

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Knowledge of sexual partner's HIV serostatus and serosorting practices in a California population-based sample of men who have sex with men. Aids, 2006, 20, 2081-2089.	2.2	91
2	HIV Prevalence and Sexual Risk Behaviors Among Men Who Have Sex With Men. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2006, 41, 238-245.	2.1	87
3	Redefining Prevention and Care: A Status-Neutral Approach to HIV. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2018, 5, ofy097.	0.9	79
4	The Effect of Venue Sampling on Estimates of HIV Prevalence and Sexual Risk Behaviors in Men Who Have Sex With Men. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2006, 33, 545-550.	1.7	55
5	Retention in Care and Viral Suppression Among Persons Living With HIV/AIDS in New York City, 2006–2010. American Journal of Public Health, 2014, 104, e24-e29.	2.7	42
6	Proportions of Patients With HIV Retained in Care and Virally Suppressed in New York City and the United States. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2015, 68, 351-358.	2.1	35
7	Monitoring Outcomes for Newly Diagnosed and Prevalent HIV Cases Using a Care Continuum Created With New York City Surveillance Data. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2015, 68, 217-226.	2.1	34
8	Achievement and Maintenance of Viral Suppression in Persons Newly Diagnosed With HIV, New York City, 2006–2009. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2013, 63, 379-386.	2.1	32
9	Hospitalization Rates Among People With HIV/AIDS in New York City, 2013. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 65, 469-476.	5.8	30
10	New York City Achieves the UNAIDS 90-90-90 Targets for HIV-Infected Whites but Not Latinos/Hispanics and Blacks. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2016, 73, e59-e62.	2.1	27
11	Undiagnosed HIV and HCV Infection in a New York City Emergency Department, 2015. American Journal of Public Health, 2018, 108, 652-658.	2.7	24
12	Persons Living With HIV in the United States: Fewer Than We Thought. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2016, 72, 552-557.	2.1	23
13	Tuberculosis and HIV Co-infection, California, USA, 1993–2008. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2012, 19, 400-6.	4.3	21
14	Recent Decline in the Incidence of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection Among California Men Who Have Sex With Men. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2011, 174, 203-210.	3.4	20
15	Comparison of indicators measuring the proportion of human immunodeficiency virus–infected persons with a suppressed viral load. Annals of Epidemiology, 2015, 25, 226-230.	1.9	20
16	The Association between Neighborhood Poverty and HIV Diagnoses among Males and Females in New York City, 2010–2011. Public Health Reports, 2016, 131, 290-302.	2.5	19
17	Racial and socioeconomic disparities in viral suppression among persons living with HIV in New York City. Annals of Epidemiology, 2017, 27, 335-341.	1.9	18
18	Transition from paediatric to adult care among persons with perinatal HIV infection in New York City, 2006–2015. Aids, 2018, 32, 1821-1828.	2.2	16

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19	Comparison of Single-Visit and Multiple-Visit Measures of Retention in Care for HIV Monitoring and Evaluation. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2016, 71, e59-e62.	2.1	15
20	Continuum of Care Among People Living with Perinatally Acquired HIV Infection in New York City, 2014. Public Health Reports, 2016, 131, 566-573.	2.5	14
21	Revisiting the Methodology of Measuring HIV Community Viral Load. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2013, 63, e82-e84.	2.1	12
22	Proposing a New Indicator for the National Human Immunodeficiency Virus/AIDS Strategy: Percentage of Newly Diagnosed Persons Achieving Viral Suppression Within 3 Months of Diagnosis. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2019, 219, 851-855.	4.0	12
23	The high proportion of late HIV diagnoses in the USA is likely to stay: findings from a mathematical model. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2015, 27, 206-212.	1.2	11
24	Persistent Racial Disparities in HIV Infection in the USA: HIV Prevalence Matters. Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities, 2017, 4, 87-93.	3.2	11
25	Constructing a representative sample of out-of-care HIV patients from a representative sample of in-care patients. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2016, 27, 1086-1092.	1.1	10
26	Estimating the probability of diagnosis within 1 year of HIV acquisition. Aids, 2020, 34, 1075-1080.	2.2	10
27	Matching AIDS and tuberculosis registry data to identify AIDS/tuberculosis comorbidity cases in California. Health Informatics Journal, 2011, 17, 41-50.	2.1	9
28	To Weight or Not to Weight in Time-location Sampling: Why Not Do Both?. AIDS and Behavior, 2013, 17, 3120-3123.	2.7	8
29	An expanded HIV screening strategy in the Emergency Department fails to identify most patients with undiagnosed infection: insights from a blinded serosurvey. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2020, 32, 202-208.	1.2	8
30	Use of molecular HIV surveillance data and predictive modeling to prioritize persons for transmission-reduction interventions. Aids, 2020, 34, 459-467.	2.2	8
31	Brief Report: HIV Prevalence and the Prevalence of Unsuppressed HIV in New York City, 2010–2014. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2017, 75, 143-147.	2.1	7
32	Estimated HIV Incidence in the United States, 2003–2010. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2017, 74, 10-14.	2.1	7
33	Persons living with diagnosed HIV in NewÂYork City: over 50% over 50 years old. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2018, 30, 531-534.	1.2	6
34	The usefulness of HIV partner services in the age of treatment as prevention: a registry-based study. Lancet HIV,the, 2020, 7, e482-e490.	4.7	6
35	Limitations of Indicators of HIV Case Finding. Epidemiology, 2015, 26, e6-e8.	2.7	5
36	A Run-in Period Is Needed in Randomized Controlled Trials of Directly Observed Antiretroviral Therapy for HIV Infection. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2015, 68, e20-e23.	2.1	5

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37	Using the Revised Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Staging System to Classify Persons Living With Human Immunodeficiency Virus in New York City, 2011–2015. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2017, 44, 653-655.	1.7	5
38	Reduction in Gaps in High CD4 Count and Viral Suppression Between Transgender and Cisgender Persons Living With HIV in New York City, 2007–2016. American Journal of Public Health, 2019, 109, 126-131.	2.7	5
39	Linkage to Care After HIV Diagnosis in New York City: Better Than We Thought. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2017, 76, e18-e21.	2.1	4
40	New York City HIV Care Continuum Dashboards: Using Surveillance Data to Improve HIV Care Among People Living With HIV in New York City. JMIR Public Health and Surveillance, 2019, 5, e13086.	2.6	4
41	Should we report the proportion of late HIV diagnoses?. Aids, 2017, 31, 2559-2561.	2.2	3
42	Potential Misclassification of HIV-Positive Persons As Transgender Men. American Journal of Public Health, 2018, 108, e14-e14.	2.7	3
43	Sexually Transmitted Diseases Among Persons With HIV With Low Viral Load. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2013, 40, 590-591.	1.7	1
44	Calculating Age-Standardized Death Rates Among People With HIV Comparable Across Jurisdictions and Over Time. American Journal of Public Health, 2021, 111, 121-126.	2.7	1
45	USE OF MEDIAN AGE AT DEATH TO ASSESS HIV MORTALITY. American Journal of Epidemiology, 2019, 188, 1868-1869.	3.4	0
46	Years Since Diagnosis Among People Living With Diagnosed HIV in New York City. Public Health Reports, 2021, , 003335492110613.	2.5	0