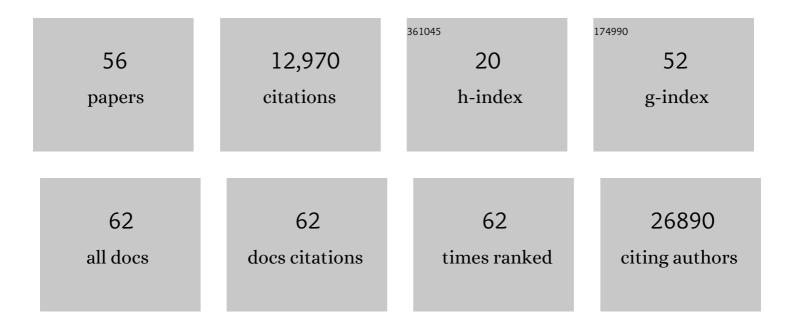
## Muhammad Imran Nisar

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3534269/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national prevalence of overweight and obesity in children and adults during 1980–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 766-781.	6.3	9,122
2	Global, regional, and national levels and causes of maternal mortality during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 980-1004.	6.3	1,230
3	Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. Lancet, The, 2014, 384, 1005-1070.	6.3	786
4	Mortality, morbidity, and hospitalisations due to influenza lower respiratory tract infections, 2017: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet Respiratory Medicine,the, 2019, 7, 69-89.	5.2	326
5	Population-based rates, timing, and causes of maternal deaths, stillbirths, and neonatal deaths in south Asia and sub-Saharan Africa: a multi-country prospective cohort study. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e1297-e1308.	2.9	195
6	Health in times of uncertainty in the eastern Mediterranean region, 1990–2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. The Lancet Global Health, 2016, 4, e704-e713.	2.9	147
7	Causes and incidence of community-acquired serious infections among young children in south Asia (ANISA): an observational cohort study. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 145-159.	6.3	140
8	Quantifying risks and interventions that have affected the burden of diarrhoea among children younger than 5 years: an analysis of the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2020, 20, 37-59.	4.6	104
9	Quantifying risks and interventions that have affected the burden of lower respiratory infections among children younger than 5 years: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2020, 20, 60-79.	4.6	95
10	Small for gestational age: Case definition & guidelines for data collection, analysis, and presentation of maternal immunisation safety data. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 6518-6528.	1.7	94
11	The Pakistan Risk of Myocardial Infarction Study: a resource for the study of genetic, lifestyle and other determinants of myocardial infarction in South Asia. European Journal of Epidemiology, 2009, 24, 329-338.	2.5	83
12	Simplified antibiotic regimens for treatment of clinical severe infection in the outpatient setting when referral is not possible for young infants in Pakistan (Simplified Antibiotic Therapy Trial [SATT]): a randomised, open-label, equivalence trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2017, 5, e177-e185.	2.9	65
13	Multiomics Characterization of Preterm Birth in Low- and Middle-Income Countries. JAMA Network Open, 2020, 3, e2029655.	2.8	53
14	Neonatal mortality within 24Âhours of birth in six low- and lower-middle-income countries. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2016, 94, 752-758B.	1.5	39
15	Randomized Trial of Amoxicillin for Pneumonia in Pakistan. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, 24-34.	13.9	37
16	Reasons for non-vaccination and incomplete vaccinations among children in Pakistan. Vaccine, 2018, 36, 5288-5293.	1.7	34
17	Burden of Diarrhea in the Eastern Mediterranean Region, 1990–2013: Findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 1319-1329.	0.6	27
18	Understanding biological mechanisms underlying adverse birth outcomes in developing countries: protocol for a prospective cohort (AMANHI bio–banking) study. Journal of Global Health, 2017, 7, 021202.	1.2	27

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19	Aeromonas-Associated Diarrhea in Children Under 5 Years: The GEMS Experience. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 774-780.	0.6	24
20	Associations Between Eight Earth Observationâ€Derived Climate Variables and Enteropathogen Infection: An Independent Participant Data Metaâ€Analysis of Surveillance Studies With Broad Spectrum Nucleic Acid Diagnostics. GeoHealth, 2022, 6, e2021GH000452.	1.9	24
21	Performance of late pregnancy biometry for gestational age dating in low-income and middle-income countries: a prospective, multicountry, population-based cohort study from the WHO Alliance for Maternal and Newborn Health Improvement (AMANHI) Study Group. The Lancet Global Health, 2020, 8, e545-e554.	2.9	23
22	Clinical features and induction outcome of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukemia in a lower/middle income population: A multi-institutional report from Pakistan. Pediatric Blood and Cancer, 2015, 62, 1700-1708.	0.8	21
23	Serial population-based serosurveys for COVID-19 in two neighbourhoods of Karachi, Pakistan. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 106, 176-182.	1.5	21
24	Disparities in Cardiovascular Research Output and Disease Outcomes among High-, Middle- and Low-Income Countries – An Analysis of Global Cardiovascular Publications over the Last Decade (2008–2017). Global Heart, 2021, 16, 4.	0.9	19
25	Health Care Use Patterns for Diarrhea in Children in Low-Income Periurban Communities of Karachi, Pakistan. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 49-55.	0.6	18
26	Associations between Household-Level Exposures and All-Cause Diarrhea and Pathogen-Specific Enteric Infections in Children Enrolled in Five Sentinel Surveillance Studies. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2020, 17, 8078.	1.2	18
27	Development and validation of a simplified algorithm for neonatal gestational age assessment – protocol for the Alliance for Maternal Newborn Health Improvement (AMANHI) prospective cohort study. Journal of Global Health, 2017, 7, 021201.	1.2	17
28	Nasopharyngeal carriage of Streptococcus pneumoniae in children under 5 years of age before introduction of pneumococcal vaccine (PCV10) in urban and rural districts in Pakistan. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2018, 18, 672.	1.3	14
29	Unveiling and addressing implementation barriers to routine immunization in the peri-urban slums of Karachi, Pakistan: a mixed-methods study. Health Research Policy and Systems, 2021, 19, 55.	1.1	14
30	Direct maternal morbidity and the risk of pregnancy-related deaths, stillbirths, and neonatal deaths in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa: A population-based prospective cohort study in 8 countries. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003644.	3.9	13
31	Association of maternal prenatal selenium concentration and preterm birth: a multicountry meta-analysis. BMJ Clobal Health, 2021, 6, e005856.	2.0	13
32	Profile: Health and Demographic Surveillance System in peri-urban areas of Karachi, Pakistan. Gates Open Research, 0, 2, 2.	2.0	13
33	A double blind community-based randomized trial of amoxicillin versus placebo for fast breathing pneumonia in children aged 2-59 months in Karachi, Pakistan (RETAPP). BMC Infectious Diseases, 2015, 16, 13.	1.3	11
34	Implementation of the ANISA Study in Karachi, Pakistan. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2016, 35, S60-S64.	1.1	11
35	Performance of lung ultrasound in the diagnosis of pediatric pneumonia in Mozambique and Pakistan. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2021, 56, 551-560.	1.0	8
36	Feasibility, usability and acceptability of paediatric lung ultrasound among healthcare providers and caregivers for the diagnosis of childhood pneumonia in resource-constrained settings: a qualitative study. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e042547.	0.8	8

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37	Development and Validation of Parental Vaccine Attitudes Scale for Use in Low-income Setting. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2019, 38, e143-e148.	1.1	7
38	Direct and indirect effect of 10 valent pneumococcal vaccine on nasopharyngeal carriage in children under 2Âyears of age in Matiari, Pakistan. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 1319-1327.	1.7	7
39	Should fast breathing pneumonia cases be treated with antibiotics? The scientific rationale for revisiting management in Low and Middle income countries. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 85, 64-66.	1.5	6
40	Cohort Profile: The Alliance for Maternal and Newborn Health Improvement (AMANHI) biobanking study. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2022, 50, 1780-1781i.	0.9	6
41	Nutritional support for lactating women with or without azithromycin for infants compared to breastfeeding counseling alone in improving the 6-month growth outcomes among infants of peri-urban slums in Karachi, Pakistan—the protocol for a multiarm assessor-blinded randomized controlled trial (Mumta LW trial). Trials. 2020. 21, 756.	0.7	5
42	Serotype-specific effectiveness against pneumococcal carriage and serotype replacement after ten-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV10) introduction in Pakistan. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0262466.	1.1	5
43	Methods for estimating the direct and indirect effect of 10 valent pneumococcal vaccine on nasopharyngeal carriage in children under 2 years in Matiari, Pakistan. MethodsX, 2021, 8, 101357.	0.7	4
44	A Community-Based Survey on Health-Care Utilization for Pneumonia in Children in Peri-Urban Slums of Karachi, Pakistan. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 1034-1041.	0.6	4
45	Burden and risk factors for antenatal depression and its effect on preterm birth in South Asia: A population-based cohort study. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0263091.	1.1	4
46	Lung ultrasound patterns in paediatric pneumonia in Mozambique and Pakistan. ERJ Open Research, 2021, 7, 00518-2020.	1.1	3
47	Recurrence of WHO-defined fast breathing pneumonia among infants, its occurrence and predictors in Pakistan: a nested case–control analysis. BMJ Open, 2020, 10, e035277.	0.8	2
48	Performance of a validated spontaneous preterm delivery predictor in South Asian and Sub-Saharan African women: a nested case control study. Journal of Maternal-Fetal and Neonatal Medicine, 2022, 35, 8878-8886.	0.7	2
49	Nutritional support and prophylaxis of azithromycin for pregnant women to improve birth outcomes in peri-urban slums of Karachi, Pakistan—a protocol of multi-arm assessor-blinded randomized controlled trial (Mumta PW trial). Trials, 2022, 23, 2.	0.7	2
50	Clinical signs predictive of severe illness in young Pakistani infants. BMC Research Notes, 2021, 14, 71.	0.6	1
51	Serial lung ultrasounds in pediatric pneumonia in Mozambique and Pakistan. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 6262.	1.6	1
52	Impact of 10-valent Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine (PCV10) on nasopharyngeal carriage in children 2 years of age: Data from a four-year time series cross-sectional study from Pakistan. Data in Brief, 2021, 35, 106828.	0.5	1
53	Antimicrobial Resistance in Pneumococcal Carriage Isolates from Children under 2 Years of Age in Rural Pakistan. Microbiology Spectrum, 2021, 9, e0101921.	1.2	1
54	Pneumococcal Carriage in Infants Post-PCV10 Introduction in Pakistan: Results from Serial Cross-Sectional Surveys. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 971.	2.1	1

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55	Young infant clinical signs studyÂÂ, Pakistan: a data note. Gates Open Research, 0, 5, 122.	2.0	ο
56	Effect of a community based social marketing strategy on the uptake of clean delivery kits in peri-urban communities of Karachi, Pakistan. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2022, 22, .	0.9	0