

# Elizabeth D Thomas

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

24  
papers

2,262  
citations

1162367

8  
h-index

713013

21  
g-index

24  
all docs

24  
docs citations

24  
times ranked

3529  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Global, regional, and national disease burden estimates of acute lower respiratory infections due to respiratory syncytial virus in young children in 2015: a systematic review and modelling study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 390, 946-958.	6.3	1,634
2	Global burden of respiratory infections associated with seasonal influenza in children under 5 years in 2018: a systematic review and modelling study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2020, 8, e497-e510.	2.9	235
3	Risk factors for respiratory syncytial virus associated with acute lower respiratory infection in children under five years: Systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2015, 5, 020416.	1.2	205
4	Psychosocial Factors Mediating the Effect of the CHoBI7 Intervention on Handwashing With Soap: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2017, 44, 613-625.	1.3	67
5	Effects of a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Mobile Health Program on Diarrhea and Child Growth in Bangladesh: A Cluster-randomized Controlled Trial of the Cholera Hospital-based Intervention for 7 Days (CHoBI7) Mobile Health Program. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 73, e2560-e2568.	2.9	22
6	The Strong Heart Water Study: Informing and designing a multi-level intervention to reduce arsenic exposure among private well users in Great Plains Indian Nations. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2019, 650, 3120-3133.	3.9	19
7	Formative research for the development of baby water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions for young children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE program). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 427.	1.2	14
8	Formative research to scale up a handwashing with soap and water treatment intervention for household members of diarrhea patients in health facilities in Dhaka, Bangladesh (CHoBI7 program). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 831.	1.2	12
9	Formative Research for the Design of a Baby Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Mobile Health Program in Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Mobile Health Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 357-371.	0.6	8
10	Harnessing the power of emotional drivers to promote behaviour change. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e881-e882.	2.9	6
11	Process evaluation for the delivery of a water, sanitation and hygiene mobile health program: findings from the randomised controlled trial of the CHoBI7 mobile health program. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 985-995.	1.0	6
12	Effect of a water, sanitation and hygiene program on handwashing with soap among household members of diarrhoea patients in healthcare facilities in Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised controlled trial of the CHoBI7 mobile health program. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 1008-1015.	1.0	6
13	Psychosocial Factors Mediating the Effect of the CHoBI7 Mobile Health Program on Handwashing With Soap and Household Stored Water Quality: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2022, 49, 326-339.	1.3	6
14	Fecal Contamination on the Household Compound and in Water Sources are Associated with Subsequent Diarrhea in Young Children in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 105, 261-266.	0.6	6
15	Diarrhea Prevalence and Child Growth Faltering Are Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Developmental Outcomes in Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 233-238.	0.6	4
16	Identifying psychosocial determinants of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) behaviors for the development of evidence-based Baby WASH interventions (REDUCE program). <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2021, 238, 113850.	2.1	3
17	Low dietary diversity is associated with linear growth faltering and subsequent adverse child developmental outcomes in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE program). <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2022, 18, e13340.	1.4	3
18	Fecal Contamination in Child Play Spaces and on Child Hands Are Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Developmental Outcomes in Rural Democratic Republic of the Congo: REDUCE Prospective Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 1141-1148.	0.6	2

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19	Fecal Sampling of Soil, Food, Hand, and Surface Samples from Households in Urban Slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh: An Evidence-Based Development of Baby Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, 107, 720-723.	0.6	2
20	Linear Growth Faltering Is Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Cognitive Developmental Outcomes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE Program). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, , .	0.6	1
21	Diarrheal Disease Awareness Is Associated with Caregiver Handwashing with Soap in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE Program). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	0.6	1
22	Child Mouthing of Soil and Contaminated Fomites and Unimproved Sanitation are Associated with Subsequent Poor Child Developmental Outcomes in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). Journal of Pediatrics, 2021, 235, 184-189.	0.9	0
23	Household Bird Ownership is Associated with Respiratory Illness among Young Children in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	0.6	0
24	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene and Nutritional Risk Factors for Acute Respiratory Illness in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: REDUCE Prospective Cohort Study. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	0.6	0