Marion Saville

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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279487 264894 54 1,853 23 42 citations h-index g-index papers 54 54 54 1969 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	The projected timeframe until cervical cancer elimination in Australia: a modelling study. Lancet Public Health, The, 2019, 4, e19-e27.	4.7	268
2	Primary HPV testing versus cytology-based cervical screening in women in Australia vaccinated for HPV and unvaccinated: effectiveness and economic assessment for the National Cervical Screening Program. Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e96-e107.	4.7	124
3	Long-term evaluation of benefits, harms, and cost-effectiveness of the National Bowel Cancer Screening Program in Australia: a modelling study. Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e331-e340.	4.7	114
4	Measuring human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage and the role of the National HPV Vaccination Program Register, Australia. Sexual Health, 2011, 8, 171.	0.4	90
5	Women's experience with home-based self-sampling for human papillomavirus testing. BMC Cancer, 2015, 15, 849.	1.1	81
6	Homeâ€based HPV selfâ€sampling improves participation by neverâ€screened and underâ€screened women: Results from a large randomized trial (iPap) in Australia. International Journal of Cancer, 2016, 139, 281-290.	2.3	80
7	Is one dose of human papillomavirus vaccine as effective as three?: A national cohort analysis. Papillomavirus Research (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2019, 8, 100177.	4.5	78
8	Cervical screening with primary HPV testing or cytology in a population of women in which those aged 33 years or younger had previously been offered HPV vaccination: Results of the Compass pilot randomised trial. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002388.	3.9	67
9	HPV vaccine impact in Australian women: ready for an HPVâ€based screening program. Medical Journal of Australia, 2016, 204, 184-184.	0.8	65
10	Effectiveness of less than three doses of quadrivalent human papillomavirus vaccine against cervical intraepithelial neoplasia when administered using a standard dose spacing schedule: Observational cohort of young women in Australia. Papillomavirus Research (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2015, 1, 59-73.	4.5	62
11	Human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccination coverage in young Australian women is higher than previously estimated: Independent estimates from a nationally representative mobile phone survey. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 592-597.	1.7	58
12	Projected future impact of HPV vaccination and primary HPV screening on cervical cancer rates from 2017–2035: Example from Australia. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0185332.	1.1	52
13	Looking beyond human papillomavirus (HPV) genotype 16 and 18: Defining HPV genotype distribution in cervical cancers in Australia prior to vaccination. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 141, 1576-1584.	2.3	51
14	Human Papillomavirus and Cervical Cancer in Australasia and Oceania: Risk-factors, Epidemiology and Prevention. Vaccine, 2008, 26, M80-M88.	1.7	47
15	Self-Collection for Cervical Screening Programs: From Research to Reality. Cancers, 2020, 12, 1053.	1.7	46
16	Lessons from the renewal of the National Cervical Screening Program in Australia. Public Health Research and Practice, 2019, 29, .	0.7	41
17	Cervical screening rates for women vaccinated against human papillomavirus. Medical Journal of Australia, 2014, 201, 279-282.	0.8	38
18	Transitioning from cytology-based screening to HPV-based screening at longer intervals: implications for resource use. BMC Health Services Research, 2016, 16, 147.	0.9	36

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19	Age-specific HPV prevalence among 116,052 women in Australia's renewed cervical screening program: A new tool for monitoring vaccine impact. Vaccine, 2019, 37, 412-416.	1.7	35
20	Performance of clinical screening algorithms comprising point-of-care HPV-DNA testing using self-collected vaginal specimens, and visual inspection of the cervix with acetic acid, for the detection of underlying high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions in Papua New Guinea. Papillomavirus Research (Amsterdam, Netherlands), 2018, 6, 70-76.	4.5	32
21	Optimal Management Strategies for Primary HPV Testing for Cervical Screening: Cost-Effectiveness Evaluation for the National Cervical Screening Program in Australia. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0163509.	1.1	26
22	Accelerating action on cervical screening in lower- and middle-income countries (LMICs) post COVID-19 era. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 144, 106294.	1.6	25
23	Rationale and design of the iPap trial: a randomized controlled trial of home-based HPV self-sampling for improving participation in cervical screening by never- and under-screened women in Australia. BMC Cancer, 2014, 14, 207.	1.1	24
24	Uptake and acceptability of human papillomavirus self-sampling in rural and remote aboriginal communities: evaluation of a nurse-led community engagement model. BMC Health Services Research, 2020, 20, 398.	0.9	24
25	Could HPV Testing on Self-collected Samples Be Routinely Used in an Organized Cervical Screening Program? A Modeled Analysis. Cancer Epidemiology Biomarkers and Prevention, 2021, 30, 268-277.	1.1	24
26	Selfâ€collection cervical screening in the renewed National Cervical Screening Program: a qualitative study. Medical Journal of Australia, 2021, 215, 354-358.	0.8	23
27	Mobile phones are a viable option for surveying young Australian women: a comparison of two telephone survey methods. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2011, 11, 159.	1.4	22
28	Measuring effectiveness of the cervical cancer vaccine in an Australian setting (the VACCINE study). BMC Cancer, 2013, 13, 296.	1.1	20
29	Protocol for Compass: a randomised controlled trial of primary HPV testing versus cytology screening for cervical cancer in HPV-unvaccinated and vaccinated women aged 25–69 years living in Australia. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e016700.	0.8	20
30	Women's views on human papillomavirus self-sampling: focus groups to assess acceptability, invitation letters and a test kit in the Australian setting. Sexual Health, 2015, 12, 279.	0.4	19
31	A pilot study to compare dry cervical sample collection with standard practice of wet cervical samples for human papillomavirus testing. Journal of Clinical Virology, 2015, 69, 210-213.	1.6	16
32	National experience in the first two years of primary human papillomavirus (HPV) cervical screening in an HPV vaccinated population in Australia: observational study. BMJ, The, 2022, 376, e068582.	3.0	16
33	How best to interpret mixed human papillomavirus genotypes in high-grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia lesions. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 4082-4088.	1.7	15
34	Pathways to a cancer-free future: A protocol for modelled evaluations to maximize the future impact of interventions on cervical cancer in Australia. Gynecologic Oncology, 2019, 152, 465-471.	0.6	14
35	Is the positive predictive value of highâ€grade cytology in predicting highâ€grade cervical disease falling due to HPV vaccination?. International Journal of Cancer, 2019, 144, 2964-2971.	2.3	14
36	Towards the elimination of cervical cancer in low-income and lower-middle-income countries: modelled evaluation of the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of point-of-care HPV self-collected screening and treatment in Papua New Guinea. BMJ Global Health, 2022, 7, e007380.	2.0	13

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37	The road to cervical cancer elimination in Malaysia: Evaluation of the impact and costâ€effectiveness of human papillomavirus screening with selfâ€collection and digital registry support. International Journal of Cancer, 2021, 149, 1997-2009.	2.3	11
38	Surveillance systems for monitoring cervical cancer elimination efforts: Focus on HPV infection, cervical dysplasia, cervical screening and treatment. Preventive Medicine, 2021, 144, 106293.	1.6	10
39	Genital warts and chlamydia in Australian women: comparison of national population-based surveys in 2001 and 2011. Sexually Transmitted Infections, 2014, 90, 532-537.	0.8	9
40	HPV16/18 prevalence in high-grade cervical lesions in an Australian population offered catch-up HPV vaccination. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 6304-6311.	1.7	9
41	Monitoring human papillomavirus prevalence among young Australian women undergoing routine chlamydia screening. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 1186-1193.	1.7	8
42	The experience of under-screened and never-screened participants using clinician-supported self-collection cervical screening within the Australian National Cervical Screening Program. Women's Health, 2022, 18, 174550652210759.	0.7	6
43	Assessment of attribution algorithms for resolving CIN3-related HPV genotype prevalence in mixed-genotype biopsy specimens using laser capture microdissection as the reference standard. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 6312-6319.	1.7	5
44	Compliance with followâ€up Test of Cure and outcomes after treatment for highâ€grade cervical intraepithelial neoplasia in Victoria, Australia. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2020, 60, 433-437.	0.4	5
45	HPV self-sampling and follow-up over two rounds of cervical screening in Australia – the iPap trial. Journal of Medical Screening, 2022, 29, 185-193.	1.1	3
46	Cost-effectiveness estimates: the need for complete reporting – Authors' reply. Lancet Public Health, The, 2017, 2, e212.	4.7	2
47	Reasons for rejection of selfâ€collected samples for cervical screening. Medical Journal of Australia, 2022, 216, 214-214.	0.8	2
48	Inaccurate and fundamentally flawed analysis risks undermining confidence in cervical screening programs. Journal of the American Society of Cytopathology, 2018, 7, 336-338.	0.2	1
49	<i>â€`Lest we forget'</i> as we move forward with cervical screening. Australian and New Zealand Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, 2018, 58, 265-266.	0.4	1
50	The value of data linkage depends on the quality of the data: incorporating Medicare data alters cervical screening analysis findings. Medical Journal of Australia, 2020, 212, 383-383.	0.8	1
51	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0228042.		0
52	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0228042.		0
53	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0228042.		0
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