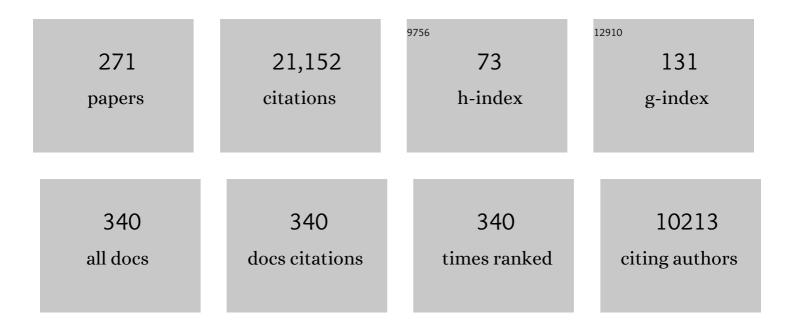
## David E Swayne

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Characterization of an Avian Influenza A (H5N1) Virus Isolated from a Child with a Fatal Respiratory Illness. Science, 1998, 279, 393-396.	6.0	1,267
2	Characterization of the Reconstructed 1918 Spanish Influenza Pandemic Virus. Science, 2005, 310, 77-80.	6.0	1,158
3	Genomic analysis of increased host immune and cell death responses induced by 1918 influenza virus. Nature, 2006, 443, 578-581.	13.7	515
4	A Two-Amino Acid Change in the Hemagglutinin of the 1918 Influenza Virus Abolishes Transmission. Science, 2007, 315, 655-659.	6.0	508
5	Pathogenicity of Influenza Viruses with Genes from the 1918 Pandemic Virus: Functional Roles of Alveolar Macrophages and Neutrophils in Limiting Virus Replication and Mortality in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 14933-14944.	1.5	466
6	Role for migratory wild birds in the global spread of avian influenza H5N8. Science, 2016, 354, 213-217.	6.0	362
7	The Evolutionary Genetics and Emergence of Avian Influenza Viruses in Wild Birds. PLoS Pathogens, 2008, 4, e1000076.	2.1	334
8	Comparisons of Highly Virulent H5N1 Influenza A Viruses Isolated from Humans and Chickens from Hong Kong. Journal of Virology, 1998, 72, 6678-6688.	1.5	324
9	Intercontinental Spread of Asian-Origin H5N8 to North America through Beringia by Migratory Birds. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 6521-6524.	1.5	306
10	Development and evaluation of a real-time Taqman RT-PCR assay for the detection of infectious bronchitis virus from infected chickens. Journal of Virological Methods, 2006, 138, 60-65.	1.0	282
11	Persistence of H5 and H7 Avian Influenza Viruses in Water. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 285-289.	0.4	276
12	Sequence of the 1918 pandemic influenza virus nonstructural gene (NS) segment and characterization of recombinant viruses bearing the 1918 NS genes. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2001, 98, 2746-2751.	3.3	266
13	Evolution, global spread, and pathogenicity of highly pathogenic avian influenza H5Nx clade 2.3.4.4. Journal of Veterinary Science, 2017, 18, 269.	O.5	261
14	Susceptibility of North American Ducks and Gulls to H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2006, 12, 1663-1670.	2.0	257
15	Live, Attenuated Influenza A H5N1 Candidate Vaccines Provide Broad Cross-Protection in Mice and Ferrets. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e360.	3.9	257
16	Protection of Mice and Poultry from Lethal H5N1 Avian Influenza Virus through Adenovirus-Based Immunization. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 1959-1964.	1.5	251
17	Evaluation of a Genetically Modified Reassortant H5N1 Influenza A Virus Vaccine Candidate Generated by Plasmid-Based Reverse Genetics. Virology, 2003, 305, 192-200.	1.1	243
18	Pathobiology of A/Chicken/Hong Kong/220/97 (H5N1) Avian Influenza Virus in Seven Gallinaceous Species. Veterinary Pathology, 2001, 38, 149-164.	0.8	241

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Neuraminidase Stalk Length and Additional Glycosylation of the Hemagglutinin Influence the Virulence of Influenza H5N1 Viruses for Mice. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 4704-4708.	1.5	221
20	Pathogenicity of a Hong Kong–Origin H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus for Emus, Geese, Ducks, and Pigeons. Avian Diseases, 2002, 46, 53-63.	0.4	214
21	Engineered viral vaccine constructs with dual specificity: Avian influenza and Newcastle disease. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2006, 103, 8203-8208.	3.3	207
22	Isolation and Characterization of Avian Influenza Viruses, Including Highly Pathogenic H5N1, from Poultry in Live Bird Markets in Hanoi, Vietnam, in 2001. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 4201-4212.	1.5	206
23	Characterization of Highly Pathogenic H5N1 Avian Influenza A Viruses Isolated from South Korea. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 3692-3702.	1.5	205
24	Phylogenetic Diversity among Low-Virulence Newcastle Disease Viruses from Waterfowl and Shorebirds and Comparison of Genotype Distributions to Those of Poultry-Origin Isolates. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 12641-12653.	1.5	200
25	Understanding the Complex Pathobiology of High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses in Birds. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 242-249.	0.4	176
26	Impact of Vaccines and Vaccination on Global Control of Avian Influenza. Avian Diseases, 2012, 56, 818-828.	0.4	175
27	Experimental Infection of Swans and Geese with Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1) of Asian Lineage. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 136-142.	2.0	172
28	Pathogenicity and immunogenicity of influenza viruses with genes from the 1918 pandemic virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2004, 101, 3166-3171.	3.3	171
29	Global Host Immune Response: Pathogenesis and Transcriptional Profiling of Type A Influenza Viruses Expressing the Hemagglutinin and Neuraminidase Genes from the 1918 Pandemic Virus. Journal of Virology, 2004, 78, 9499-9511.	1.5	162
30	Characterization of a Highly Pathogenic H5N1 Avian Influenza A Virus Isolated from Duck Meat. Journal of Virology, 2002, 76, 6344-6355.	1.5	161
31	Continued Circulation in China of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses Encoding the Hemagglutinin Gene Associated with the 1997 H5N1 Outbreak in Poultry and Humans. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 6592-6599.	1.5	155
32	Protection against diverse highly pathogenic H5 avian influenza viruses in chickens immunized with a recombinant fowlpox vaccine containing an H5 avian influenza hemagglutinin gene insert. Vaccine, 2000, 18, 1088-1095.	1.7	146
33	Lethal Dissemination of H5N1 Influenza Virus Is Associated with Dysregulation of Inflammation and Lipoxin Signaling in a Mouse Model of Infection. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 7613-7624.	1.5	135
34	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses and Generation of Novel Reassortants, United States, 2014–2015. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2016, 22, 1283-1285.	2.0	132
35	Public Health Risk from Avian Influenza Viruses. Avian Diseases, 2005, 49, 317-327.	0.4	130
36	Pathobiology of Asian Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5N1 Virus Infections in Ducks. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 250-259.	0.4	129

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37	Existing antivirals are effective against influenza viruses with genes from the 1918 pandemic virus. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2002, 99, 13849-13854.	3.3	127
38	Role of Poultry in the Spread of Novel H7N9 Influenza Virus in China. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 5381-5390.	1.5	127
39	Influence of virus strain and antigen mass on efficacy of H5 avian influenza inactivated vaccines. Avian Pathology, 1999, 28, 245-255.	0.8	123
40	Distinct Pathogenesis of Hong Kong-Origin H5N1 Viruses in Mice Compared to That of Other Highly Pathogenic H5 Avian Influenza Viruses. Journal of Virology, 2000, 74, 1443-1450.	1.5	119
41	Comparative Susceptibility of Chickens and Turkeys to Avian Influenza A H7N2 Virus Infection and Protective Efficacy of a Commercial Avian Influenza H7N2 Virus Vaccine. Avian Diseases, 2004, 48, 167-176.	0.4	116
42	Pathogenesis of Pandemic Influenza A (H1N1) and Triple-Reassortant Swine Influenza A (H1) Viruses in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 4194-4203.	1.5	116
43	Evidence for a New Avian Paramyxovirus Serotype 10 Detected in Rockhopper Penguins from the Falkland Islands. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 11496-11504.	1.5	116
44	Strategies and challenges for eliciting immunity against avian influenza virus in birds. Immunological Reviews, 2008, 225, 314-331.	2.8	114
45	Domestic Pigs Have Low Susceptibility to H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. PLoS Pathogens, 2008, 4, e1000102.	2.1	114
46	Experimental Study to Determine if Low-Pathogenicity and High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses Can Be Present in Chicken Breast and Thigh Meat Following Intranasal Virus Inoculation. Avian Diseases, 2005, 49, 81-85.	0.4	111
47	Failure of a Recombinant Fowl Poxvirus Vaccine Containing an Avian Influenza Hemagglutinin Gene to Provide Consistent Protection against Influenza in Chickens Preimmunized with a Fowl Pox Vaccine. Avian Diseases, 2000, 44, 132.	0.4	110
48	Age at infection affects the pathogenicity of Asian highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 viruses in ducks. Virus Research, 2007, 130, 151-161.	1.1	109
49	Movements of Birds and Avian Influenza from Asia into Alaska. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 547-552.	2.0	103
50	IS THE OCCURRENCE OF AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS IN CHARADRIIFORMES SPECIES AND LOCATION DEPENDENT?. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2008, 44, 351-361.	0.3	103
51	Avian influenza vaccines and therapies for poultry. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2009, 32, 351-363.	0.7	102
52	Novel Reassortant Clade 2.3.4.4 Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Virus in Wild Aquatic Birds, Russia, 2016. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 359-360.	2.0	102
53	Phylogenetic analyses of type A influenza genes in natural reservoir species in North America reveals genetic variation. Virus Research, 2005, 114, 89-100.	1.1	101
54	Pathobiology of H5N2 Mexican Avian Influenza Virus Infections of Chickens. Veterinary Pathology, 1997, 34, 557-567.	0.8	100

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55	Using Mean Infectious Dose of High- and Low-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses Originating from Wild Duck and Poultry as One Measure of Infectivity and Adaptation to Poultry. Avian Diseases, 2008, 52, 455-460.	0.4	99
56	Heat inactivation of avian influenza and Newcastle disease viruses in egg products. Avian Pathology, 2004, 33, 512-518.	0.8	97
57	Pathogenicity and Transmission of H5 and H7 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses in Mallards. Journal of Virology, 2016, 90, 9967-9982.	1.5	96
58	Varied Pathogenicity of a Hong Kong-origin H5N1 Avian Influenza Virus in Four Passerine Species and Budgerigars. Veterinary Pathology, 2003, 40, 14-24.	0.8	95
59	Development and Use of Fowlpox Vectored Vaccines for Avian Influenza. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1081, 193-201.	1.8	95
60	H5N2 Avian Influenza Outbreak in Texas in 2004: the First Highly Pathogenic Strain in the United States in 20 Years?. Journal of Virology, 2005, 79, 11412-11421.	1.5	93
61	Diagnostic Approach for Differentiating Infected from Vaccinated Poultry on the Basis of Antibodies to NS1, the Nonstructural Protein of Influenza A Virus. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 676-683.	1.8	93
62	Inactivated North American and European H5N2 avian influenza virus vaccines protect chickens from Asian H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus. Avian Pathology, 2006, 35, 141-146.	0.8	93
63	Early Control of H5N1 Influenza Virus Replication by the Type I Interferon Response in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 5825-5834.	1.5	93
64	Vaccines protect chickens against H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza in the face of genetic changes in field viruses over multiple years. Veterinary Microbiology, 2000, 74, 165-172.	0.8	92
65	Comparative Pathology of Select Agent Influenza A Virus Infections. Veterinary Pathology, 2010, 47, 893-914.	0.8	92
66	Influenza-A Viruses in Ducks in Northwestern Minnesota: Fine Scale Spatial and Temporal Variation in Prevalence and Subtype Diversity. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e24010.	1.1	92
67	Pathogenesis of 1918 Pandemic and H5N1 Influenza Virus Infections in a Guinea Pig Model: Antiviral Potential of Exogenous Alpha Interferon To Reduce Virus Shedding. Journal of Virology, 2009, 83, 2851-2861.	1.5	89
68	Avian influenza and Newcastle disease. Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association, 2003, 222, 1534-1540.	0.2	87
69	Amelioration of Influenza Virus Pathogenesis in Chickens Attributed to the Enhanced Interferon-Inducing Capacity of a Virus with a Truncated NS1 Gene. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 1838-1847.	1.5	83
70	Efficacy of Vaccines in Chickens against Highly Pathogenic Hong Kong H5N1 Avian Influenza. Avian Diseases, 2001, 45, 355.	0.4	81
71	Virus interference between H7N2 low pathogenic avian influenza virus and lentogenic Newcastle disease virus in experimental co-infections in chickens and turkeys. Veterinary Research, 2014, 45, 1.	1.1	81
72	Antibody Titer Has Positive Predictive Value for Vaccine Protection against Challenge with Natural Antigenic-Drift Variants of H5N1 High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses from Indonesia. Journal of Virology, 2015, 89, 3746-3762.	1.5	80

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73	Principles for Vaccine Protection in Chickens and Domestic Waterfowl against Avian Influenza. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1081, 174-181.	1.8	77
74	Evolution of H5 subtype avian influenza A viruses in North America. Virus Research, 1997, 51, 115-124.	1.1	74
75	Fatal Encephalitis and Myocarditis in Young Domestic Geese (Anser anser domesticus) Caused by West Nile Virus. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2001, 7, 751-753.	2.0	74
76	Chimeric West Nile/dengue virus vaccine candidate: Preclinical evaluation in mice, geese and monkeys for safety and immunogenicity. Vaccine, 2006, 24, 6392-6404.	1.7	74
77	Infectivity, transmission and pathogenicity of H5 highly pathogenic avian influenza clade 2.3.4.4 (H5N8) Tj ETQq1 33.	1 0.78431 1.1	14 rgBT /O∨ 74
78	Efficacy of Recombinant Fowl Poxvirus Vaccine in Protecting Chickens against a Highly Pathogenic Mexican-Origin H5N2 Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 1997, 41, 910.	0.4	73
79	Evaluation of a Commercial Blocking Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay To Detect Avian Influenza Virus Antibodies in Multiple Experimentally Infected Avian Species. Vaccine Journal, 2009, 16, 824-829.	3.2	72
80	Avian Influenza Viruses and Paramyxoviruses in Wintering and Resident Ducks in Texas. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2005, 41, 624-628.	0.3	71
81	A live attenuated cold-adapted influenza A H7N3 virus vaccine provides protection against homologous and heterologous H7 viruses in mice and ferrets. Virology, 2008, 378, 123-132.	1.1	71
82	Pandemic potential of highly pathogenic avian influenza clade 2.3.4.4 A(H5) viruses. Reviews in Medical Virology, 2020, 30, e2099.	3.9	70
83	Pathobiological Origins and Evolutionary History of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. Cold Spring Harbor Perspectives in Medicine, 2021, 11, a038679.	2.9	69
84	Characterization of the 2012 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H7N3 Virus Isolated from Poultry in an Outbreak in Mexico: Pathobiology and Vaccine Protection. Journal of Virology, 2013, 87, 9086-9096.	1.5	66
85	H7N3 Avian Influenza Virus Found in a South American Wild Duck Is Related to the Chilean 2002 Poultry Outbreak, Contains Genes from Equine and North American Wild Bird Lineages, and Is Adapted to Domestic Turkeys. Journal of Virology, 2006, 80, 7760-7764.	1.5	65
86	Generation and characterization of a cold-adapted influenza A H9N2 reassortant as a live pandemic influenza virus vaccine candidate. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 4430-4436.	1.7	64
87	H7N9 and Other Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses Elicit a Three-Pronged Transcriptomic Signature That Is Reminiscent of 1918 Influenza Virus and Is Associated with Lethal Outcome in Mice. Journal of Virology, 2014, 88, 10556-10568.	1.5	63
88	Outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N2) in Italy during October 1997 to January 1998. Avian Pathology, 1999, 28, 455-460.	0.8	62
89	Success Factors for Avian Influenza Vaccine Use in Poultry and Potential Impact at the Wild Bird–Agricultural Interface. EcoHealth, 2014, 11, 94-108.	0.9	62
90	Pathogenesis of H5N1 Influenza Virus Infections in Mice and Ferret Models Differs According to Respiratory Tract or Digestive System Exposure. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2009, 199, 717-725.	1.9	61

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91	Infectious and Lethal Doses of H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus for House Sparrows ( <i>Passer Domesticus</i> ) and Rock Pigeons ( <i>Columbia Livia</i> ). Journal of Veterinary Diagnostic Investigation, 2009, 21, 437-445.	0.5	61
92	Efficacy of a Fowlpox-Vectored Avian Influenza H5 Vaccine Against Asian H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus Challenge. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 498-500.	0.4	59
93	Genomic Profiling of Tumor Necrosis Factor Alpha (TNF-α) Receptor and Interleukin-1 Receptor Knockout Mice Reveals a Link between TNF-α Signaling and Increased Severity of 1918 Pandemic Influenza Virus Infection. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 12576-12588.	1.5	59
94	Avian Influenza: Public Health and Food Safety Concerns. Annual Review of Food Science and Technology, 2011, 2, 37-57.	5.1	59
95	Pause on Avian Flu Transmission Research. Science, 2012, 335, 400-401.	6.0	58
96	Generation and evaluation of a high-growth reassortant H9N2 influenza A virus as a pandemic vaccine candidate. Vaccine, 2003, 21, 1974-1979.	1.7	57
97	Effect of species, breed and route of virus inoculation on the pathogenicity of H5N1 highly pathogenic influenza (HPAI) viruses in domestic ducks. Veterinary Research, 2013, 44, 62.	1.1	57
98	Thermal Inactivation of H5N1 High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus in Naturally Infected Chicken Meat. Journal of Food Protection, 2007, 70, 674-680.	0.8	56
99	Changes in adaptation of H5N2 highly pathogenic avian influenza H5 clade 2.3.4.4 viruses in chickens and mallards. Virology, 2016, 499, 52-64.	1.1	56
100	Characterization of Low-Pathogenicity H5N1 Avian Influenza Viruses from North America. Journal of Virology, 2007, 81, 11612-11619.	1.5	54
101	The use of bacteriophages of the family <i>Cystoviridae</i> as surrogates for H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses in persistence and inactivation studies. Journal of Environmental Science and Health - Part A Toxic/Hazardous Substances and Environmental Engineering, 2009, 44, 1362-1366.	0.9	53
102	H7 avian influenza virus vaccines protect chickens against challenge with antigenically diverse isolates. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 7424-7429.	1.7	53
103	Association of Cecal Spirochetes with Pasty Vents and Dirty Eggshells in Layers. Avian Diseases, 1992, 36, 776.	0.4	52
104	Experimental infections of herring gulls ( <i>Larus argentatus</i> ) with H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses by intranasal inoculation of virus and ingestion of virus-infected chicken meat. Avian Pathology, 2008, 37, 393-397.	0.8	52
105	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H7N9) Virus, Tennessee, USA, March 2017. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 1860-1863.	2.0	52
106	A combination in-ovo vaccine for avian influenza virus and Newcastle disease virus. Vaccine, 2008, 26, 522-531.	1.7	51
107	H5N2 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses from the US 2014-2015 outbreak have an unusually long pre-clinical period in turkeys. BMC Veterinary Research, 2016, 12, 260.	0.7	51
108	Comparative Pathobiology of Low and High Pathogenicity H7N3 Chilean Avian Influenza Viruses in Chickens. Avian Diseases, 2004, 48, 119-128.	0.4	50

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109	SUSCEPTIBILITY OF WOOD DUCKS TO H5N1 HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2007, 43, 660-667.	0.3	50
110	Filter-feeding bivalves can remove avian influenza viruses from water and reduce infectivity. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2009, 276, 3727-3735.	1.2	50
111	A Live Attenuated H7N7 Candidate Vaccine Virus Induces Neutralizing Antibody That Confers Protection from Challenge in Mice, Ferrets, and Monkeys. Journal of Virology, 2010, 84, 11950-11960.	1.5	50
112	Susceptibility of Laughing Gulls (Larus atricilla) to H5N1 and H5N3 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Viruses. Avian Diseases, 2002, 46, 877-885.	0.4	49
113	Detection of H5N1 High-Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus in Meat and Tracheal Samples from Experimentally Infected Chickens. Avian Diseases, 2008, 52, 40-48.	0.4	49
114	Lack of chicken adaptation of newly emergent Eurasian H5N8 and reassortant H5N2 high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in the U.S. is consistent with restricted poultry outbreaks in the Pacific flyway during 2014–2015. Virology, 2016, 494, 190-197.	1.1	49
115	An arg-lys insertion at the hemagglutinin cleavage site of an H5N2 avian influenza isolate. Virus Genes, 1996, 12, 77-84.	0.7	48
116	Microassay for measuring thermal inactivation of H5N1 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus in naturally infected chicken meat. International Journal of Food Microbiology, 2006, 108, 268-271.	2.1	48
117	Susceptibility of turkeys to pandemic-H1N1 virus by reproductive tract insemination. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 27.	1.4	48
118	Ferrets develop fatal influenza after inhaling small particle aerosols of highly pathogenic avian influenza virus A/Vietnam/1203/2004 (H5N1). Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 231.	1.4	47
119	Evaluation and Attempted Optimization of Avian Embryos and Cell Culture Methods for Efficient Isolation and Propagation of Low Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Viruses. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 622-626.	0.4	47
120	Global Avian Influenza Surveillance in Wild Birds: A Strategy to Capture Viral Diversity. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2015, 21, e1-7.	2.0	46
121	Replication of a Waterfowl-Origin Influenza Virus in the Kidney and Intestine of Chickens. Avian Diseases, 1990, 34, 277.	0.4	45
122	Poultry vaccination directed evolution of H9N2 low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses in Korea. Virology, 2016, 488, 225-231.	1.1	45
123	Reassortant Clade 2.3.4.4 Avian Influenza A(H5N6) Virus in a Wild Mandarin Duck, South Korea, 2016. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 822-826.	2.0	45
124	The pathogenesis of H7N8 low and highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses from the United States 2016 outbreak in chickens, turkeys and mallards. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0177265.	1.1	45
125	Characterization of recent H5 subtype avian influenza viruses from US poultry. Avian Pathology, 2004, 33, 288-297.	0.8	44
126	Thermal Inactivation of Avian Influenza and Newcastle Disease Viruses in Chicken Meat. Journal of Food Protection, 2008, 71, 1214-1222.	0.8	43

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127	A Reassortment-Incompetent Live Attenuated Influenza Virus Vaccine for Protection against Pandemic Virus Strains. Journal of Virology, 2011, 85, 6832-6843.	1.5	43
128	AVIAN INFLUENZA VIRUS INFECTION DYNAMICS IN SHOREBIRD HOSTS. Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 2012, 48, 322-334.	0.3	43
129	Development and Evaluation of an Influenza Virus Subtype H7N2 Vaccine Candidate for Pandemic Preparedness. Vaccine Journal, 2007, 14, 1425-1432.	3.2	42
130	Major Histocompatibility Complex and Background Genes in Chickens Influence Susceptibility to High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 2010, 54, 572-575.	0.4	42
131	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus among Wild Birds in Mongolia. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e44097.	1.1	42
132	Airborne Transmission of Highly Pathogenic Influenza Virus during Processing of Infected Poultry. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 1806-1814.	2.0	42
133	An Evaluation of Avian Influenza Diagnostic Methods with Domestic Duck Specimens. Avian Diseases, 2009, 53, 276-280.	0.4	41
134	Influenza Vaccines for Avian Species. Current Topics in Microbiology and Immunology, 2009, 333, 133-152.	0.7	41
135	Sequence and phylogenetic analysis of H7N3 avian influenza viruses isolated from poultry in Pakistan 1995-2004. Virology Journal, 2010, 7, 137.	1.4	41
136	Transmission Dynamics of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus A(H5Nx) Clade 2.3.4.4, North America, 2014–2015. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2018, 24, 1840-1848.	2.0	41
137	Chlorine Inactivation of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1). Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 1568-1570.	2.0	40
138	Studies on chicken polyclonal anti-peptide antibodies specific for parathyroid hormonerelated protein (1–36). Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 1993, 35, 321-337.	0.5	39
139	Vaccination of gallinaceous poultry for H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza: Current questions and new technology. Virus Research, 2013, 178, 121-132.	1.1	39
140	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza A(H5N8) Viruses Reintroduced into South Korea by Migratory Waterfowl, 2014–2015. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2016, 22, 507-510.	2.0	39
141	Identification of the swine pathogen Serpulina hyodysenteriae in rheas (Rhea americana). Veterinary Microbiology, 1996, 52, 259-269.	0.8	37
142	Changes in blood chemistry, hematology, and histology caused by a selenium/vitamin E deficiency and recovery in chicks. Biological Trace Element Research, 1998, 62, 7-16.	1.9	37
143	Homo- and Heterosubtypic Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza Exposure on H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus Infection in Wood Ducks (Aix sponsa). PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e15987.	1.1	37
144	Pathological Studies of A/Chicken/Alabama/7395/75 (H4N8) Influenza Virus in Specific-Pathogen-Free Laying Hens. Avian Diseases, 1994, 38, 22.	0.4	36

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145	Susceptibility of Poultry to Pandemic (H1N1) 2009 Virus. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 2061-2063.	2.0	36
146	Molecular Signatures Associated with Mx1-Mediated Resistance to Highly Pathogenic Influenza Virus Infection: Mechanisms of Survival. Journal of Virology, 2012, 86, 2437-2446.	1.5	36
147	The role of vaccines and vaccination in high pathogenicity avian influenza control and eradication. Expert Review of Vaccines, 2012, 11, 877-880.	2.0	36
148	Evidence of avian metapneumovirus subtype C infection of wild birds in Georgia, South Carolina, Arkansas and Ohio, USA. Avian Pathology, 2008, 37, 343-351.	0.8	35
149	Suboptimal protection against H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses from Vietnam in ducks vaccinated with commercial poultry vaccines. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 4953-4960.	1.7	35
150	Protection of White Leghorn chickens by U.S. emergency H5 vaccination against clade 2.3.4.4 H5N2 high pathogenicity avian influenza virus. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 6336-6344.	1.7	35
151	Transmission Studies Resume for Avian Flu. Science, 2013, 339, 520-521.	6.0	34
152	Renal Pathology in Specific-Pathogen-Free Chickens Inoculated with a Waterfowl-Origin Type A Influenza Virus. Avian Diseases, 1990, 34, 285.	0.4	33
153	An Avian Influenza Virus from Waterfowl in South America Contains Genes from North American Avian and Equine Lineages. Avian Diseases, 2007, 51, 273-274.	0.4	33
154	Rarity of Influenza A Virus in Spring Shorebirds, Southern Alaska. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 1314-1316.	2.0	33
155	Experimental co-infections of domestic ducks with a virulent Newcastle disease virus and low or highly pathogenic avian influenza viruses. Veterinary Microbiology, 2015, 177, 7-17.	0.8	33
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