Chandy C John

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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195 papers	5,824 citations	81900 39 h-index	102487 66 g-index
201 all docs	201 docs citations	201 times ranked	5657 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cerebral Malaria: Mechanisms of Brain Injury and Strategies for Improved Neurocognitive Outcome. Pediatric Research, 2010, 68, 267-274.	2.3	379
2	Cerebral Malaria in Children Is Associated With Long-term Cognitive Impairment. Pediatrics, 2008, 122, e92-e99.	2.1	259
3	Cognitive Impairment After Cerebral Malaria in Children: A Prospective Study. Pediatrics, 2007, 119, e360-e366.	2.1	232
4	Serum Angiopoietin-1 and -2 Levels Discriminate Cerebral Malaria from Uncomplicated Malaria and Predict Clinical Outcome in African Children. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e4912.	2.5	169
5	Malaria hotspot areas in a highland Kenya site are consistent in epidemic and non-epidemic years and are associated with ecological factors. Malaria Journal, 2006, 5, 78.	2.3	138
6	Cerebrospinal Fluid Cytokine Levels and Cognitive Impairment in Cerebral Malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 198-205.	1.4	125
7	Global research priorities for infections that affect the nervous system. Nature, 2015, 527, S178-S186.	27.8	113
8	Low Levels of RANTES Are Associated with Mortality in Children with Cerebral Malaria. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2006, 194, 837-845.	4.0	109
9	Severe Malarial Anemia is Associated With Long-term Neurocognitive Impairment. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2014, 59, 336-344.	5.8	107
10	CORRELATION OF HIGH LEVELS OF ANTIBODIES TO MULTIPLE PRE-ERYTHROCYTIC PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM ANTIGENS AND PROTECTION FROM INFECTION. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 222-228.	1.4	104
11	Adjunctive therapy for cerebral malaria and other severe forms ofPlasmodium falciparummalaria. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2010, 8, 997-1008.	4.4	102
12	Novel use Of Hydroxyurea in an African Region with Malaria (NOHARM): a trial for children with sickle cell anemia. Blood, 2017, 130, 2585-2593.	1.4	101
13	Antibodies to Plasmodium falciparum Antigens Predict a Higher Risk of Malaria But Protection From Symptoms Once Parasitemic. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2011, 204, 19-26.	4.0	89
14	Immediate Neuropsychological and Behavioral Benefits of Computerized Cognitive Rehabilitation in Ugandan Pediatric Cerebral Malaria Survivors. Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics, 2009, 30, 310-318.	1.1	87
15	Antibodies to Preâ€erythrocyticPlasmodium falciparumAntigens and Risk of Clinical Malaria in Kenyan Children. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2008, 197, 519-526.	4.0	82
16	Socioeconomic Predictors of Cognition in Ugandan Children: Implications for Community Interventions. PLoS ONE, 2009, 4, e7898.	2.5	82
17	Correlation of high levels of antibodies to multiple pre-erythrocytic Plasmodium falciparum antigens and protection from infection. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 222-8.	1.4	82
18	Neurodevelopment: The Impact of Nutrition and Inflammation During Early to Middle Childhood in Low-Resource Settings. Pediatrics, 2017, 139, S59-S71.	2.1	79

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19	COVID-19: Shining the Light on Africa. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 1145-1148.	1.4	78
20	Cerebrospinal fluid cytokine levels and cognitive impairment in cerebral malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 78, 198-205.	1.4	76
21	Severe malaria in children in areas with low, moderate and high transmission intensity in Uganda. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 115-124.	2.3	74
22	Acute Kidney Injury Is Common in Pediatric Severe Malaria and Is Associated With Increased Mortality. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2016, 3, ofw046.	0.9	72
23	Acute kidney injury is associated with impaired cognition and chronic kidney disease in a prospective cohort of children with severe malaria. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 98.	5.5	72
24	Hydroxyurea Dose Escalation for Sickle Cell Anemia in Sub-Saharan Africa. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 382, 2524-2533.	27.0	72
25	Cerebral malaria is associated with long-term mental health disorders: a cross sectional survey of a long-term cohort. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 184.	2.3	68
26	Topography-derived wetness indices are associated with household-level malaria risk in two communities in the western Kenyan highlands. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 40.	2.3	62
27	A preliminary examination of the construct validity of the KABC-II in Ugandan children with a history of cerebral malaria. African Health Sciences, 2009, 9, 186-92.	0.7	59
28	Estimation of Recent and Long-Term Malaria Transmission in a Population by Antibody Testing to Multiple Plasmodium falciparum Antigens. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 210, 1123-1132.	4.0	58
29	Gamma Interferon Responses to Plasmodium falciparum Liver-Stage Antigen 1 and Thrombospondin-Related Adhesive Protein and Their Relationship to Age, Transmission Intensity, and Protection against Malaria. Infection and Immunity, 2004, 72, 5135-5142.	2.2	54
30	Selecting measures for the neurodevelopmental assessment of children in low- and middle-income countries. Child Neuropsychology, 2017, 23, 1-42.	1.3	53
31	TLR9 Polymorphisms Are Associated with Altered IFN-Î³ Levels in Children with Cerebral Malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010, 82, 548-555.	1.4	51
32	The impact of delayed treatment of uncomplicated P. falciparum malaria on progression to severe malaria: A systematic review and a pooled multicentre individual-patient meta-analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003359.	8.4	50
33	Antibodies to the Plasmodium falciparum Antigens Circumsporozoite Protein, Thrombospondin-Related Adhesive Protein, and Liver-Stage Antigen 1 Vary by Ages of Subjects and by Season in a Highland Area of Kenya. Infection and Immunity, 2003, 71, 4320-4325.	2.2	48
34	Cognition, behaviour and academic skills after cognitive rehabilitation in Ugandan children surviving severe malaria: a randomised trial. BMC Neurology, 2011, 11, 96.	1.8	47
35	Alterations in Systemic Extracellular Heme and Hemopexin Are Associated With Adverse Clinical Outcomes in Ugandan Children With Severe Malaria. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2016, 214, 1268-1275.	4.0	46
36	Elevated serum levels of IL-1ra in children with Plasmodium falciparum malaria are associated with increased severity of disease. Cytokine, 2008, 41, 204-208.	3.2	44

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37	Multiplexed and High-Throughput Label-Free Detection of RNA/Spike Protein/IgG/IgM Biomarkers of SARS-CoV-2 Infection Utilizing Nanoplasmonic Biosensors. Analytical Chemistry, 2021, 93, 8754-8763.	6.5	44
38	Cytokine Responses to Plasmodium falciparum Liver-Stage Antigen 1 Vary in Rainy and Dry Seasons in Highland Kenya. Infection and Immunity, 2000, 68, 5198-5204.	2.2	43
39	Successful Global Health Research Partnerships: What Makes Them Work?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 5-7.	1.4	41
40	Low prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum infection among asymptomatic individuals in a highland area of Kenya. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 99, 780-786.	1.8	40
41	Neurocognitive domains affected by cerebral malaria and severe malarial anemia in children. Learning and Individual Differences, 2016, 46, 38-44.	2.7	40
42	Low Prevalence of Antibodies to Preerythrocytic but Not Blood-StagePlasmodium falciparumAntigens in an Area of Unstable Malaria Transmission Compared to Prevalence in an Area of Stable Malaria Transmission. Infection and Immunity, 2008, 76, 5721-5728.	2.2	39
43	Possible Interruption of Malaria Transmission, Highland Kenya, 2007â€“2008. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 1917-24.	4.3	38
44	Malaria with neurological involvement in Ugandan children: effect on cognitive ability, academic achievement and behaviour. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 334.	2.3	38
45	Use of a three-band HRP2/pLDH combination rapid diagnostic test increases diagnostic specificity for falciparum malaria in Ugandan children. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 43.	2.3	38
46	Prospective validation of pediatric disease severity scores to predict mortality in Ugandan children presenting with malaria and non-malaria febrile illness. Critical Care, 2015, 19, 47.	5.8	38
47	Endothelial Activation, Acute Kidney Injury, and Cognitive Impairment in Pediatric Severe Malaria. Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e734-e743.	0.9	38
48	Vitamin D Insufficiency Is Common in Ugandan Children and Is Associated with Severe Malaria. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e113185.	2.5	37
49	Reliability of the Luganda version of the Child Behaviour Checklist in measuring behavioural problems after cerebral malaria. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Mental Health, 2009, 3, 38.	2.5	34
50	Toll-like receptor polymorphisms and cerebral malaria: TLR2 Î”22 polymorphism is associated with protection from cerebral malaria in a case control study. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 47.	2.3	34
51	Exploring experimental cerebral malaria pathogenesis through the characterisation of host-derived plasma microparticle protein content. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 37871.	3.3	34
52	Elevated cerebrospinal fluid tumour necrosis factor is associated with acute and longâ€term neurocognitive impairment in cerebral malaria. Parasite Immunology, 2017, 39, e12438.	1.5	32
53	Developing mentorship in a resource-limited context: a qualitative research study of the experiences and perceptions of the makerere university student and faculty mentorship programme. BMC Medical Education, 2017, 17, 123.	2.4	32
54	Inhaled nitric oxide for the adjunctive therapy of severe malaria: Protocol for a randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 176.	1.6	31

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55	Frequencies of sickle cell trait and glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency differ in highland and nearby lowland malaria-endemic areas of Kenya. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 97, 513-514.	1.8	30
56	Humoral and Cellular Immunity to Plasmodium falciparum Merozoite Surface Protein 1 and Protection From Infection With Blood-Stage Parasites. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2013, 208, 149-158.	4.0	30
57	Changes in B Cell Populations and Merozoite Surface Protein-1-Specific Memory B Cell Responses after Prolonged Absence of Detectable P. falciparum Infection. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e67230.	2.5	30
58	Clinical Features of Critical Coronavirus Disease 2019 in Children*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 21, e948-e953.	0.5	30
59	Antibodies to Plasmodium falciparum Erythrocyte-binding Antigen-175 are Associated With Protection From Clinical Malaria. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2011, 30, 1037-1042.	2.0	29
60	Cerebrospinal fluid kynurenine and kynurenic acid concentrations are associated with coma duration and long-term neurocognitive impairment in Ugandan children with cerebral malaria. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 303.	2.3	29
61	What causes severe malaria and its complications in children? Lessons learned over the past 15 years. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 52.	5.5	29
62	Standardization and validation of a cytometric bead assay to assess antibodies to multiple Plasmodium falciparum recombinant antigens. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 427.	2.3	27
63	Effect of transmission intensity and age on subclass antibody responses to Plasmodium falciparum pre-erythrocytic and blood-stage antigens. Acta Tropica, 2015, 142, 47-56.	2.0	27
64	Host Biomarkers Are Associated With Response to Therapy and Long-Term Mortality in Pediatric Severe Malaria. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2016, 3, ofw134.	0.9	27
65	Chitinase-3-like 1 is a biomarker of acute kidney injury and mortality in paediatric severe malaria. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 82.	2.3	27
66	Microscopy Underestimates the Frequency of Plasmodium Falciparum Infection in Symptomatic Individuals in a Low Transmission Highland Area. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 173-177.	1.4	27
67	Antibodies to Plasmodium falciparum Antigens Vary by Age and Antigen in Children in a Malaria-Holoendemic Area of Kenya. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2005, 24, 680-684.	2.0	26
68	Immunomodulation inPlasmodium falciparummalaria: experiments in nature and their conflicting implications for potential therapeutic agents. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2012, 10, 1343-1356.	4.4	26
69	Acute kidney injury, persistent kidney disease, and post-discharge morbidity and mortality in severe malaria in children: A prospective cohort study. EClinicalMedicine, 2022, 44, 101292.	7.1	26
70	Methods to estimate baseline creatinine and define acute kidney injury in lean Ugandan children with severe malaria: a prospective cohort study. BMC Nephrology, 2020, 21, 417.	1.8	25
71	Children are the key to the Endgame: A case for routine pediatric COVID vaccination. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 5333-5336.	3.8	25
72	The Association between Cognition and Academic Performance in Ugandan Children Surviving Malaria with Neurological Involvement. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e55653.	2.5	25

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73	Staphylococcal Toxic Shock Syndrome Erythroderma Is Associated with Superantigenicity and Hypersensitivity. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 49, 1893-1896.	5.8	24
74	Clinical Comparison of Retinopathy-Positive and Retinopathy-Negative Cerebral Malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 16-0315.	1.4	24
75	Elevated Cerebrospinal Fluid Tau Protein Concentrations on Admission Are Associated With Long-term Neurologic and Cognitive Impairment in Ugandan Children With Cerebral Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 70, 1161-1168.	5.8	24
76	Microscopy underestimates the frequency of Plasmodium falciparum infection in symptomatic individuals in a low transmission highland area. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 173-7.	1.4	24
77	Nitric oxide for the adjunctive treatment of severe malaria: Hypothesis and rationale. Medical Hypotheses, 2011, 77, 437-444.	1.5	23
78	Decline in childhood iron deficiency after interruption of malaria transmission in highland Kenya , ,. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2014, 100, 968-973.	4.7	23
79	Autoantibody levels are associated with acute kidney injury, anemia and post-discharge morbidity and mortality in Ugandan children with severe malaria. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 14940.	3.3	23
80	Supporting Global Health at the Pediatric Department Level: Why and How. Pediatrics, 2017, 139, .	2.1	22
81	Hydroxyurea to lower transcranial Doppler velocities and prevent primary stroke: the Uganda NOHARM sickle cell anemia cohort. Haematologica, 2020, 105, e272-e275.	3.5	21
82	Novel Use of Hydroxyurea in an African Region With Malaria: Protocol for a Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2016, 5, e110.	1.0	21
83	Statistical Approaches to Assess the Effects of Disease on Neurocognitive Function Over Time. Journal of Biometrics & Biostatistics, 2013, 01, .	4.0	21
84	Interferon-gamma responses to Plasmodium falciparum liver-stage antigen-1 and merozoite-surface protein-1 increase with age in children in a malaria holoendemic area of western Kenya. Malaria Journal, 2003, 2, 37.	2.3	20
85	Development of Clinical Immunity to Malaria in Highland Areas of Low and Unstable Transmission. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 87, 806-812.	1.4	20
86	High rate of inappropriate blood transfusions in the management of children with severe anemia in Ugandan hospitals. BMC Health Services Research, 2018, 18, 566.	2.2	20
87	Inhaled nitric oxide and cognition in pediatric severe malaria: A randomized double-blind placebo controlled trial. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0191550.	2.5	20
88	Malaria: How Are We Doing and How Can We Do Better?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 239-241.	1.4	20
89	Evidence of Endothelial Activation in Asymptomatic Plasmodium falciparum Parasitemia and Effect of Blood Group on Levels of von Willebrand Factor in Malaria. Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society, 2012, 1, 16-25.	1.3	19
90	Whole-Blood Transcriptional Signatures Composed of Erythropoietic and NRF2-Regulated Genes Differ Between Cerebral Malaria and Severe Malarial Anemia. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 219, 154-164.	4.0	19

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91	Acute kidney injury in Ugandan children with severe malaria is associated with long-term behavioral problems. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0226405.	2.5	19
92	STABILITY OF INTERFERON-Î³ AND INTERLEUKIN-10 RESPONSES TO PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM LIVER STAGE ANTIGEN-1 AND THROMBOSPONDIN-RELATED ADHESIVE PROTEIN IN RESIDENTS OF A MALARIA HOLOENDEMIC AREA. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 585-590.	1.4	19
93	Delaying Iron Therapy until 28 Days after Antimalarial Treatment Is Associated with Greater Iron Incorporation and Equivalent Hematologic Recovery after 56 Days in Children: A Randomized Controlled Trial. Journal of Nutrition, 2016, 146, 1769-1774.	2.9	18
94	High Postdischarge Morbidity in Ugandan Children With Severe Malarial Anemia or Cerebral Malaria. Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society, 2016, 6, piw060.	1.3	18
95	Seizure activity and neurological sequelae in Ugandan children who have survived an episode of cerebral malaria. African Health Sciences, 2009, 9, 75-81.	0.7	17
96	High Plasma Erythropoietin Levels are Associated With Prolonged Coma Duration and Increased Mortality in Children With Cerebral Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 60, 27-35.	5.8	16
97	Admission EEG findings in diverse paediatric cerebral malaria populations predict outcomes. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 208.	2.3	16
98	Blackwater Fever in Ugandan Children With Severe Anemia is Associated With Poor Postdischarge Outcomes: A Prospective Cohort Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 70, 2247-2254.	5.8	16
99	Comparison of Risk of Recrudescent Fever in Children With Kawasaki Disease Treated With Intravenous Immunoglobulin and Low-Dose vs High-Dose Aspirin. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e1918565.	5.9	16
100	Dynamic modulation of spleen germinal center reactions by gut bacteria during Plasmodium infection. Cell Reports, 2021, 35, 109094.	6.4	16
101	Stability of Interferon-Gamma and Interleukin-10 Responses to Plasmodium falciparum Liver Stage Antigen 1 and Thrombospondin-Related Adhesive Protein Immunodominant Epitopes in a Highland Population from Western Kenya. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 81, 489-495.	1.4	16
102	Therapies and Vaccines for Emerging Bacterial Infections: Learning from Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus. Pediatric Clinics of North America, 2006, 53, 699-713.	1.8	15
103	Efficacy model for antibody-mediated pre-erythrocytic malaria vaccines. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2011, 278, 1298-1305.	2.6	15
104	Plasmodium falciparum Histidine-Rich Protein-2 Plasma Concentrations Are Higher in Retinopathy-Negative Cerebral Malaria Than in Severe Malarial Anemia. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2017, 4, ofx151.	0.9	15
105	Differing Causes of Lactic Acidosis and Deep Breathing in Cerebral Malaria and Severe Malarial Anemia May Explain Differences in Acidosis-Related Mortality. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0163728.	2.5	15
106	Stability of interferon-gamma and interleukin-10 responses to Plasmodium falciparum liver stage antigen-1 and thrombospondin-related adhesive protein in residents of a malaria holoendemic area. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 585-90.	1.4	14
107	Primaquine plus artemisinin combination therapy for reduction of malaria transmission: promise and risk. BMC Medicine, 2016, 14, 65.	5.5	13
108	Decrease in Numbers of Naive and Resting B Cells in HIV-Infected Kenyan Adults Leads to a Proportional Increase in Total and Plasmodium falciparumâ€“Specific Atypical Memory B Cells. Journal of Immunology, 2017, 198, 4629-4638.	0.8	13

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109	Malaria chemoprevention with monthly dihydroartemisinin-piperaquine for the post-discharge management of severe anaemia in children aged less than 5Âyears in Uganda and Kenya: study protocol for a multi-centre, two-arm, randomised, placebo-controlled, superiority trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 610.	1.6	13
110	Retinopathy-Positive Cerebral Malaria Is Associated With Greater Inflammation, Blood-Brain Barrier Breakdown, and Neuronal Damage Than Retinopathy-Negative Cerebral Malaria. Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society, 2020, 9, 580-586.	1.3	13
111	Parenteral artemisinins are associated with reduced mortality and neurologic deficits and improved long-term behavioral outcomes in children with severe malaria. BMC Medicine, 2021, 19, 168.	5.5	13
112	Decreased parasite burden and altered host response in children with sickle cell anemia and severe anemia with malaria. Blood Advances, 2021, 5, 4710-4720.	5.2	13
113	Association of Plasma Tau With Mortality and Long-term Neurocognitive Impairment in Survivors of Pediatric Cerebral Malaria and Severe Malarial Anemia. JAMA Network Open, 2021, 4, e2138515.	5.9	13
114	Risk of Plasmodium falciparum infection during a malaria epidemic in highland Kenya, 1997. Acta Tropica, 2004, 92, 55-61.	2.0	12
115	Thrombocytopenia May Mediate Disease Severity in Plasmodium falciparum Malaria Through Reduced Transforming Growth Factor Beta-1 Regulation of Proinflammatory and Anti-inflammatory Cytokines. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2015, 34, 783-788.	2.0	12
116	The endothelial protein C receptor rs867186-GG genotype is associated with increased soluble EPCR and could mediate protection against severe malaria. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6, 27084.	3.3	12
117	Comparison of iron status 28 d after provision of antimalarial treatment with iron therapy compared with antimalarial treatment alone in Ugandan children with severe malaria. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2016, 103, 919-925.	4.7	12
118	The Collaborative Role of North American Departments of Pediatrics in Global Child Health. Pediatrics, 2018, 142, .	2.1	12
119	Stability of interferon-gamma and interleukin-10 responses to Plasmodium falciparum liver stage antigen 1 and thrombospondin-related adhesive protein immunodominant epitopes in a highland population from Western Kenya. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 81, 489-95.	1.4	12
120	Malaria. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2022, 327, 597.	7.4	12
121	Malaria parasitemia among blood donors in Uganda. Transfusion, 2020, 60, 955-964.	1.6	11
122	Towards the use of a smartphone imaging-based tool for point-of-care detection of asymptomatic low-density malaria parasitaemia. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 380.	2.3	10
123	Antibody Correlates of Protection from Clinical Plasmodium falciparum Malaria in an Area of Low and Unstable Malaria Transmission. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 2174-2182.	1.4	10
124	A Mass Insecticide-Treated Bed Net Distribution Campaign Reduced Malaria Risk on an Individual but Not Population Level in a Highland Epidemic-Prone Area of Kenya. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 2183-2188.	1.4	10
125	Age-related differences in the detection ofPlasmodium falciparuminfection by PCR and microscopy, in an area of Kenya with holo-endemic malaria. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 2005, 99, 431-435.	1.6	9
126	Decreased Prevalence of Anemia in Highland Areas of Low Malaria Transmission After a 1-Year Interruption of Transmission. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2012, 54, 178-184.	5.8	9

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127	Lack of mortality in 22 children with sickle cell anemia and severe malarial anemia. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2018, 65, e26745.	1.5	9
128	Adherence to clinical guidelines is associated with reduced inpatient mortality among children with severe anemia in Ugandan hospitals. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0210982.	2.5	9
129	Acute Kidney Injury Interacts With Coma, Acidosis, and Impaired Perfusion to Significantly Increase Risk of Death in Children With Severe Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2022, 75, 1511-1519.	5.8	9
130	Methemoglobin and nitric oxide therapy in Ugandan children hospitalized for febrile illness: results from a prospective cohort study and randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial. BMC Pediatrics, 2016, 16, 177.	1.7	8
131	Community perceptions of paediatric severe anaemia in Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0209476.	2.5	8
132	Delayed iron improves iron status without altering malaria risk in severe malarial anemia. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2020, 111, 1059-1067.	4.7	8
133	Plasma angiopoietin-2 is associated with age-related deficits in cognitive sub-scales in Ugandan children following severe malaria. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 17.	2.3	8
134	Antibody Profiles to P. falciparum Antigens Over Time Characterize Acute and Long-Term Malaria Exposure in an Area of Low and Unstable Transmission. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 2189-2197.	1.4	8
135	Lack of Consistent Malaria Incidence Hotspots in a Highland Kenyan Area During a 10-Year Period of Very Low and Unstable Transmission. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 2198-2207.	1.4	8
136	Acute kidney injury in hospitalized children with sickle cell anemia. BMC Nephrology, 2022, 23, 110.	1.8	8
137	Zinc for Infection Prevention in Sickle Cell Anemia (ZIPS): study protocol for a randomized placebo-controlled trial in Ugandan children with sickle cell anemia. Trials, 2019, 20, 460.	1.6	7
138	Comparison of non-magnetic and magnetic beads multiplex assay for assessment of Plasmodium falciparum antibodies. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e6120.	2.0	7
139	Cerebral Malaria Pathogenesis. American Journal of Pathology, 2007, 171, 1729-1732.	3.8	6
140	Changes in Antigen-Specific Cytokine and Chemokine Responses to Plasmodium falciparum Antigens in a Highland Area of Kenya after a Prolonged Absence of Malaria Exposure. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 3775-3782.	2.2	6
141	Blood use in subâ€Saharan Africa: a systematic review of current data. Transfusion, 2019, 59, 2446-2454.	1.6	6
142	Case Report: Birth Outcome and Neurodevelopment in Placental Malaria Discordant Twins. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 552-555.	1.4	6
143	Central Nervous System Virus Infection in African Children with Cerebral Malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 200-205.	1.4	6
144	Prevalence of Asymptomatic SARS-CoV-2 Infection in Children and Adults in Marion County, Indiana. Cureus, 2020, 12, e9794.	0.5	6

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145	Severe Anemia Is Associated with Systemic Inflammation in Young Children Presenting to a Tertiary Hospital in Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 2574-2580.	1.4	6
146	Neutrophil gelatinase-associated lipocalin is elevated in children with acute kidney injury and sickle cell anemia, and predicts mortality. Kidney International, 2022, 102, 885-893.	5.2	6
147	Blackwater fever and acute kidney injury in children hospitalized with an acute febrile illness: pathophysiology and prognostic significance. BMC Medicine, 2022, 20, .	5.5	6
148	Drug treatment of malaria in children. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2003, 22, 649-652.	2.0	5
149	â€œI feel so bad but have nothing to do.â€•Exploring Ugandan caregiversâ€™ experiences of parenting a child with severe malaria and subsequent repeated uncomplicated malaria. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 360.	2.3	5
150	Risk factors for recurrent severe anemia among previously transfused children in Uganda: an age-matched case-control study. BMC Pediatrics, 2019, 19, 27.	1.7	5
151	Identifying Risk Factors That Distinguish Symptomatic Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection From Common Upper Respiratory Infections in Children. Cureus, 2021, 13, e13266.	0.5	5
152	The prevalence and density of asymptomatic Plasmodium falciparum infections among children and adults in three communities of western Kenya. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 371.	2.3	5
153	Delaying the start of iron until 28 days after antimalarial treatment is associated with lower incidence of subsequent illness in children with malaria and iron deficiency. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0183977.	2.5	5
154	Longevity of Genotype-Specific Immune Responses to Plasmodium falciparum Merozoite Surface Protein 1 in Kenyan Children from Regions of Different Malaria Transmission Intensity. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 580-587.	1.4	4
155	Adipose tissue parasite sequestration drives leptin production in mice and correlates with human cerebral malaria. Science Advances, 2021, 7, .	10.3	4
156	Interferon-Î³responses toPlasmodium falciparumvaccine candidate antigens decrease in the absence of malaria transmission. PeerJ, 2017, 5, e2855.	2.0	4
157	Evaluating kidney function using a point-of-care creatinine test in Ugandan children with severe malaria: a prospective cohort study. BMC Nephrology, 2021, 22, 369.	1.8	4
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