Souleymane Doucoure

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

31 papers	972 citations	394421 19 h-index	454955 30 g-index
34 all docs	34 docs citations	34 times ranked	1094 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The Impact of Renewing Long-Lasting Insecticide-Treated Nets in the Event of Malaria Resurgence: Lessons from 10 Years of Net Use in Dielmo, Senegal. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 255-262.	1.4	4
2	Bulinus senegalensis and Bulinus umbilicatus Snail Infestations by the Schistosoma haematobium Group in Niakhar, Senegal. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 860.	2.8	4
3	MALDI-TOF mass spectrometry for the identification of freshwater snails from Senegal, including intermediate hosts of schistosomes. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009725.	3.0	11
4	Anopheles arabiensis and Anopheles funestus biting patterns in Dielmo, an area of low level exposure to malaria vectors. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 230.	2.3	20
5	Th1/Th2 Dichotomy in Obese Women with Gestational Diabetes and Their Macrosomic Babies. Journal of Diabetes Research, 2018, 2018, 1-7.	2.3	10
6	Another challenge in malaria elimination efforts: the increase of malaria among adults after the implementation of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLINs) in Dielmo, Senegal. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 384.	2.3	9
7	Investigating insecticide resistance and knock-down resistance (kdr) mutation in Dielmo, Senegal, an area under long lasting insecticidal-treated nets universal coverage for 10Âyears. Malaria Journal, 2018, 17, 123.	2.3	19
8	The Impact of Periodic Distribution Campaigns of Long-Lasting Insecticidal-Treated Bed Nets on Malaria Vector Dynamics and Human Exposure in Dielmo, Senegal. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 1343-1352.	1.4	20
9	Malaria in Dielmo, a Senegal village: Is its elimination possible after seven years of implementation of long-lasting insecticide-treated nets?. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0179528.	2.5	26
10	The implementation of long-lasting insecticidal bed nets has differential effects on the genetic structure of the African malaria vectors in the Anopheles gambiae complex in Dielmo, Senegal. Malaria Journal, 2017, 16, 337.	2.3	16
11	Substantial asymptomatic submicroscopic Plasmodium carriage during dry season in low transmission areas in Senegal: Implications for malaria control and elimination. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0182189.	2.5	35
12	Impact of Annual Praziquantel Treatment on Urogenital Schistosomiasis in a Seasonal Transmission Focus in Central Senegal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004557.	3.0	21
13	Human IgG Antibody Response to Aedes Nterm-34kDa Salivary Peptide, an Epidemiological Tool to Assess Vector Control in Chikungunya and Dengue Transmission Area. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005109.	3.0	32
14	Efficacy of praziquantel against urinary schistosomiasis and reinfection in Senegalese school children where there is a single well-defined transmission period. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 362.	2.5	23
15	Study of the snail intermediate hosts of urogenital schistosomiasis in Niakhar, region of Fatick, West central Senegal. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 410.	2.5	27
16	The implication of long-lasting insecticide-treated net use in the resurgence of malaria morbidity in a Senegal malaria endemic village in 2010â€“2011. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 267.	2.5	22
17	Salivary Biomarkers in the Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases. Insects, 2015, 6, 961-976.	2.2	27
18	Biomarkers of Vector Bites: Arthropod Immunogenic Salivary Proteins in Vector-Borne Diseases Control. Biomarkers in Disease, 2015, , 1177-1205.	0.1	3

#	Article	IF	Citations
19	Human Antibody Response toAedes albopictusSalivary Proteins: A Potential Biomarker to Evaluate the Efficacy of Vector Control in an Area of Chikungunya and Dengue Virus Transmission. BioMed Research International, 2014, 2014, 1-8.	1.9	18
20	Human IgG antibody response to Aedes aegypti Ntermâ€34ÂkDa salivary peptide as an indicator to identify areas at high risk for dengue transmission: a retrospective study in urban settings of Vientiane city, Lao <scp>PDR</scp>. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2014, 19, 576-580.	2.3	26
21	Prevalence and intensity of urinary schistosomiasis among school children in the district of Niakhar, region of Fatick, Senegal. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 5.	2.5	59
22	Biting by Anopheles funestus in broad daylight after use of long-lasting insecticidal nets: a new challenge to malaria elimination. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 125.	2.3	173
23	Biomarkers of Vector Bites: Arthropod Immunogenic Salivary Proteins in Vector-Borne Diseases Control. , 2014, , 1-23.		0
24	First screening of <scp>A</scp>edes albopictus immunogenic salivary proteins. Insect Molecular Biology, 2013, 22, 411-423.	2.0	21
25	First Attempt To Validate Human IgG Antibody Response to Nterm-34kDa Salivary Peptide as Biomarker for Evaluating Exposure to Aedes aegypti Bites. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1905.	3.0	41
26	Evaluation of the Human IgG Antibody Response to Aedes albopictus Saliva as a New Specific Biomarker of Exposure to Vector Bites. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1487.	3.0	42
27	Human Antibody Response to Aedes aegypti Saliva in an Urban Population in Bolivia: A New Biomarker of Exposure to Dengue Vector Bites. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 87, 504-510.	1.4	58
28	Bloodâ€feeding and immunogenic Aedes aegypti saliva proteins. Proteomics, 2010, 10, 1906-1916.	2.2	57
29	First attempt to validate the gSG6-P1 salivary peptide as an immuno-epidemiological tool for evaluating human exposure to Anopheles funestus bites. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 1198-1203.	2.3	51
30	IgE and IgG4 antibody responses to Aedes saliva in African children. Acta Tropica, 2007, 104, 108-115.	2.0	53
31	An insight into immunogenic salivary proteins of Anopheles gambiae in African children. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 75.	2.3	44