

James E Truscott

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

48
papers

2,253
citations

236925

25
h-index

233421

45
g-index

57
all docs

57
docs citations

57
times ranked

2706
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Challenges in creating herd immunity to SARS-CoV-2 infection by mass vaccination. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2020, 396, 1614-1616.	13.7	447
2	The coverage and frequency of mass drug administration required to eliminate persistent transmission of soil-transmitted helminths. <i>Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2014, 369, 20130435.	4.0	156
3	How Effective Is School-Based Deworming for the Community-Wide Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminths?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2027.	3.0	128
4	Can chemotherapy alone eliminate the transmission of soil transmitted helminths?. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2014, 7, 266.	2.5	117
5	Should the Goal for the Treatment of Soil Transmitted Helminth (STH) Infections Be Changed from Morbidity Control in Children to Community-Wide Transmission Elimination?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003897.	3.0	108
6	Assessing the feasibility of interrupting the transmission of soil-transmitted helminths through mass drug administration: The DeWorm3 cluster randomized trial protocol. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006166.	3.0	99
7	Evaluating the Adequacy of Gravity Models as a Description of Human Mobility for Epidemic Modelling. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2012, 8, e1002699.	3.2	86
8	Investigating the Effectiveness of Current and Modified World Health Organization Guidelines for the Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infections. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 66, S253-S259.	5.8	67
9	Essential epidemiological mechanisms underpinning the transmission dynamics of seasonal influenza. <i>Journal of the Royal Society Interface</i> , 2012, 9, 304-312.	3.4	65
10	Control of a highly pathogenic H5N1 avian influenza outbreak in the GB poultry flock. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences</i> , 2007, 274, 2287-2295.	2.6	64
11	The importance of patient compliance in repeated rounds of mass drug administration (MDA) for the elimination of intestinal helminth transmission. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 291.	2.5	59
12	Cost and cost-effectiveness of soil-transmitted helminth treatment programmes: systematic review and research needs. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 355.	2.5	58
13	Interrupting transmission of soil-transmitted helminths: a study protocol for cluster randomised trials evaluating alternative treatment strategies and delivery systems in Kenya. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2015, 5, e008950.	1.9	56
14	Cost-effectiveness of scaling up mass drug administration for the control of soil-transmitted helminths: a comparison of cost function and constant costs analyses. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2016, 16, 838-846.	9.1	49
15	Assessing the interruption of the transmission of human helminths with mass drug administration alone: optimizing the design of cluster randomized trials. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 93.	2.5	49
16	Identifying optimal threshold statistics for elimination of hookworm using a stochastic simulation model. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 321.	2.5	49
17	An economic evaluation of expanding hookworm control strategies to target the whole community. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 570.	2.5	44
18	The design of schistosomiasis monitoring and evaluation programmes: The importance of collecting adult data to inform treatment strategies for <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> . <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006717.	3.0	44

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19	Seven challenges for modelling indirect transmission: Vector-borne diseases, macroparasites and neglected tropical diseases. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2015, 10, 16-20.	3.0	43
20	Modeling the Interruption of the Transmission of Soil-Transmitted Helminths by Repeated Mass Chemotherapy of School-Age Children. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3323.	3.0	37
21	Evaluating the variation in the projected benefit of community-wide mass treatment for schistosomiasis: Implications for future economic evaluations. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 213.	2.5	37
22	Analysis of the population-level impact of co-administering ivermectin with albendazole or mebendazole for the control and elimination of <i>Trichuris trichiura</i> . <i>Parasite Epidemiology and Control</i> , 2016, 1, 177-187.	1.8	35
23	Comparison and validation of two mathematical models for the impact of mass drug administration on <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> and hookworm infection. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2017, 18, 38-47.	3.0	31
24	Modelling the impact of a <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> vaccine and mass drug administration to achieve morbidity control and transmission elimination. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007349.	3.0	28
25	Quantifying the transmissibility of human influenza and its seasonal variation in temperate regions. <i>PLOS Currents</i> , 2009, 1, RRN1125.	1.4	27
26	Testing for soil-transmitted helminth transmission elimination: Analysing the impact of the sensitivity of different diagnostic tools. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006114.	3.0	27
27	Heterogeneity in transmission parameters of hookworm infection within the baseline data from the TUMIKIA study in Kenya. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 442.	2.5	24
28	Human population movement can impede the elimination of soil-transmitted helminth transmission in regions with heterogeneity in mass drug administration coverage and transmission potential between villages: a metapopulation analysis. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 438.	2.5	17
29	Pooling as a strategy for the timely diagnosis of soil-transmitted helminths in stool: value and reproducibility. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 443.	2.5	17
30	The impact of mass drug administration on <i>Schistosoma haematobium</i> infection: what is required to achieve morbidity control and elimination?. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2020, 13, 554.	2.5	17
31	Determining post-treatment surveillance criteria for predicting the elimination of <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> transmission. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 437.	2.5	16
32	The impact of community-wide, mass drug administration on aggregation of soil-transmitted helminth infection in human host populations. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2020, 13, 290.	2.5	16
33	Seasonally timed treatment programs for <i>Ascaris lumbricoides</i> to increase impact—An investigation using mathematical models. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006195.	3.0	15
34	Sampling strategies for monitoring and evaluation of morbidity targets for soil-transmitted helminths. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007514.	3.0	15
35	Defining stopping criteria for ending randomized clinical trials that investigate the interruption of transmission of soil-transmitted helminths employing mass drug administration. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006864.	3.0	14
36	Policy implications of the potential use of a novel vaccine to prevent infection with <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> with or without mass drug administration. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2020, 38, 4379-4386.	3.8	12

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37	Individual adherence to mass drug administration in neglected tropical disease control: A probability model conditional on past behaviour. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009112.	3.0	12
38	The past matters: estimating intrinsic hookworm transmission intensity in areas with past mass drug administration to control lymphatic filariasis. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 254.	2.5	11
39	Calculating the prevalence of soil-transmitted helminth infection through pooling of stool samples: Choosing and optimizing the pooling strategy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007196.	3.0	10
40	Analysing pneumococcal invasiveness using Bayesian models of pathogen progression rates. <i>PLoS Computational Biology</i> , 2022, 18, e1009389.	3.2	10
41	The "breakpoint"™ of soil-transmitted helminths with infected human migration. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2020, 486, 110076.	1.7	9
42	What is the impact of acquired immunity on the transmission of schistosomiasis and the efficacy of current and planned mass drug administration programmes?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009946.	3.0	8
43	Forecasting the effectiveness of the DeWorm3 trial in interrupting the transmission of soil-transmitted helminths in three study sites in Benin, India and Malawi. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 67.	2.5	6
44	Cost-effectiveness of community-wide treatment for helminthiasis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e156.	6.3	2
45	Stochastic challenges to interrupting helminth transmission. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2021, 34, 100435.	3.0	2
46	Deworming women of reproductive age during adolescence and pregnancy: what is the impact on morbidity from soil-transmitted helminths infection?. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 220.	2.5	2
47	Spatial scales in human movement between reservoirs of infection. <i>Journal of Theoretical Biology</i> , 2021, 524, 110726.	1.7	2
48	The observed relationship between the degree of parasite aggregation and the prevalence of infection within human host populations for soil-transmitted helminth and schistosome infections. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 116, 1226-1229.	1.8	2