

W Abdullah Brooks

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

120
papers

9,820
citations

71004

43
h-index

43601

95
g-index

121
all docs

121
docs citations

121
times ranked

12330
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national disease burden estimates of acute lower respiratory infections due to respiratory syncytial virus in young children in 2015: a systematic review and modelling study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 946-958.	6.3	1,634
2	Estimated global mortality associated with the first 12 months of 2009 pandemic influenza A H1N1 virus circulation: a modelling study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases, The</i> , 2012, 12, 687-695.	4.6	1,047
3	Global burden of respiratory infections due to seasonal influenza in young children: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2011, 378, 1917-1930.	6.3	789
4	Global and regional burden of hospital admissions for severe acute lower respiratory infections in young children in 2010: a systematic analysis. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2013, 381, 1380-1390.	6.3	584
5	Causes of severe pneumonia requiring hospital admission in children without HIV infection from Africa and Asia: the PERCH multi-country case-control study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 394, 757-779.	6.3	569
6	Global patterns in monthly activity of influenza virus, respiratory syncytial virus, parainfluenza virus, and metapneumovirus: a systematic analysis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1031-e1045.	2.9	266
7	Global burden of respiratory infections associated with seasonal influenza in children under 5 years in 2018: a systematic review and modelling study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e497-e510.	2.9	235
8	Effect of weekly zinc supplements on incidence of pneumonia and diarrhoea in children younger than 2 years in an urban, low-income population in Bangladesh: randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2005, 366, 999-1004.	6.3	203
9	Bacteremic Typhoid Fever in Children in an Urban Slum, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 11, 326-329.	2.0	197
10	Zinc for severe pneumonia in very young children: double-blind placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2004, 363, 1683-1688.	6.3	190
11	The Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Project: A 21st Century Childhood Pneumonia Etiology Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, S93-S101.	2.9	164
12	Pneumonia research to reduce childhood mortality in the developing world. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2008, 118, 1291-1300.	3.9	132
13	Influenza is a Major Contributor to Childhood Pneumonia in a Tropical Developing Country. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2010, 29, 216-221.	1.1	130
14	Efficacy and Safety of Oseltamivir in Children: Systematic Review and Individual Patient Data Meta-analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 66, 1492-1500.	2.9	115
15	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.	4.6	114
16	Respiratory Syncytial Virus Circulation in Seven Countries With Global Disease Detection Regional Centers. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 208, S246-S254.	1.9	105
17	Leptospirosis during Dengue Outbreak, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 11, 766-769.	2.0	104
18	Density of Upper Respiratory Colonization With <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> and Its Role in the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia Among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S317-S327.	2.9	96

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19	Influenza in Outpatient ILI Case-Patients in National Hospital-Based Surveillance, Bangladesh, 2007–2008. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e8452.	1.1	91
20	Burden of typhoid and paratyphoid fever in a densely populated urban community, Dhaka, Bangladesh. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2010, 14, e93-e99.	1.5	88
21	Efficacy of zinc in the treatment of severe pneumonia in hospitalized children ≥ 2 y old. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2006, 83, 1089-1096.	2.2	86
22	Association of C-Reactive Protein With Bacterial and Respiratory Syncytial Virus–Associated Pneumonia Among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S378-S386.	2.9	84
23	Is Higher Viral Load in the Upper Respiratory Tract Associated With Severe Pneumonia? Findings From the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S337-S346.	2.9	81
24	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease among Children in Rural Bangladesh: Results from a Population–Based Surveillance. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 48, S103-S113.	2.9	78
25	Global burden of acute lower respiratory infection associated with human metapneumovirus in children under 5 years in 2018: a systematic review and modelling study. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e33-e43.	2.9	71
26	The Effect of Antibiotic Exposure and Specimen Volume on the Detection of Bacterial Pathogens in Children With Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S368-S377.	2.9	70
27	Surveillance for Invasive <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> Disease among Hospitalized Children in Bangladesh: Antimicrobial Susceptibility and Serotype Distribution. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 48, S75-S81.	2.9	68
28	Invasive Pneumococcal Disease Burden and Implications for Vaccine Policy in Urban Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 77, 795-801.	0.6	68
29	Identification of In Vivo-Induced Bacterial Protein Antigens during Human Infection with <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi. Infection and Immunity, 2006, 74, 5161-5168.	1.0	67
30	Influenza vaccine concurrently administered with a combination measles, mumps, and rubella vaccine to young children. Vaccine, 2010, 28, 1566-1574.	1.7	58
31	Dengue seroprevalence, seroconversion and risk factors in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005475.	1.3	58
32	Chest Radiograph Findings in Childhood Pneumonia Cases From the Multisite PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S262-S270.	2.9	56
33	Rainfall, household crowding, and acute respiratory infections in the tropics. Epidemiology and Infection, 2012, 140, 78-86.	1.0	55
34	<i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serovar Typhi-Specific Immunoglobulin A Antibody Responses in Plasma and Antibody in Lymphocyte Supernatant Specimens in Bangladeshi Patients with Suspected Typhoid Fever. Vaccine Journal, 2009, 16, 1587-1594.	3.2	54
35	Risk factors for typhoid fever in a slum in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Epidemiology and Infection, 2007, 135, 458-465.	1.0	52
36	Multihospital Surveillance of Pneumonia Burden among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years Hospitalized for Pneumonia in Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 48, S82-S89.	2.9	51

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37	In Vivo Expression of Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Genes in the Blood of Patients with Typhoid Fever in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1419.	1.3	51
38	Safety and immunogenicity of a trivalent recombinant PcpA, PhtD, and PlyD1 pneumococcal protein vaccine in adults, toddlers, and infants: A phase I randomized controlled study. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 4610-4617.	1.7	50
39	Characterization of Anti- Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Antibody Responses in Bacteremic Bangladeshi Patients by an Immunoaffinity Proteomics-Based Technology. Vaccine Journal, 2010, 17, 1188-1195.	3.2	49
40	Colonization Density of the Upper Respiratory Tract as a Predictor of Pneumonia Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pneumocystis jirovecii. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S328-S336.	2.9	49
41	Evaluation of a Typhoid/Paratyphoid Diagnostic Assay (TPTest) Detecting Anti-Salmonella IgA in Secretions of Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes in Patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2316.	1.3	48
42	Standardization of Laboratory Methods for the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S245-S252.	2.9	48
43	Efficacy of zinc in young infants with acute watery diarrhea. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 605-610.	2.2	47
44	Population-Based Incidence of Severe Acute Respiratory Virus Infections among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years in Rural Bangladesh, June–October 2010. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89978.	1.1	46
45	Efficacy of a Russian-backbone live attenuated influenza vaccine among young children in Bangladesh: a randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2016, 4, e946-e954.	2.9	46
46	Risk factors for the presence of dengue vector mosquitoes, and determinants of their prevalence and larval site selection in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0199457.	1.1	46
47	Addressing the public health burden of respiratory viruses: the Battle against Respiratory Viruses (BRaVe) Initiative. Future Virology, 2013, 8, 953-968.	0.9	44
48	Clinical value of Tubex [®] and Typhidot [®] rapid diagnostic tests for typhoid fever in an urban community clinic in Bangladesh. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2008, 61, 381-386.	0.8	42
49	Avian Influenza Virus A (H5N1), Detected through Routine Surveillance, in Child, Bangladesh. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 1311-1313.	2.0	39
50	Identification of Immunogenic Salmonella enterica Serotype Typhi Antigens Expressed in Chronic Biliary Carriers of S. Typhi in Kathmandu, Nepal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2335.	1.3	39
51	Efficacy of zinc in young infants with acute watery diarrhea. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2005, 82, 605-610.	2.2	38
52	Pertussis-Associated Pneumonia in Infants and Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries Participating in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 63, S187-S196.	2.9	38
53	Cooking fuel type, household ventilation, and the risk of acute lower respiratory illness in urban Bangladeshi children: a longitudinal study. Indoor Air, 2012, 22, 132-139.	2.0	37
54	Household Air Quality Risk Factors Associated with Childhood Pneumonia in Urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 90, 968-975.	0.6	37

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55	Detection of Pneumococcal DNA in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for Diagnosing Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S347-S356.	2.9	37
56	Bayesian Estimation of Pneumonia Etiology: Epidemiologic Considerations and Applications to the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S213-S227.	2.9	37
57	Arsenic exposure is associated with pediatric pneumonia in rural Bangladesh: a case control study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 14, 83.	1.7	34
58	Microscopic Analysis and Quality Assessment of Induced Sputum From Children With Pneumonia in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S271-S279.	2.9	32
59	Identifying cholera "hotspots" in Uganda: An analysis of cholera surveillance data from 2011 to 2016. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0006118.	1.3	32
60	Impact of Intensive Handwashing Promotion on Secondary Household Influenza-Like Illness in Rural Bangladesh: Findings from a Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0125200.	1.1	32
61	Limited Utility of Polymerase Chain Reaction in Induced Sputum Specimens for Determining the Causes of Childhood Pneumonia in Resource-Poor Settings: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S289-S300.	2.9	31
62	Evaluation of Pneumococcal Load in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children in the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S357-S367.	2.9	30
63	Environmental Surveillance of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1/O139 in the Five African Great Lakes and Other Major Surface Water Sources in Uganda. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2018, 9, 1560.	1.5	30
64	Global burden of acute lower respiratory infection associated with human parainfluenza virus in children younger than 5 years for 2018: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e1077-e1087.	2.9	30
65	Interferon- γ and Proliferation Responses to <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Typhi Proteins in Patients with <i>S. Typhi</i> Bacteremia in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1193.	1.3	30
66	The Diagnostic Utility of Induced Sputum Microscopy and Culture in Childhood Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S280-S288.	2.9	29
67	Influenza A and B Infection in Children in Urban Slum, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 13, 1507-1508.	2.0	28
68	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.	0.6	28
69	Standardization of Clinical Assessment and Sample Collection Across All PERCH Study Sites. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S228-S237.	2.9	27
70	Analysis of <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Paratyphi A Gene Expression in the Blood of Bacteremic Patients in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e908.	1.3	26
71	The Predictive Performance of a Pneumonia Severity Score in Human Immunodeficiency Virus-negative Children Presenting to Hospital in 7 Low- and Middle-income Countries. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 70, 1050-1057.	2.9	26
72	A multinational, randomized, placebo-controlled trial to assess the immunogenicity, safety, and tolerability of live attenuated influenza vaccine coadministered with oral poliovirus vaccine in healthy young children. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2009, 27, 5472-5479.	1.7	25

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73	Vaccines as a tool to estimate the burden of severe influenza in children of low-resourced areas (November 30–December 1, 2012, Les Pensieres, Veyrier-du-Lac, France). <i>Vaccine</i> , 2013, 31, 3222-3228.	1.7	25
74	Tropical influenza and weather variability among children in an urban low-income population in Bangladesh. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2014, 7, 244-13.	0.7	25
75	Should Controls With Respiratory Symptoms Be Excluded From Case-Control Studies of Pneumonia Etiology? Reflections From the PERCH Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S205-S212.	2.9	25
76	Leptospirosis as a Cause of Fever in Urban Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 82, 1127-1130.	0.6	24
77	Effects of oseltamivir treatment of index patients with influenza on secondary household illness in an urban setting in Bangladesh: secondary analysis of a randomised, placebo-controlled trial. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 15, 654-662.	4.6	24
78	Human Metapneumovirus Infection among Children, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 13, 1611-1613.	2.0	23
79	Respiratory Viruses Associated Hospitalization among Children Aged ≤ 5 Years in Bangladesh: 2010-2014. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0147982.	1.1	22
80	Identification of <i>In Vivo</i> -Induced Bacterial Proteins during Human Infection with <i>Salmonella enterica</i> Serotype Paratyphi A. <i>Vaccine Journal</i> , 2013, 20, 712-719.	3.2	21
81	Safety of Russian-backbone seasonal trivalent, live-attenuated influenza vaccine in a phase II randomized placebo-controlled clinical trial among children in urban Bangladesh. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2015, 33, 3415-3421.	1.7	21
82	Causes of Early Childhood Deaths in Urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e8145.	1.1	21
83	A low-cost approach to measure the burden of vaccine preventable diseases in urban areas. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2010, 28, 4903-4912.	1.7	20
84	The Effect of Preexisting Immunity on Virus Detection and Immune Responses in a Phase II, Randomized Trial of a Russian-Backbone, Live, Attenuated Influenza Vaccine in Bangladeshi Children. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, 786-794.	2.9	20
85	Introduction to the Epidemiologic Considerations, Analytic Methods, and Foundational Results From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S179-S184.	2.9	19
86	Challenges to Evaluating Respiratory Syncytial Virus Mortality in Bangladesh, 2004–2008. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e53857.	1.1	19
87	A four-stage strategy to reduce childhood pneumonia-related mortality by 2015 and beyond. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2009, 27, 619-623.	1.7	18
88	Immunogenicity and Viral Shedding of Russian-Backbone, Seasonal, Trivalent, Live, Attenuated Influenza Vaccine in a Phase II, Randomized, Placebo-Controlled Trial Among Preschool-Aged Children in Urban Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, 777-785.	2.9	18
89	Safety of Induced Sputum Collection in Children Hospitalized With Severe or Very Severe Pneumonia. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 64, S301-S308.	2.9	17
90	Household-level risk factors for influenza among young children in Dhaka, Bangladesh: a case-control study. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2015, 20, 719-729.	1.0	16

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91	Clinical Evaluation of a Multiplex PCR for the Detection of Salmonella enterica Serovars Typhi and Paratyphi A from Blood Specimens in a High-Endemic Setting. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 513-520.	0.6	15
92	Efficacy of trivalent influenza vaccine against laboratory-confirmed influenza among young children in a randomized trial in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 6967-6976.	1.7	14
93	The Etiology of Pneumonia From Analysis of Lung Aspirate and Pleural Fluid Samples: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, e3788-e3796.	2.9	14
94	Digital auscultation in PERCH: Associations with chest radiography and pneumonia mortality in children. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2020, 55, 3197-3208.	1.0	13
95	Associations between ambient fine particulate matter and child respiratory infection: The role of particulate matter source composition in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Environmental Pollution, 2021, 290, 118073.	3.7	12
96	Use of Multiple Surveillance Modalities to Assess the Epidemiology of Streptococcus pneumoniae Infection in Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 48, S97-S102.	2.9	11
97	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric) Fever. , 2020, , 608-616.		11
98	A duplex recombinant viral nucleoprotein microbead immunoassay for simultaneous detection of seroresponses to human respiratory syncytial virus and metapneumovirus infections. Journal of Virological Methods, 2014, 206, 55-62.	1.0	10
99	Infectious Diseases and Vaccine Sciences: Strategic Directions. Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition, 2009, 26, 295-310.	0.7	9
100	Incidence and characteristics of early childhood wheezing, Dhaka, Bangladesh, 2004–2010. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2016, 51, 588-595.	1.0	9
101	Use of surveys to evaluate an integrated oral cholera vaccine campaign in response to a cholera outbreak in Hoima district, Uganda. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e038464.	0.8	9
102	Typhoid and Paratyphoid (Enteric) Fever. , 2013, , 568-576.		8
103	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Bangladesh. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S79-S90.	1.1	8
104	Population-based Incidence of Childhood Pneumonia Associated With Viral Infections in Bangladesh. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2019, 38, 344-350.	1.1	7
105	Genotyping human metapneumovirus in a Bangladeshi urban pediatric population. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2012, 16, e104.	1.5	6
106	Why should influenza be a public health priority?. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 7022-7025.	1.7	6
107	Serologic Cross-Reactions between Nucleocapsid Proteins of Human Respiratory Syncytial Virus and Human Metapneumovirus. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2015, 53, 1609-1615.	1.8	5
108	Bacterial Pneumonia. , 2020, , 446-453.		5

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109	Upper Respiratory Tract Co-detection of Human Endemic Coronaviruses and High-density Pneumococcus Associated With Increased Severity Among HIV-Uninfected Children Under 5 Years Old in the PERCH Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, 503-512.	1.1	5
110	Infection with influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 during the first wave of the 2009 pandemic: Evidence from a longitudinal seroepidemiologic study in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses</i> , 2017, 11, 394-398.	1.5	4
111	Introduction to the Site-specific Etiologic Results From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2021, 40, S1-S6.	1.1	4
112	Influenza Among Young Children in Bangladesh: Clinical Characteristics and Outcomes From a Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 65, 1914-1920.	2.9	3
113	Digitally recorded and remotely classified lung auscultation compared with conventional stethoscope classifications among children aged 1â€“59 months enrolled in the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) caseâ€“control study. <i>BMJ Open Respiratory Research</i> , 2022, 9, e001144.	1.2	3
114	Epidemiology of Influenza in Tropical and Subtropical Low-Income Regions. , 2011, , 55-75.		1
115	Risk factors for hospitalization from acute respiratory illness among Bangladesh children aged <5 years. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 16, e198.	1.5	1
116	Pneumonia research to reduce childhood mortality in the developing world. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i> , 2010, 120, 3001-3001.	3.9	1
117	Zinc, infectious diseases, and low birth weight. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2006, 84, 667.	2.2	0
118	Bacterial Pneumonia. , 2013, , 407-415.		0
119	Understanding dengue transmission and risk factors through ecohealth approach in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 21, 20.	1.5	0
120	The Case for Investing in Typhoid Vaccines. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2010, 27, 709-10.	0.7	0