

Antonio Montresor

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

93
papers

4,813
citations

117625

34
h-index

98798

67
g-index

97
all docs

97
docs citations

97
times ranked

4119
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Impact of preventive chemotherapy on transmission of soil-transmitted helminth infections in Pemba Island, United Republic of Tanzania, 1994â€“2021. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010477.	3.0	2
2	Reduction in DALYs lost due to soil-transmitted helminthiasis and schistosomiasis from 2000 to 2019 is parallel to the increase in coverage of the global control programmes. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010575.	3.0	14
3	Routine deworming during antenatal care decreases risk of neonatal mortality and low birthweight: A retrospective cohort of survey data. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009282.	3.0	20
4	Preventive chemotherapy for the control of strongyloidiasis in school-age children: Estimating the ivermectin need. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009314.	3.0	3
5	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
6	Control programs for strongyloidiasis in areas of high endemicity: an economic analysis of different approaches. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2021, 10, 76.	3.7	4
7	Model-Based Geostatistical Methods Enable Efficient Design and Analysis of Prevalence Surveys for Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection and Other Neglected Tropical Diseases. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, S172-S179.	5.8	14
8	Diagnostic accuracy of a novel enzyme-linked immunoassay for the detection of IgG and IgG4 against <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> based on the recombinant antigens NIE/SsIR. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 412.	2.5	14
9	Are current preventive chemotherapy strategies for controlling and eliminating neglected tropical diseases cost-effective?. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, .	4.7	2
10	Are current preventive chemotherapy strategies for controlling and eliminating neglected tropical diseases cost-effective?. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e005456.	4.7	14
11	Development of a public geographical information system-based website to follow the impact of control activities of soil-transmitted helminths in endemic countries. <i>Geospatial Health</i> , 2021, 16, .	0.8	0
12	Soil-Transmitted Helminth infections reduction in Bhutan: A report of 29 years of deworming. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0227273.	2.5	2
13	The global progress of soil-transmitted helminthiasis control in 2020 and World Health Organization targets for 2030. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008505.	3.0	119
14	Estimated need for anthelmintic medicines to control soil-transmitted helminthiasis in school-aged children, 2020â€“2030. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2020, 9, 48.	3.7	4
15	The Global Prevalence of <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection. <i>Pathogens</i> , 2020, 9, 468.	2.8	187
16	Economic evaluations of human schistosomiasis interventions: a systematic review and identification of associated research needs. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2020, 5, 45.	1.8	15
17	Elimination of STH morbidity in Zimbabwe: Results of 6 years of deworming intervention for school-age children. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008739.	3.0	4
18	Economic evaluations of human schistosomiasis interventions: a systematic review and identification of associated research needs. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2020, 5, 45.	1.8	16

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19	Is praziquantel preventive chemotherapy associated with visual disorders in Eritrea? A comment on the case series reported by Debesai and Russom. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008827.	3.0	0
20	Diagnostic performance of a single and duplicate Kato-Katz, Mini-FLOTAC, FECPAKG2 and qPCR for the detection and quantification of soil-transmitted helminths in three endemic countries. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007446.	3.0	76
21	Risk profiling of soil-transmitted helminth infection and estimated number of infected people in South Asia: A systematic review and Bayesian geostatistical Analysis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007580.	3.0	17
22	Therapeutic efficacy of albendazole against soil-transmitted helminthiasis in children measured by five diagnostic methods. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007471.	3.0	37
23	Provision of deworming intervention to pregnant women by antenatal services in countries endemic for soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007406.	3.0	26
24	Sustained preventive chemotherapy for soil-transmitted helminthiasis leads to reduction in prevalence and anthelmintic tablets required. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2019, 8, 82.	3.7	12
25	Achievements of the deworming programme in Sri Lanka. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1156-e1157.	6.3	2
26	Social media and control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Bhutan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007102.	3.0	1
27	Morbidity Associated with Chronic <i>Strongyloides stercoralis</i> Infection: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 1305-1311.	1.4	47
28	The optimal timing of post-treatment sampling for the assessment of anthelmintic drug efficacy against <i>Ascaris</i> infections in humans. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2018, 8, 67-69.	3.4	21
29	The right to deworming: The case for girls and women of reproductive age. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006740.	3.0	16
30	Comprehensive evaluation of stool-based diagnostic methods and benzimidazole resistance markers to assess drug efficacy and detect the emergence of anthelmintic resistance: A Starworms study protocol. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006912.	3.0	30
31	Viewpoint on the review by Savioli and colleagues on the 2017 WHO guideline on soil-transmitted helminth infections in at-risk population groups. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006383.	3.0	0
32	Estimation of the number of women of reproductive age in need of preventive chemotherapy for soil-transmitted helminth infections. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006269.	3.0	16
33	Preventive chemotherapy in one year reduces by over 80% the number of individuals with soil-transmitted helminthiasis causing morbidity: results from meta-analysis. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 111, 1-6.	1.8	21
34	Treatment of preschool children for schistosomiasis. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e640-e641.	6.3	16
35	Elimination of lymphatic filariasis in Loa loa areas. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2017, 17, 683-684.	9.1	0
36	A Double-Blind Randomized Controlled Trial of Maternal Postpartum Deworming to Improve Infant Weight Gain in the Peruvian Amazon. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005098.	3.0	10

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37	Building on the success of soil-transmitted helminth control - The future of deworming. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005497.	3.0	21
38	Sustained effectiveness of weekly iron-folic acid supplementation and regular deworming over 6 years in women in rural Vietnam. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005446.	3.0	17
39	StrongNet: An International Network to Improve Diagnostics and Access to Treatment for Strongyloidiasis Control. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004898.	3.0	32
40	Benchmarking the Cost per Person of Mass Treatment for Selected Neglected Tropical Diseases: An Approach Based on Literature Review and Meta-regression with Web-Based Software Application. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005037.	3.0	36
41	HCS, an affordable instrument to assess haemoglobin. The Lancet Global Health, 2016, 4, e218.	6.3	1
42	Markov Model Predicts Changes in STH Prevalence during Control Activities Even with a Reduced Amount of Baseline Information. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004371.	3.0	6
43	Feasibility of controlling hookworm infection through preventive chemotherapy: a simulation study using the individual-based WORMSIM modelling framework. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 541.	2.5	53
44	The Effect of Deworming on Growth in One-Year-Old Children Living in a Soil-Transmitted Helminth-Endemic Area of Peru: A Randomized Controlled Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004020.	3.0	27
45	Mass Administration of Ivermectin for the Elimination of Onchocerciasis Significantly Reduced and Maintained Low the Prevalence of Strongyloides stercoralis in Esmeraldas, Ecuador. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004150.	3.0	43
46	Methodological Bias Can Lead the Cochrane Collaboration to Irrelevance in Public Health Decision-Making. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004165.	3.0	28
47	How Long Can Stool Samples Be Fixed for an Accurate Diagnosis of Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection Using Mini-FLOTAC?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003698.	3.0	27
48	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis: the relationship between prevalence and classes of intensity of infection. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 109, 262-267.	1.8	24
49	Assessment of Anthelmintic Efficacy of Mebendazole in School Children in Six Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3204.	3.0	80
50	Preventive chemotherapy for schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis by cotreatment with praziquantel and albendazole. Clinical Investigation, 2014, 4, 163-176.	0.0	5
51	Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis. , 2014, , 275-297.		29
52	Strongyloides stercoralis: A Plea for Action. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2214.	3.0	249
53	Elimination of Iron Deficiency Anemia and Soil Transmitted Helminth Infection: Evidence from a Fifty-four Month Iron-Folic Acid and De-worming Program. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2146.	3.0	45
54	Has the NTD Community Neglected Evidence-Based Policy? PLOS NTDs 2013 Expert Commentary of the Viewpoint by Nagpal S, Sinclair D, Garner P. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2299.	3.0	6

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55	Markov model to forecast the change in prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths during a control programme: a case study in Vietnam. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 107, 313-318.	1.8	19
56	Control of soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Myanmar: results of 7 years of deworming. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2013, 18, 1017-1020.	2.3	38
57	Increased Birth Weight Associated with Regular Pre-Pregnancy Deworming and Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation for Vietnamese Women. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1608.	3.0	34
58	Preventive chemotherapy and the fight against neglected tropical diseases. <i>Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy</i> , 2012, 10, 237-242.	4.4	35
59	Is anthelmintic resistance a concern for the control of human soil-transmitted helminths?. <i>International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance</i> , 2011, 1, 14-27.	3.4	211
60	Integration of deworming into an existing immunisation and vitamin A supplementation campaign is a highly effective approach to maximise health benefits with minimal cost in Lao PDR. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 240-245.	2.0	21
61	A Comparison of the Sensitivity and Fecal Egg Counts of the McMaster Egg Counting and Kato-Katz Thick Smear Methods for Soil-Transmitted Helminths. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1201.	3.0	138
62	Weekly Iron-Folic Acid Supplementation with Regular Deworming Is Cost-Effective in Preventing Anaemia in Women of Reproductive Age in Vietnam. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e23723.	2.5	28
63	Closing the praziquantel treatment gap: new steps in epidemiological monitoring and control of schistosomiasis in African infants and preschool-aged children. <i>Parasitology</i> , 2011, 138, 1593-1606.	1.5	92
64	Cure rate is not a valid indicator for assessing drug efficacy and impact of preventive chemotherapy interventions against schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 105, 361-363.	1.8	43
65	Assessment of the Anthelmintic Efficacy of Albendazole in School Children in Seven Countries Where Soil-Transmitted Helminths Are Endemic. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e948.	3.0	231
66	Long-Term Weekly Iron-Folic Acid and De-Worming Is Associated with Stabilised Haemoglobin and Increasing Iron Stores in Non-Pregnant Women in Vietnam. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e15691.	2.5	24
67	Cost-effectiveness of a successful schistosomiasis control programme in Cambodia (1995-2006). <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2010, 113, 279-284.	2.0	25
68	Treatment of intestinal schistosomiasis in Ugandan preschool children: best diagnosis, treatment efficacy and side-effects, and an extended praziquantel dosing pole. <i>International Health</i> , 2010, 2, 103-113.	2.0	88
69	The effectiveness of 4 monthly albendazole treatment in the reduction of soil-transmitted helminth infections in women of reproductive age in Viet Nam. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2009, 39, 1037-1043.	3.1	18
70	Coverage and costs of a school deworming programme in 2007 targeting all primary schools in Lao PDR. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 102, 1201-1206.	1.8	44
71	Large-Scale Preventive Chemotherapy for the Control of Helminth Infection in Western Pacific Countries: Six Years Later. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e278.	3.0	53
72	Anemia, iron deficiency, meat consumption, and hookworm infection in women of reproductive age in northwest Vietnam. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 78, 375-81.	1.4	26

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73	Rapid Field Immunoassay for Detecting Antibody to Sin Nombre Virus in Deer Mice. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2007, 13, 1604-1607.	4.3	50
74	Intervention for the Control of Soil-Transmitted Helminthiasis in the Community. <i>Advances in Parasitology</i> , 2006, 61, 311-348.	3.2	91
75	Financial costs of deworming children in all primary schools in Cambodia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 99, 664-668.	1.8	36
76	Low-Dose Daily Iron Supplementation for 12 Months Does Not Increase the Prevalence of Malarial Infection or Density of Parasites in Young Zanzibari Children. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 3037-3041.	2.9	42
77	Low Dose Daily Iron Supplementation Improves Iron Status and Appetite but Not Anemia, whereas Quarterly Anthelmintic Treatment Improves Growth, Appetite and Anemia in Zanzibari Preschool Children. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2004, 134, 348-356.	2.9	206
78	Soil-transmitted helminthiasis in Myanmar and approximate costs for countrywide control. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2004, 9, 1012-1015.	2.3	35
79	Epidemiology of soil-transmitted helminths in the western region of Bhutan. <i>Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health</i> , 2004, 35, 777-9.	1.0	6
80	Soil-transmitted helminth infections: updating the global picture. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2003, 19, 547-551.	3.3	931
81	Performance of the Haemoglobin Colour Scale in diagnosing severe and very severe anaemia. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2003, 8, 619-624.	2.3	24
82	Use of benzimidazoles in children younger than 24 months for the treatment of soil-transmitted helminthiasis. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2003, 86, 223-232.	2.0	72
83	Distribution of Human Fascioliasis by Age and Gender among Rural Population in the Nile Delta, Egypt. <i>Journal of Tropical Pediatrics</i> , 2003, 49, 264-268.	1.5	29
84	Hyperendemic fascioliasis associated with schistosomiasis in villages in the Nile Delta of Egypt. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2003, 69, 429-37.	1.4	47
85	Control Strategies. , 2002, , 25-37.		6
86	Is the exclusion of children under 24 months from anthelmintic treatment justifiable?. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 96, 197-199.	1.8	55
87	Schistosomiasis and soil-transmitted helminth infections: forging control efforts. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 96, 577-579.	1.8	115
88	School enrolment in Zanzibar linked to children's age and helminth infections. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2001, 6, 227-231.	2.3	26
89	Extending anthelmintic coverage to non-enrolled school-age children using a simple and low-cost method. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2001, 6, 535-537.	2.3	47
90	Development and validation of a "tablet pole"™ for the administration of praziquantel in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2001, 95, 542-544.	1.8	67

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91	Field trial of a haemoglobin colour scale: an effective tool to detect anaemia in preschool children. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2000, 5, 129-133.	2.3	41
92	Malaria, Hookworms and Recent Fever Are Related to Anemia and Iron Status Indicators in 0- to 5-y Old Zanzibari Children and These Relationships Change with Age. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2000, 130, 1724-1733.	2.9	140
93	Clinical Pallor Is Useful to Detect Severe Anemia in Populations Where Anemia Is Prevalent and Severe. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 1999, 129, 1675-1681.	2.9	65