enteropathy and Impaired Growth in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 130-137.	1.4	261
14	Effect of Intensive Handwashing Promotion on Childhood Diarrhea in High-Risk Communities in Pakistan. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2004, 291, 2547.	7.4	242
15	The WASH Benefits and SHINE trials: interpretation of WASH intervention effects on linear growth and diarrhoea. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1139-e1146.	6.3	240
16	Clinical Presentation of Nipah Virus Infection in Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2008, 46, 977-984.	5.8	225
17	Bacteremic Typhoid Fever in Children in an Urban Slum, Bangladesh. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 326-329.	4.3	197
18	Impact of community masking on COVID-19: A cluster-randomized trial in Bangladesh. Science, 2022, 375,	12.6	197

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19	Cluster-randomised controlled trials of individual and combined water, sanitation, hygiene and nutritional interventions in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: the WASH Benefits study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003476.	1.9	188
20	Nipah virus: Impact, origins, and causes of emergence. <i>Current Infectious Disease Reports</i> , 2006, 8, 59-65.	3.0	182
21	Date Palm Sap Linked to Nipah Virus Outbreak in Bangladesh, 2008. <i>Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases</i> , 2012, 12, 65-72.	1.5	174
22	Animal Feces Contribute to Domestic Fecal Contamination: Evidence from <i>E. coli</i> Measured in Water, Hands, Food, Flies, and Soil in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2017, 51, 8725-8734.	10.0	166
23	The implications of three major new trials for the effect of water, sanitation and hygiene on childhood diarrhea and stunting: a consensus statement. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2019, 17, 173.	5.5	166
24	The pandemic potential of Nipah virus. <i>Antiviral Research</i> , 2013, 100, 38-43.	4.1	162
25	Hygiene: new hopes, new horizons. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2011, 11, 312-321.	9.1	159
26	Estimating the Incidence of Typhoid Fever and Other Febrile Illnesses in Developing Countries. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2003, 9, 539-544.	4.3	152
27	The Effect of Handwashing at Recommended Times with Water Alone and With Soap on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: An Observational Study. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001052.	8.4	149
28	Menstrual hygiene management among Bangladeshi adolescent schoolgirls and risk factors affecting school absence: results from a cross-sectional survey. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015508.	1.9	149
29	A CLUSTER-RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL EVALUATING THE EFFECT OF A HANDWASHING-PROMOTION PROGRAM IN CHINESE PRIMARY SCHOOLS. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 1166-1173.	1.4	145
30	Combining drinking water treatment and hand washing for diarrhoea prevention, a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2006, 11, 479-489.	2.3	134
31	Influenza is a Major Contributor to Childhood Pneumonia in a Tropical Developing Country. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2010, 29, 216-221.	2.0	130
32	Ebola Virus Antibodies in Fruit Bats, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 270-273.	4.3	129
33	Long-term neurological and functional outcome in Nipah virus infection. <i>Annals of Neurology</i> , 2007, 62, 235-242.	5.3	126
34	Is Structured Observation a Valid Technique to Measure Handwashing Behavior? Use of Acceleration Sensors Embedded in Soap to Assess Reactivity to Structured Observation. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 83, 1070-1076.	1.4	123
35	Household based treatment of drinking water with flocculant-disinfectant for preventing diarrhoea in areas with turbid source water in rural western Kenya: cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2005, 331, 478.	2.3	121
36	Difficulties in Bringing Point-of-Use Water Treatment to Scale in Rural Guatemala. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 382-387.	1.4	121

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37	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
38	Characterization of Nipah Virus from Outbreaks in Bangladesh, 2008â€“2010. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 18, 248-255.	4.3	119
39	Nipah virus dynamics in bats and implications for spillover to humans. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 29190-29201.	7.1	119
40	Estimating deaths and injuries due to road traffic accidents in Karachi, Pakistan, through the capture-recapture method. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 1998, 27, 866-870.	1.9	115
41	Interim evaluation of a large scale sanitation, hygiene and water improvement programme on childhood diarrhea and respiratory disease in rural Bangladesh. <i>Social Science and Medicine</i> , 2012, 75, 604-611.	3.8	115
42	Efficacy of oseltamivir treatment started within 5 days of symptom onset to reduce influenza illness duration and virus shedding in an urban setting in Bangladesh: a randomised placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases, The</i> , 2014, 14, 109-118.	9.1	114
43	Transmission of Nipah Virus â€” 14 Years of Investigations in Bangladesh. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, 1804-1814.	27.0	114
44	Nipah Virus Infection Outbreak with Nosocomial and Corpse-to-Human Transmission, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 210-217.	4.3	110
45	Observed hand cleanliness and other measures of handwashing behavior in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2010, 10, 545.	2.9	108
46	Epidemiological methods in diarrhoea studiesâ€”an update. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2011, 40, 1678-1692.	1.9	105
47	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Circulation in Seven Countries With Global Disease Detection Regional Centers. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 208, S246-S254.	4.0	105
48	Nipah Virus Transmission from Bats to Humans Associated with Drinking Traditional Liquor Made from Date Palm Sap, Bangladesh, 2011â€“2014. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 22, 664-670.	4.3	104
49	Molecular mechanism of azithromycin resistance among typhoidal Salmonella strains in Bangladesh identified through passive pediatric surveillance. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007868.	3.0	100
50	Household Characteristics Associated with Handwashing with Soap in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 81, 882-887.	1.4	97
51	Increasing Incidence of Postâ€”Kalaâ€”Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis in a Populationâ€”Based Study in Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2010, 50, 73-76.	5.8	93
52	Influenza in Outpatient ILI Case-Patients in National Hospital-Based Surveillance, Bangladesh, 2007â€“2008. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e8452.	2.5	91
53	Use of Infrared Camera to Understand Batsâ€™ Access to Date Palm Sap: Implications for Preventing Nipah Virus Transmission. <i>EcoHealth</i> , 2010, 7, 517-525.	2.0	90
54	Early priming with inactivated poliovirus vaccine (IPV) and intradermal fractional dose IPV administered by a microneedle device: A randomized controlled trial. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 6816-6822.	3.8	89

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55	Outbreak of Crimeanâ€Congo haemorrhagic fever in Quetta, Pakistan: contact tracing and risk assessment. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 1998, 3, 878-882.	2.3	88
56	Burden of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in a densely populated urban community, Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2010, 14, e93-e99.	3.3	88
57	Designing a handwashing station for infrastructure-restricted communities in Bangladesh using the integrated behavioural model for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (IBM-WASH). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 877.	2.9	79
58	A cluster-randomized controlled trial evaluating the effect of a handwashing-promotion program in Chinese primary schools. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 1166-73.	1.4	79
59	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease among Children in Rural Bangladesh: Results from a Populationâ€Based Surveillance. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 48, S103-S113.	5.8	78
60	Risk factors for hepatitis C virus infection in male adults in Rawalpindi-Islamabad, Pakistan. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2001, 6, 732-738.	2.3	77
61	Microbiological Contamination of Drinking Water Associated with Subsequent Child Diarrhea. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 93, 904-911.	1.4	76
62	Convergence of Humans, Bats, Trees, and Culture in Nipah Virus Transmission, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 23, 1446-1453.	4.3	76
63	Date Palm Sap Collection: Exploring Opportunities to Prevent Nipah Transmission. <i>EcoHealth</i> , 2010, 7, 196-203.	2.0	75
64	Incidence of influenza-like illness and severe acute respiratory infection during three influenza seasons in Bangladesh, 2008â€2010. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2012, 90, 12-19.	3.3	74
65	Effect of water quality, sanitation, hand washing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Bangladesh (WASH Benefits Bangladesh): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 2018, 2, 255-268.	5.6	73
66	Spillover effects in epidemiology: parameters, study designs and methodological considerations. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2018, 47, 332-347.	1.9	73
67	Reducing diarrhoea in Guatemalan children: randomized controlled trial of flocculant-disinfectant for drinking water. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2004, 84, 28-35.	3.3	72
68	A Randomized Controlled Trial of Interventions to Impede Date Palm Sap Contamination by Bats to Prevent Nipah Virus Transmission in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e42689.	2.5	71
69	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
70	Identification of GBV-D, a Novel GB-like Flavivirus from Old World Frugivorous Bats (Pteropus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 142	4.7	69
71	Effects of Source- versus Household Contamination of Tubewell Water on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121907.	2.5	69
72	Occurrence of Host-Associated Fecal Markers on Child Hands, Household Soil, and Drinking Water in Rural Bangladeshi Households. <i>Environmental Science and Technology Letters</i> , 2016, 3, 393-398.	8.7	69

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73	Identification of Serotype in Culture Negative Pneumococcal Meningitis Using Sequential Multiplex PCR: Implication for Surveillance and Vaccine Design. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e3576.	2.5	69
74	Associations among handwashing indicators, wealth, and symptoms of childhood respiratory illness in urban Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2008, 13, 835-844.	2.3	68
75	Surveillance for Invasive <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Disease among Hospitalized Children in Bangladesh: Antimicrobial Susceptibility and Serotype Distribution. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 48, S75-S81.	5.8	68
76	Anthrax Outbreaks in Bangladesh, 2009–2010. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 86, 703-710.	1.4	68
77	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Burden and Implications for Vaccine Policy in Urban Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 77, 795-801.	1.4	68
78	Diarrheal epidemics in Dhaka, Bangladesh, during three consecutive floods: 1988, 1998, and 2004. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 74, 1067-73.	1.4	68
79	Typhoid conjugate vaccines: a new tool in the fight against antimicrobial resistance. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, e26-e30.	9.1	67
80	Indoor exposure to particulate matter and the incidence of acute lower respiratory infections among children: A birth cohort study in urban Bangladesh. <i>Indoor Air</i> , 2013, 23, 379-386.	4.3	66
81	Epidemiology of Henipavirus Disease in Humans. <i>Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology</i> , 2012, 359, 25-40.	1.1	65
82	Inequalities in Care-seeking for Febrile Illness of Under-five Children in Urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2011, 29, 523-31.	2.0	64
83	Outbreak of Hepatitis E in Urban Bangladesh Resulting in Maternal and Perinatal Mortality. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, 658-665.	5.8	64
84	Hand- and Object-Mouthing of Rural Bangladeshi Children 3–18 Months Old. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2016, 13, 563.	2.6	64
85	Incidence of Respiratory Virus-Associated Pneumonia in Urban Poor Young Children of Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2009–2011. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e32056.	2.5	64
86	A low-cost intervention for cleaner drinking water in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2001, 5, 144-150.	3.3	63
87	Association Between Intensive Handwashing Promotion and Child Development in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>JAMA Pediatrics</i> , 2012, 166, 1037.	3.0	63
88	Effect of in-line drinking water chlorination at the point of collection on child diarrhoea in urban Bangladesh: a double-blind, cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1247-e1256.	6.3	63
89	What Point-of-Use Water Treatment Products Do Consumers Use? Evidence from a Randomized Controlled Trial among the Urban Poor in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e26132.	2.5	63
90	The Role of Landscape Composition and Configuration on <i>Pteropus giganteus</i> Roosting Ecology and Nipah Virus Spillover Risk in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 90, 247-255.	1.4	62

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91	Ruminants Contribute Fecal Contamination to the Urban Household Environment in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2016, 50, 4642-4649.	10.0	62
92	Prevalence and correlates of stunting among children in rural Pakistan. <i>Pediatrics International</i> , 2003, 45, 49-53.	0.5	61
93	Microbiological Evaluation of the Efficacy of Soapy Water to Clean Hands: A Randomized, Non-Inferiority Field Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 415-423.	1.4	61
94	Do Sanitation Improvements Reduce Fecal Contamination of Water, Hands, Food, Soil, and Flies? Evidence from a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 12089-12097.	10.0	60
95	DELAYED EFFECTIVENESS OF HOME-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN REDUCING CHILDHOOD DIARRHEA, KARACHI, PAKISTAN. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2004, 71, 420-427.	1.4	60
96	Difficulties in Maintaining Improved Handwashing Behavior, Karachi, Pakistan. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 81, 140-145.	1.4	59
97	Roosting behaviour and habitat selection of <i>Pteropus giganteus</i> reveal potential links to Nipah virus epidemiology. <i>Journal of Applied Ecology</i> , 2014, 51, 376-387.	4.0	58
98	Serological Evidence of Henipavirus Exposure in Cattle, Goats and Pigs in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3302.	3.0	57
99	Emergence of multidrug-resistant strain of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1 in Bangladesh and reversal of their susceptibility to tetracycline after two years. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2007, 25, 241-3.	2.0	57
100	Learning to Dislike Safe Water Products: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial of the Effects of Direct and Peer Experience on Willingness to Pay. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2012, 46, 6244-6251.	10.0	55
101	Avian influenza surveillance in domestic waterfowl and environment of live bird markets in Bangladesh, 2007-2012. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 9396.	3.3	54
102	Fecal Indicator Bacteria along Multiple Environmental Transmission Pathways (Water, Hands, Food,) <i>Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 5 Technology</i> , 2018, 52, 7928-7936.	10.0	54
103	Data-driven estimation of COVID-19 community prevalence through wastewater-based epidemiology. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2021, 789, 147947.	8.0	54
104	Bangladeshi backyard poultry raisers'™ perceptions and practices related to zoonotic transmission of avian influenza. <i>Journal of Infection in Developing Countries</i> , 2012, 6, 156-165.	1.2	53
105	Pedestrian environment and behavior in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Accident Analysis and Prevention</i> , 1999, 31, 335-339.	5.7	52
106	Effects of Water, Sanitation, Handwashing, and Nutritional Interventions on Child Enteric Protozoan Infections in Rural Bangladesh: A Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1515-1522.	5.8	52
107	Multihospital Surveillance of Pneumonia Burden among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years Hospitalized for Pneumonia in Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 48, S82-S89.	5.8	51
108	A community-randomised controlled trial promoting waterless hand sanitizer and handwashing with soap, Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 1508-1516.	2.3	51

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109	Addressing Climate Change and Its Effects on Human Health: A Call to Action for Medical Schools. <i>Academic Medicine</i> , 2021, 96, 324-328.	1.6	51
110	Predictors of Enteric Pathogens in the Domestic Environment from Human and Animal Sources in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 10023-10033.	10.0	50
111	Variability in Hand Contamination Based on Serial Measurements: Implications for Assessment of Hand-Cleansing Behavior and Disease Risk. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 84, 510-516.	1.4	49
112	Estimating the Burden of Maternal and Neonatal Deaths Associated With Jaundice in Bangladesh: Possible Role of Hepatitis E Infection. <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2012, 102, 2248-2254.	2.7	49
113	Seasonal concentrations and determinants of indoor particulate matter in a low-income community in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2013, 121, 11-16.	7.5	49
114	Family caregivers in public tertiary care hospitals in Bangladesh: Risks and opportunities for infection control. <i>American Journal of Infection Control</i> , 2014, 42, 305-310.	2.3	49
115	Phase I of the Surveillance for Enteric Fever in Asia Project (SEAP): An Overview and Lessons Learned. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, S188-S194.	4.0	49
116	The Interaction of Deworming, Improved Sanitation, and Household Flooring with Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection in Rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004256.	3.0	49
117	Difficulties in bringing point-of-use water treatment to scale in rural Guatemala. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 382-7.	1.4	49
118	Spillover effects on health outcomes in low- and middle-income countries: a systematic review. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 1251-1276.	1.9	48
119	Can you taste it? Taste detection and acceptability thresholds for chlorine residual in drinking water in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2018, 613-614, 840-846.	8.0	48
120	Unsafe disposal of feces of children <3 years among households with latrine access in rural Bangladesh: Association with household characteristics, fly presence and child diarrhea. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195218.	2.5	48
121	Effects of water, sanitation, handwashing and nutritional interventions on soil-transmitted helminth infections in young children: A cluster-randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007323.	3.0	48
122	Integrating Facility-Based Surveillance With Healthcare Utilization Surveys to Estimate Enteric Fever Incidence: Methods and Challenges. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, S268-S276.	4.0	47
123	An Outbreak of Chikungunya in Rural Bangladesh, 2011. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003907.	3.0	47
124	Population-Based Incidence of Severe Acute Respiratory Virus Infections among Children Aged <5 Years in Rural Bangladesh, June–October 2010. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e89978.	2.5	46
125	Expansion of epidemic dengue viral infections to Pakistan. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 1998, 2, 197-201.	3.3	45
126	Pulmonary Tuberculosis and Drug Resistance in Dhaka Central Jail, the Largest Prison in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e10759.	2.5	45

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127	Investigating a crow die-off in January–February 2011 during the introduction of a new clade of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus H5N1 into Bangladesh. <i>Archives of Virology</i> , 2014, 159, 509-518.	2.1	45
128	A randomized controlled trial of household-based flocculant-disinfectant drinking water treatment for diarrhea prevention in rural Guatemala. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2003, 69, 411-9.	1.4	45
129	Survey of surgical emergencies in a rural population in the Northern Areas of Pakistan. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 1999, 4, 846-857.	2.3	44
130	Clinical and Immunological Aspects of Post–Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 345-353.	1.4	44
131	Turmeric means “yellow” in Bengali: Lead chromate pigments added to turmeric threaten public health across Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 179, 108722.	7.5	44
132	Factors associated with elevated blood lead concentrations in children in Karachi, Pakistan. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2002, 80, 769-75.	3.3	44
133	Evaluation of blood bank practices in Karachi, Pakistan, and the government’s response. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2000, 15, 217-222.	2.7	43
134	Achieving optimal technology and behavioral uptake of single and combined interventions of water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition, in an efficacy trial (WASH benefits) in rural Bangladesh. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 358.	1.6	43
135	Clinical value of Tubex [®] and Typhidot [®] rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid fever in an urban community clinic in Bangladesh. <i>Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease</i> , 2008, 61, 381-386.	1.8	42
136	Evolving epidemiology of Nipah virus infection in Bangladesh: evidence from outbreaks during 2010–2011. <i>Epidemiology and Infection</i> , 2016, 144, 371-380.	2.1	42
137	Investigating Rare Risk Factors for Nipah Virus in Bangladesh: 2001–2012. <i>EcoHealth</i> , 2016, 13, 720-728.	2.0	41
138	The Ecology of Nipah Virus in Bangladesh: A Nexus of Land-Use Change and Opportunistic Feeding Behavior in Bats. <i>Viruses</i> , 2021, 13, 169.	3.3	41
139	Characteristics that modify the effect of small-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplementation on child growth: an individual participant data meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2021, 114, 15S-42S.	4.7	41
140	Genetically Diverse Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza A Virus Subtypes Co-Circulate among Poultry in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0152131.	2.5	41
141	Cardiac Effects of Standard-Dose Halofantrine Therapy. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 1996, 54, 229-231.	1.4	41
142	Rabies deaths in Pakistan: results of ineffective post-exposure treatment. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2004, 8, 346-352.	3.3	40
143	Economic burden of influenza-associated hospitalizations and outpatient visits in Bangladesh during 2010. <i>Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses</i> , 2014, 8, 406-413.	3.4	40
144	Hospital-based Surveillance for Rotavirus Gastroenteritis Among Young Children in Bangladesh. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2017, 36, 168-172.	2.0	40

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145	Comparison of Strategies and Incidence Thresholds for Vi Conjugate Vaccines Against Typhoid Fever: A Cost-effectiveness Modeling Study. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 218, S232-S242.	4.0	40
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