

Peter J Winch

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/11193082/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

97
papers

5,324
citations

116194

36
h-index

100535

70
g-index

97
all docs

97
docs citations

97
times ranked

6008
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Pilot of a Low-Cost Elementary School Handwashing Intervention in Bangladesh: Acceptability, Feasibility, and Potential for Sustainability. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 239-249.	0.6	0
2	Evaluation of a menstrual hygiene intervention in urban and rural schools in Bangladesh: a pilot study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2022, 22, .	1.2	8
3	Achieving equitable uptake of handwashing and sanitation by addressing both supply and demand-based constraints: findings from a randomized controlled trial in rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2021, 20, 16.	1.5	6
4	A holistic approach to promoting early child development: a cluster randomised trial of a group-based, multicomponent intervention in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e004307.	2.0	16
5	Could Alcohol-Based Hand Sanitizer Be an Option for Hand Hygiene for Households in Rural Bangladesh?. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 874-883.	0.6	6
6	The Lived Experiences of Community Health Workers Serving in a Large-Scale Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Intervention Trial in Rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 3389.	1.2	1
7	“If you don't find anything, you can't eat” Mining livelihoods and income, gender roles, and food choices in northern Guinea. <i>Resources Policy</i> , 2021, 70, 101939.	4.2	11
8	Exploration of Attendance, Active Participation, and Behavior Change in a Group-Based Responsive Stimulation, Maternal and Child Health, and Nutrition Intervention. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 1586-1595.	0.6	5
9	Success Factors for Community Health Workers in Implementing an Integrated Group-Based Child Development Intervention in Rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 7891.	1.2	2
10	Making the invisible visible: Developing and evaluating an intervention to raise awareness and reduce lead exposure among children and their caregivers in rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 199, 111292.	3.7	2
11	Formative Research to Design a Child-Friendly Latrine in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 11092.	1.2	1
12	Validation of community health worker identification of maternal puerperal sepsis using a clinical diagnostic algorithm in Bangladesh and Pakistan. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2021, 11, 04039.	1.2	0
13	Adaptation and Integration of Psychosocial Stimulation, Maternal Mental Health and Nutritional Interventions for Pregnant and Lactating Women in Rural Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2020, 17, 6233.	1.2	11
14	Landlords' and Compound Managers' Role in Improving and Sustaining Shared Latrines in Three Dhaka City Slums. <i>Water (Switzerland)</i> , 2020, 12, 2073.	1.2	2
15	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
16	Snack food consumption among Bangladeshi children, supplementary data from a large RCT. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2020, 16, e12994.	1.4	6
17	Effect of Improved Water Quality, Sanitation, Hygiene and Nutrition Interventions on Respiratory Illness in Young Children in Rural Bangladesh: A Multi-Arm Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 102, 1124-1130.	0.6	22
18	Men's roles in care seeking for maternal and newborn health: a qualitative study applying the three delays model to male involvement in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2019, 19, 293.	0.9	40

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	The WASH Benefits and SHINE trials: interpretation of WASH intervention effects on linear growth and diarrhoea. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e1139-e1146.	2.9	240
20	Turmeric means "yellow" in Bengali: Lead chromate pigments added to turmeric threaten public health across Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 179, 108722.	3.7	44
21	Effectiveness of a large-scale handwashing promotion intervention on handwashing behaviour in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2019, 24, 972-986.	1.0	8
22	Complementary feeding practices among rural Bangladeshi mothers: Results from WASH Benefits study. <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2019, 15, e12654.	1.4	20
23	Effects of water quality, sanitation, handwashing, and nutritional interventions on diarrhoea and child growth in rural Bangladesh: a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2018, 6, e302-e315.	2.9	498
24	Effect of water quality, sanitation, hand washing, and nutritional interventions on child development in rural Bangladesh (WASH Benefits Bangladesh): a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health</i> , 2018, 2, 255-268.	2.7	73
25	Sustained adoption of water, sanitation and hygiene interventions: systematic review. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2018, 23, 122-135.	1.0	35
26	Systematic debriefing after qualitative encounters: an essential analysis step in applied qualitative research. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2018, 3, e000837.	2.0	103
27	Achieving optimal technology and behavioral uptake of single and combined interventions of water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition, in an efficacy trial (WASH benefits) in rural Bangladesh. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 358.	0.7	43
28	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 360.	0.7	19
29	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 359.	0.7	18
30	Acceptability and Feasibility of Sharing a Soapy Water System for Handwashing in a Low-Income Urban Community in Dhaka, Bangladesh: A Qualitative Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 502-512.	0.6	7
31	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
32	Analysis of dropout across the continuum of maternal health care in Tanzania: findings from a cross-sectional household survey. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2017, 32, 791-799.	1.0	76
33	Behaviour change intervention to improve shared toilet maintenance and cleanliness in urban slums of Dhaka: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 1000-1011.	1.0	31
34	The multifunctionality of urban farming: perceived benefits for neighbourhood improvement. <i>Local Environment</i> , 2017, 22, 1411-1427.	1.1	51
35	Advantages and limitations for users of double pit pour-flush latrines: a qualitative study in rural Bangladesh. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 515.	1.2	27
36	If I do not have enough water, then how could I bring additional water for toilet cleaning?! Addressing water scarcity to promote hygienic use of shared toilets in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 1099-1111.	1.0	15

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Stigma, Facility Constraints, and Personal Disbelief: Why Women Disengage from HIV Care During and After Pregnancy in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>AIDS and Behavior</i> , 2017, 21, 317-329.	1.4	47
38	Piloting a low-cost hardware intervention to reduce improper disposal of solid waste in communal toilets in low-income settlements in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 682.	1.2	25
39	Assessment of the Acceptability and Feasibility of Child Potties for Safe Child Feces Disposal in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 469-476.	0.6	22
40	Nonrandomized Trial of Feasibility and Acceptability of Strategies for Promotion of Soapy Water as a Handwashing Agent in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 421-429.	0.6	28
41	Randomized Controlled Trial of Hospital-Based Hygiene and Water Treatment Intervention (CHoBI7) to Reduce Cholera. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 22, 233-241.	2.0	85
42	Poverty, partner discord, and divergent accounts; a mixed methods account of births before arrival to health facilities in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2016, 16, 284.	0.9	9
43	Toward a Scalable and Sustainable Intervention for Complementary Food Safety. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2016, 37, 186-201.	0.5	18
44	Sustained Uptake of a Hospital-Based Handwashing with Soap and Water Treatment Intervention (Cholera-Hospital-Based Intervention for 7 Days [CHoBI7]): A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 94, 428-436.	0.6	31
45	Hygiene Practices During Food Preparation in Rural Bangladesh: Opportunities to Improve the Impact of Handwashing Interventions. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 288-297.	0.6	25
46	“You should go so that others can come”; the role of facilities in determining an early departure after childbirth in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 328.	0.9	15
47	Profile, knowledge, and work patterns of a cadre of maternal, newborn, and child health CHWs focusing on preventive and promotive services in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>Human Resources for Health</i> , 2015, 13, 98.	1.1	15
48	Observed Practices and Perceived Advantages of Different Hand Cleansing Agents in Rural Bangladesh: Ash, Soil, and Soap. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 1111-1116.	0.6	25
49	Sociocultural factors perpetuating the practices of early marriage and childbirth in Sylhet District, Bangladesh. <i>International Health</i> , 2015, 7, 212-217.	0.8	20
50	“If you have children, you have responsibilities”: motherhood, sex work and HIV in southern Tanzania. <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 2015, 17, 165-179.	1.0	56
51	Female Sex Workers' Experiences with Intended Pregnancy and Antenatal Care Services in Southern Tanzania. <i>Studies in Family Planning</i> , 2015, 46, 55-71.	1.0	46
52	Skin, thermal and umbilical cord care practices for neonates in southern, rural Zambia: a qualitative study. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 149.	0.9	33
53	Exploring health researchers' perceptions of policymaking in Argentina: a qualitative study. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2014, 29, ii40-ii49.	1.0	9
54	Growing an Urban Oasis: A Qualitative Study of the Perceived Benefits of Community Gardening in Baltimore, Maryland. <i>Culture, Agriculture, Food and Environment</i> , 2014, 36, 69-82.	0.4	55

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Experiences of and responses to disrespectful maternity care and abuse during childbirth; a qualitative study with women and men in Morogoro Region, Tanzania. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2014, 14, 268.	0.9	180
56	Designing a handwashing station for infrastructure-restricted communities in Bangladesh using the integrated behavioural model for water, sanitation and hygiene interventions (IBM-WASH). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 877.	1.2	79
57	The Integrated Behavioural Model for Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene: a systematic review of behavioural models and a framework for designing and evaluating behaviour change interventions in infrastructure-restricted settings. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2013, 13, 1015.	1.2	285
58	Cluster-randomised controlled trials of individual and combined water, sanitation, hygiene and nutritional interventions in rural Bangladesh and Kenya: the WASH Benefits study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2013, 3, e003476.	0.8	188
59	Operations research to add postpartum family planning to maternal and neonatal health to improve birth spacing in Sylhet District, Bangladesh. <i>Global Health, Science and Practice</i> , 2013, 1, 262-276.	0.6	31
60	Animal Husbandry Practices in Rural Bangladesh: Potential Risk Factors for Antimicrobial Drug Resistance and Emerging Diseases. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 965-970.	0.6	42
61	Handwashing before Food Preparation and Child Feeding: A Missed Opportunity for Hygiene Promotion. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 1179-1185.	0.6	38
62	Local understandings and current barriers to optimal birth intervals among recently delivered women in Sylhet District, Bangladesh. <i>International Health</i> , 2013, 5, 266-272.	0.8	3
63	An improved tool for household faeces management in rural Bangladeshi communities. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2013, 18, 854-860.	1.0	34
64	Trials of Improved Practices (TIPs): A Strategy for Making Long-Lasting Nets Last Longer?. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 88, 1109-1115.	0.6	26
65	Influences on Healthcare-seeking during Final Illnesses of Infants in Under-resourced South African Settings. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2011, 29, 379-87.	0.7	10
66	Vulnerability of Newborns to Environmental Factors: Findings from Community Based Surveillance Data in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2011, 8, 3437-3452.	1.2	10
67	Validation of a clinical algorithm to identify neonates with severe illness during routine household visits in rural Bangladesh. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood</i> , 2011, 96, 1140-1146.	1.0	27
68	National policy-makers speak out: are researchers giving them what they need?. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2011, 26, 73-82.	1.0	145
69	Factors affecting recruitment and retention of community health workers in a newborn care intervention in Bangladesh. <i>Human Resources for Health</i> , 2010, 8, 12.	1.1	114
70	Community-based Health Workers Achieve High Coverage in Neonatal Intervention Trials: A Case Study from Sylhet, Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2010, 28, 610-8.	0.7	13
71	Impact of Clean Delivery-kit use on Newborn Umbilical Cord and Maternal Puerperal Infections in Egypt. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2010, 27, 746-54.	0.7	28
72	Household surveillance of severe neonatal illness by community health workers in Mirzapur, Bangladesh: coverage and compliance with referral. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2010, 25, 112-124.	1.0	44

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Evaluation of a Cluster-Randomized Controlled Trial of a Package of Community-Based Maternal and Newborn Interventions in Mirzapur, Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2010, 5, e9696.	1.1	98
74	Process evaluation of a community-based intervention promoting multiple maternal and neonatal care practices in rural Nepal. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2010, 10, 31.	0.9	34
75	Factors Associated with Missed Vaccination during Mass Immunization Campaigns. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2009, 27, 358-67.	0.7	30
76	Population-Based Incidence and Etiology of Community-Acquired Neonatal Bacteremia in Mirzapur, Bangladesh: An Observational Study. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2009, 200, 906-915.	1.9	79
77	Impact of 4.0% chlorhexidine cleansing of the umbilical cord on mortality and omphalitis among newborns of Sylhet, Bangladesh: design of a community-based cluster randomized trial. <i>BMC Pediatrics</i> , 2009, 9, 67.	0.7	26
78	Effectiveness of Home-Based Management of Newborn Infections by Community Health Workers in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2009, 28, 304-310.	1.1	111
79	Validation of community health workers' assessment of neonatal illness in rural Bangladesh. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2009, 87, 12-19.	1.5	65
80	Effect of timing of first postnatal care home visit on neonatal mortality in Bangladesh: a observational cohort study. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2009, 339, b2826-b2826.	2.4	104
81	Evaluating the Experience of GAPS—A Methodology for Improving Quality of Mass Immunization Campaigns in Developing Countries. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2009, 27, 684-95.	0.7	3
82	Effect of community-based newborn-care intervention package implemented through two service-delivery strategies in Sylhet district, Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2008, 371, 1936-1944.	6.3	510
83	Differential Community Response to Introduction of Zinc for Childhood Diarrhea and Combination Therapy for Malaria in Southern Mali. <i>Journal of Nutrition</i> , 2008, 138, 642-645.	1.3	13
84	Operational issues and trends associated with the pilot introduction of zinc for childhood diarrhoea in Bougouni district, Mali. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2008, 26, 151-62.	0.7	25
85	Practices of rural Egyptian birth attendants during the antenatal, intrapartum and early neonatal periods. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2008, 26, 36-45.	0.7	20
86	Neonatal home care practices in rural Egypt during the first week of life. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2007, 12, 783-797.	1.0	34
87	Patterns of maternal care seeking behaviours in rural Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2007, 12, 823-832.	1.0	41
88	Local terminology for medicines to treat fever in Bougouni District, Mali: implications for the introduction and evaluation of malaria treatment policies. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2006, 11, 1613-1624.	1.0	14
89	Trends in use of referral hospital services for care of sick newborns in a community-based intervention in Tangail District, Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2006, 24, 519-29.	0.7	33
90	Prescription and administration of a 14-day regimen of zinc treatment for childhood diarrhea in Mali. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 74, 880-3.	0.6	12

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	Intervention models for the management of children with signs of pneumonia or malaria by community health workers. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2005, 20, 199-212.	1.0	107
92	Local understandings of vulnerability and protection during the neonatal period in Sylhet district, Bangladesh: a qualitative study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2005, 366, 478-485.	6.3	166
93	Topically Applied Sunflower Seed Oil Prevents Invasive Bacterial Infections in Preterm Infants in Egypt. <i>Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal</i> , 2004, 23, 719-725.	1.1	161
94	Domestic poultry-raising practices in a Peruvian shantytown: implications for control of <i>Campylobacter jejuni</i> -associated diarrhea. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2003, 86, 41-54.	0.9	42
95	An implementation framework for household and community integrated management of childhood illness. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2002, 17, 345-353.	1.0	41
96	Community-based dengue prevention programs in Puerto Rico: impact on knowledge, behavior, and residential mosquito infestation.. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2002, 67, 363-370.	0.6	122
97	Social and cultural factors affecting rates of regular retreatment of mosquito nets with insecticide in Bagamoyo District, Tanzania. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 1997, 2, 760-770.	1.0	46