Susanne H Sokolow

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/4842956/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

172457 197818 2,754 52 29 49 citations h-index g-index papers 59 59 59 3310 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Emerging human infectious diseases and the links to global food production. Nature Sustainability, 2019, 2, 445-456.	23.7	362
2	Causal inference in disease ecology: investigating ecological drivers of disease emergence. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment, 2008, 6, 420-429.	4.0	261
3	Global Assessment of Schistosomiasis Control Over the Past Century Shows Targeting the Snail Intermediate Host Works Best. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004794.	3.0	161
4	Reduced transmission of human schistosomiasis after restoration of a native river prawn that preys on the snail intermediate host. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 9650-9655.	7.1	160
5	Effects of a changing climate on the dynamics of coral infectious disease: a review of the evidence. Diseases of Aquatic Organisms, 2009, 87, 5-18.	1.0	107
6	Ecology of avian influenza viruses in a changing world. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2010, 1195, 113-128.	3.8	106
7	Ecological interventions to prevent and manage zoonotic pathogen spillover. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 374, 20180342.	4.0	102
8	Nearly 400 million people are at higher risk of schistosomiasis because dams block the migration of snail-eating river prawns. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 372, 20160127.	4.0	91
9	Cross-species pathogen spillover across ecosystem boundaries: mechanisms and theory. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2019, 374, 20180344.	4.0	83
10	To Reduce the Global Burden of Human Schistosomiasis, Use â€~Old Fashioned' Snail Control. Trends in Parasitology, 2018, 34, 23-40.	3.3	79
11	Disease ecology, health and the environment: a framework to account for ecological and socio-economic drivers in the control of neglected tropical diseases. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2017, 372, 20160128.	4.0	78
12	Regulation of laboratory populations of snails (Biomphalaria and Bulinus spp.) by river prawns, Macrobrachium spp. (Decapoda, Palaemonidae): Implications for control of schistosomiasis. Acta Tropica, 2014, 132, 64-74.	2.0	77
13	Agrochemicals increase risk of human schistosomiasis by supporting higher densities of intermediate hosts. Nature Communications, 2018, 9, 837.	12.8	71
14	Allometry and spatial scales of foraging in mammalian herbivores. Ecology Letters, 2010, 13, 311-320.	6.4	68
15	Precision mapping of snail habitat provides a powerful indicator of human schistosomiasis transmission. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2019, 116, 23182-23191.	7.1	65
16	Predictive Power of Air Travel and Socio-Economic Data for Early Pandemic Spread. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e12763.	2.5	65
17	Big-data-driven modeling unveils country-wide drivers of endemic schistosomiasis. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7, 489.	3.3	58
18	Epidemiologic evaluation of diarrhea in dogs in an animal shelter. American Journal of Veterinary Research, 2005, 66, 1018-1024.	0.6	52

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Addressing Climate Change and Its Effects on Human Health: A Call to Action for Medical Schools. Academic Medicine, 2021, 96, 324-328.	1.6	51
20	The Prawn Macrobrachium vollenhovenii in the Senegal River Basin: Towards Sustainable Restocking of All-Male Populations for Biological Control of Schistosomiasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3060.	3.0	47
21	The spatial spread of schistosomiasis: A multidimensional network model applied to Saint-Louis region, Senegal. Advances in Water Resources, 2017, 108, 406-415.	3.8	45
22	Editor's choice: Disease dynamics in marine metapopulations: modelling infectious diseases on coral reefs. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2009, 46, 621-631.	4.0	42
23	Infection with schistosome parasites in snails leads to increased predation by prawns: implications for human schistosomiasis control. Journal of Experimental Biology, 2015, 218, 3962-3967.	1.7	42
24	Heterogeneity in schistosomiasis transmission dynamics. Journal of Theoretical Biology, 2017, 432, 87-99.	1.7	40
25	Human-mediated impacts on biodiversity and the consequences for zoonotic disease spillover. Current Biology, 2021, 31, R1342-R1361.	3.9	40
26	Improving rural health care reduces illegal logging and conserves carbon in a tropical forest. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2020, 117, 28515-28524.	7.1	38
27	Sapronosis: a distinctive type of infectious agent. Trends in Parasitology, 2014, 30, 386-393.	3.3	35
28	A Theoretical Analysis of the Geography of Schistosomiasis in Burkina Faso Highlights the Roles of Human Mobility and Water Resources Development in Disease Transmission. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004127.	3.0	34
29	Modelled effects of prawn aquaculture on poverty alleviation and schistosomiasis control. Nature Sustainability, 2019, 2, 611-620.	23.7	32
30	How to identify win–win interventions that benefit human health and conservation. Nature Sustainability, 2021, 4, 298-304.	23.7	28
31	Gene drives for schistosomiasis transmission control. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007833.	3.0	23
32	Aquatic macrophytes and macroinvertebrate predators affect densities of snail hosts and local production of schistosome cercariae that cause human schistosomiasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008417.	3.0	23
33	Averting wildlife-borne infectious disease epidemics requires a focus on socio-ecological drivers and a redesign of the global food system. EClinicalMedicine, 2022, 47, 101386.	7.1	22
34	Effects of agrochemical pollution on schistosomiasis transmission: a systematic review and modelling analysis. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2020, 4, e280-e291.	11.4	20
35	Spatial Epidemiology of Caribbean Yellow Band Syndrome in Montastrea spp. Coral in the Eastern Yucatan, Mexico. Hydrobiologia, 2005, 548, 33-40.	2.0	18
36	Schistosomiasis and climate change. BMJ, The, 0, , m4324.	6.0	16

#	Article	IF	Citations
37	Potential Biological Control of Schistosomiasis by Fishes in the Lower Senegal River Basin. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 117-126.	1.4	14
38	Unavoidable Risks: Local Perspectives on Water Contact Behavior and Implications for Schistosomiasis Control in an Agricultural Region of Northern Senegal. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 101, 837-847.	1.4	14
39	Concomitant Immunity and Worm Senescence May Drive Schistosomiasis Epidemiological Patterns: An Eco-Evolutionary Perspective. Frontiers in Immunology, 2020, 11, 160.	4.8	13
40	Schistosome infection in Senegal is associated with different spatial extents of risk and ecological drivers for Schistosoma haematobium and S. mansoni. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009712.	3.0	11
41	Deep Learning Segmentation of Satellite Imagery Identifies Aquatic Vegetation Associated with Snail Intermediate Hosts of Schistosomiasis in Senegal, Africa. Remote Sensing, 2022, 14, 1345.	4.0	11
42	Environmental Persistence of the World's Most Burdensome Infectious and Parasitic Diseases. Frontiers in Public Health, 0, 10 , .	2.7	9
43	Land use impacts on parasitic infection: a cross-sectional epidemiological study on the role of irrigated agriculture in schistosome infection in a dammed landscape. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2021, 10, 35.	3.7	7
44	Identification of Snails and Schistosoma of Medical Importance via Convolutional Neural Networks: A Proof-of-Concept Application for Human Schistosomiasis. Frontiers in Public Health, 2021, 9, 642895.	2.7	6
45	Agricultural Innovations to Reduce the Health Impacts of Dams. Sustainability, 2021, 13, 1869.	3.2	4
46	Exposure, hazard, and vulnerability all contribute to Schistosoma haematobium re-infection in northern Senegal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009806.	3.0	4
47	Estimating the elimination feasibility in the 'end game' of control efforts for parasites subjected to regular mass drug administration: Methods and their application to schistosomiasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006794.	3.0	3
48	Cost-effectiveness of combining drug and environmental treatments for environmentally transmitted diseases. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2020, 287, 20200966.	2.6	3
49	Three reasons why expanded use of natural enemy solutions may offer sustainable control of human infections. People and Nature, 2022, 4, 32-43.	3.7	3
50	Visualization of schistosomiasis snail habitats using light unmanned aerial vehicles. Geospatial Health, 2020, 15, .	0.8	2
51	Exposure, hazard, and vulnerability and their contribution to Schistosoma haematobium re-infection in northern Senegal. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2021, 5, S10.	11.4	1
52	A novel framework to account for ecological drivers in the control and elimination of environmentally transmitted disease: a modelling study. Lancet, The, 2017, 389, S5.	13.7	0