

# Webster Mavhu

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

47  
papers

1,323  
citations

394421

19  
h-index

377865

34  
g-index

47  
all docs

47  
docs citations

47  
times ranked

1657  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Enhancing Psychosocial Support for HIV Positive Adolescents in Harare, Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e70254.	2.5	119
2	Effect of a differentiated service delivery model on virological failure in adolescents with HIV in Zimbabwe (Zvandiri): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2020, 8, e264-e275.	6.3	113
3	The Regai Dzive Shiri project: results of a randomized trial of an HIV prevention intervention for youth. Aids, 2010, 24, 2541-2552.	2.2	110
4	Barriers and Motivators to Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Uptake among Different Age Groups of Men in Zimbabwe: Results from a Mixed Methods Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e85051.	2.5	98
5	Three lessons for the COVID-19 response from pandemic HIV. Lancet HIV, 2020, 7, e309-e311.	4.7	84
6	Poverty, Food Insufficiency and HIV Infection and Sexual Behaviour among Young Rural Zimbabwean Women. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0115290.	2.5	78
7	Understanding the experience and manifestation of depression in adolescents living with HIV in Harare, Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0190423.	2.5	61
8	Chronic cough and its association with TB-HIV co-infection: factors affecting help-seeking behaviour in Harare, Zimbabwe. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 574-9.	2.3	47
9	Lessons Learned From Scale-Up of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Focusing on Adolescents. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2014, 66, S193-S199.	2.1	47
10	Acceptability and challenges of implementing voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) in rural Zimbabwe: evidence from the Regai Dzive Shiri Project. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2010, 22, 81-88.	1.2	44
11	Acceptability of Early Infant Male Circumcision as an HIV Prevention Intervention in Zimbabwe: A Qualitative Perspective. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e32475.	2.5	43
12	Prevalence and factors associated with knowledge of and willingness for male circumcision in rural Zimbabwe. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2011, 16, 589-597.	2.3	41
13	Scaling up peer-led community-based differentiated support for adolescents living with HIV: keeping the needs of youth peer supporters in mind to sustain success. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2020, 23, e25570.	3.0	39
14	Evaluating a multi-component, community-based program to improve adherence and retention in care among adolescents living with HIV in Zimbabwe: study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial. Trials, 2017, 18, 478.	1.6	31
15	What is "sex" exactly? Using cognitive interviewing to improve the validity of sexual behaviour reporting among young people in rural Zimbabwe. Culture, Health and Sexuality, 2008, 10, 563-572.	1.8	30
16	High Prevalence of Affective Disorders among Adolescents Living in Rural Zimbabwe. Journal of Community Health, 2010, 35, 355-364.	3.8	25
17	Sexual behavior experiences and characteristics of male-female partnerships among HIV positive adolescent girls and young women: Qualitative findings from Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0194732.	2.5	23
18	A novel tool to assess community norms and attitudes to multiple and concurrent sexual partnering in rural Zimbabwe: participatory attitudinal ranking. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2011, 23, 52-59.	1.2	20

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Male involvement interventions and improved couples' emotional relationships in Tanzania and Zimbabwe: "When we are walking together, I feel happy". Culture, Health and Sexuality, 2020, 22, 722-739.	1.8	20
20	Systematic Monitoring of Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Scale-Up: Adoption of Efficiency Elements in Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e82518.	2.5	20
21	Voluntary medical male circumcision among adolescents. Aids, 2017, 31, S233-S241.	2.2	18
22	Age Differences in Perceptions of and Motivations for Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Among Adolescents in South Africa, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, S173-S182.	5.8	17
23	Adolescent Wound-Care Self-Efficacy and Practices After Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision: A Multicountry Assessment. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, S229-S235.	5.8	16
24	Work Experience, Job-Fulfillment and Burnout among VMMC Providers in Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e84215.	2.5	13
25	Implementation and Operational Research. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2015, 69, e156-e163.	2.1	13
26	Estimating the Cost of Early Infant Male Circumcision in Zimbabwe. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2015, 69, 560-566.	2.1	13
27	Counseling Received by Adolescents Undergoing Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision: Moving Toward Age-Equitable Comprehensive Human Immunodeficiency Virus Prevention Measures. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, S213-S220.	5.8	12
28	Parental Communication, Engagement, and Support During the Adolescent Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Experience. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, S189-S197.	5.8	12
29	Factors Associated with Parental Non-Adoption of Infant Male Circumcision for HIV Prevention in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review and Thematic Synthesis. AIDS and Behavior, 2014, 18, 1776-1784.	2.7	11
30	Comparative Cost of Early Infant Male Circumcision by Nurse-Midwives and Doctors in Zimbabwe. Global Health, Science and Practice, 2016, 4, S68-S75.	1.7	11
31	Unpacking early infant male circumcision decision-making using qualitative findings from Zimbabwe. BMC International Health and Human Rights, 2017, 17, 2.	2.5	11
32	Provider Attitudes toward the Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision Scale-Up in Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e82911.	2.5	9
33	Safety, Acceptability, and Feasibility of Early Infant Male Circumcision Conducted by Nurse-Midwives Using the AccuCirc Device: Results of a Field Study in Zimbabwe. Global Health, Science and Practice, 2016, 4, S42-S54.	1.7	9
34	Urban-rural disparity in sociodemographic characteristics and sexual behaviors of HIV-positive adolescent girls and young women and their perspectives on their male sexual partners: A cross-sectional study in Zimbabwe. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0230823.	2.5	9
35	Exploring the beliefs, experiences and impacts of HIV-related self-stigma amongst adolescents and young adults living with HIV in Harare, Zimbabwe: A qualitative study. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0268498.	2.5	9
36	Acceptability and feasibility of early infant male circumcision for HIV prevention in Malawi. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0175873.	2.5	8

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Perspectives of Parents and Health Care Workers on Early Infant Male Circumcision Conducted Using Devices: Qualitative Findings From Harare, Zimbabwe. <i>Global Health, Science and Practice</i> , 2016, 4, S55-S67.	1.7	6
38	Perceived Quality of In-Service Communication and Counseling Among Adolescents Undergoing Voluntary Medical Male Circumcision. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 66, S205-S212.	5.8	6
39	Is the PrePex device an alternative for surgical male circumcision in adolescents ages 13–17 years? Findings from routine service delivery during active surveillance in Zimbabwe. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0213399.	2.5	5
40	Innovative demand creation strategies to increase voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: a pragmatic randomised controlled trial in Zimbabwe. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e006141.	4.7	5
41	“I was trying to get there, but I couldn’t”: social norms, vulnerability and lived experiences of home delivery in Mashonaland Central Province, Zimbabwe. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2021, 36, 1441-1450.	2.7	4
42	Safety and Acceptability of the PrePex Device When Used in Routine Male Circumcision Service Delivery During Active Surveillance in Zimbabwe. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2016, 72, S63-S68.	2.1	3
43	Relative efficiency of demand creation strategies to increase voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: a study conducted as part of a randomised controlled trial in Zimbabwe. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e004983.	4.7	3
44	Feasibility and acceptability of a peer-led HIV self-testing model among female sex workers in Malawi: a qualitative study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e049248.	1.9	3
45	Secondary HIV self-test distribution increases male partner testing. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e1632-e1633.	6.3	2
46	Innovative demand creation strategies to increase voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: a pragmatic randomised controlled trial in Zimbabwe. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, .	4.7	2
47	Relative efficiency of demand creation strategies to increase voluntary medical male circumcision uptake: a study conducted as part of a randomised controlled trial in Zimbabwe. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, .	4.7	0