

Melissa D Conrad

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

38
papers

1,611
citations

279798

23
h-index

315739

38
g-index

40
all docs

40
docs citations

40
times ranked

1698
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Decreased Susceptibility to Dihydrofolate Reductase Inhibitors Associated With Genetic Polymorphisms in Ugandan <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Isolates. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 225, 696-704.	4.0	5
2	House design and risk of malaria, acute respiratory infection and gastrointestinal illness in Uganda: A cohort study. <i>PLOS Global Public Health</i> , 2022, 2, e0000063.	1.6	6
3	Impact of Short-Term Storage on <i>Ex Vivo</i> Antimalarial Susceptibilities of Fresh Ugandan <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Isolates. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2022, 66, e0143721.	3.2	1
4	Asymptomatic School-Aged Children Are Important Drivers of Malaria Transmission in a High Endemicity Setting in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 226, 708-713.	4.0	18
5	Changing Prevalence of Potential Mediators of Aminoquinoline, Antifolate, and Artemisinin Resistance Across Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 223, 985-994.	4.0	111
6	Age-Related Changes in Malaria Clinical Phenotypes During Infancy Are Modified by Sickle Cell Trait. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 73, 1887-1895.	5.8	4
7	Balanced impacts of fitness and drug pressure on the evolution of PfMDR1 polymorphisms in <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> . <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 292.	2.3	5
8	Sources of persistent malaria transmission in a setting with effective malaria control in eastern Uganda: a longitudinal, observational cohort study. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2021, 21, 1568-1578.	9.1	90
9	Drug susceptibility of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> in eastern Uganda: a longitudinal phenotypic and genotypic study. <i>Lancet Microbe</i> , The, 2021, 2, e441-e449.	7.3	34
10	Associations between Varied Susceptibilities to PfATP4 Inhibitors and Genotypes in Ugandan <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Isolates. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2021, 65, e0077121.	3.2	2
11	Deletions of <i>pfhrp2</i> and <i>pfhrp3</i> genes were uncommon in rapid diagnostic test-negative <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> isolates from Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2021, 20, 4.	2.3	4
12	Associations between Malaria-Preventive Regimens and <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Drug Resistance-Mediating Polymorphisms in Ugandan Pregnant Women. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020, 64, .	3.2	10
13	The impact of antimalarial resistance on the genetic structure of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> in the DRC. <i>Nature Communications</i> , 2020, 11, 2107.	12.8	57
14	Identification and characterization of immature <i>Anopheles</i> and culicines (Diptera: Culicidae) at three sites of varying malaria transmission intensities in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 221.	2.3	9
15	Antimalarial drug resistance in Africa: the calm before the storm?. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2019, 19, e338-e351.	9.1	167
16	Is that a real oocyst? Insectary establishment and identification of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> oocysts in midguts of <i>Anopheles</i> mosquitoes fed on infected human blood in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 287.	2.3	14
17	The Diversity of the <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> K13 Propeller Domain Did Not Increase after Implementation of Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapy in Uganda. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 63, .	3.2	9
18	Impact of vector control interventions on malaria transmission intensity, outdoor vector biting rates and <i>Anopheles</i> mosquito species composition in Tororo, Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 445.	2.3	53

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19	Changing Molecular Markers of Antimalarial Drug Sensitivity across Uganda. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 63, .	3.2	39
20	Modeling Prevention of Malaria and Selection of Drug Resistance with Different Dosing Schedules of Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine Preventive Therapy during Pregnancy in Uganda. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2019, 63, .	3.2	14
21	Comparative Efficacy of Artemether-Lumefantrine and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Ugandan Children. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 219, 1112-1120.	4.0	30
22	Changing antimalarial drug resistance patterns identified by surveillance at three sites in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 215, jiw614.	4.0	41
23	Changing Antimalarial Drug Sensitivities in Uganda. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2017, 61, .	3.2	52
24	Impact of Intermittent Preventive Treatment During Pregnancy on Plasmodium falciparum Drug Resistance—Mediating Polymorphisms in Uganda. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 216, 1008-1017.	4.0	25
25	Drug resistance mediating Plasmodium falciparum polymorphisms and clinical presentations of parasitaemic children in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2017, 16, 125.	2.3	5
26	Artemether-Lumefantrine and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine Exert Inverse Selective Pressure on Plasmodium Falciparum Drug Sensitivity-Associated Haplotypes in Uganda. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 4, ofw229.	0.9	28
27	Plasmodium Species Infecting Children Presenting with Malaria in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 753-757.	1.4	32
28	Comparative Prevalence of Plasmodium falciparum Resistance-Associated Genetic Polymorphisms in Parasites Infecting Humans and Mosquitoes in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 1576-1580.	1.4	9
29	Intermittent Preventive Treatment with Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine in Ugandan Schoolchildren Selects for Plasmodium falciparum Transporter Polymorphisms That Modify Drug Sensitivity. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2016, 60, 5649-5654.	3.2	25
30	Artesunate/Amodiaquine Versus Artemether/Lumefantrine for the Treatment of Uncomplicated Malaria in Uganda: A Randomized Trial. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 213, 1134-1142.	4.0	63
31	Impact of Antimalarial Treatment and Chemoprevention on the Drug Sensitivity of Malaria Parasites Isolated from Ugandan Children. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2015, 59, 3018-3030.	3.2	48
32	Lack of Artemisinin Resistance in Plasmodium falciparum in Uganda Based on Parasitological and Molecular Assays. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2015, 59, 5061-5064.	3.2	55
33	Absence of Putative Artemisinin Resistance Mutations Among Plasmodium falciparum in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Molecular Epidemiologic Study. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 211, 680-688.	4.0	235
34	Polymorphisms in K13 and Falcipain-2 Associated with Artemisinin Resistance Are Not Prevalent in Plasmodium falciparum Isolated from Ugandan Children. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e105690.	2.5	101
35	Comparative Impacts Over 5 Years of Artemisinin-Based Combination Therapies on Plasmodium falciparum Polymorphisms That Modulate Drug Sensitivity in Ugandan Children. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 210, 344-353.	4.0	84
36	Longitudinal Outcomes in a Cohort of Ugandan Children Randomized to Artemether-Lumefantrine Versus Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for the Treatment of Malaria. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, 509-516.	5.8	34

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37	Temporal Changes in Prevalence of Molecular Markers Mediating Antimalarial Drug Resistance in a High Malaria Transmission Setting in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 54-61.	1.4	56
38	Optimization of a Ligase Detection Reaction-Fluorescent Microsphere Assay for Characterization of Resistance-Mediating Polymorphisms in African Samples of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> . <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2013, 51, 2564-2570.	3.9	36