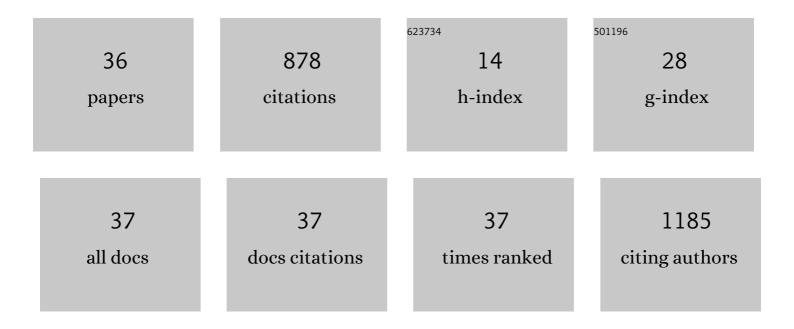
## Tanya M Monaghan

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/1255479/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Clostridium difficile infection: epidemiology, diagnosis and understanding transmission. Nature Reviews Gastroenterology and Hepatology, 2016, 13, 206-216.	17.8	294
2	Gut dysbiosis, defective autophagy and altered immune responses in neurodegenerative diseases: Tales of a vicious cycle. , 2022, 231, 107988.		59
3	The Influence of Gut Dysbiosis in the Pathogenesis and Management of Ischemic Stroke. Cells, 2022, 11, 1239.	4.1	55
4	A patient with neuro-Behçet's disease is successfully treated with etanercept: Further evidence for the value of TNFα blockade. Clinical Neurology and Neurosurgery, 2007, 109, 279-281.	1.4	46
5	Effective fecal microbiota transplantation for recurrent <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection in humans is associated with increased signalling in the bile acid-farnesoid X receptor-fibroblast growth factor pathway. Gut Microbes, 2019, 10, 142-148.	9.8	44
6	Circulating Antibody and Memory B-Cell Responses to C. difficile Toxins A and B in Patients with C. difficile-Associated Diarrhoea, Inflammatory Bowel Disease and Cystic Fibrosis. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e74452.	2.5	38
7	Pathogenesis of Clostridium difficile Infection and Its Potential Role in Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2015, 21, 1957-1966.	1.9	34
8	Understanding the mechanisms of efficacy of fecal microbiota transplant in treating recurrent <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection and beyond: the contribution of gut microbial-derived metabolites. Gut Microbes, 2020, 12, 1810531.	9.8	32
9	In search of stool donors: a multicenter study of prior knowledge, perceptions, motivators, and deterrents among potential donors for fecal microbiota transplantation. Gut Microbes, 2020, 11, 51-62.	9.8	22
10	Metagenomics reveals impact of geography and acute diarrheal disease on the Central Indian human gut microbiome. Gut Microbes, 2020, 12, 1752605.	9.8	22
11	Fecal Microbiota Transplantation for Recurrent Clostridioides difficile Infection Associates With Functional Alterations in Circulating microRNAs. Gastroenterology, 2021, 161, 255-270.e4.	1.3	22
12	New Perspectives in Clostridium difficile Disease Pathogenesis. Infectious Disease Clinics of North America, 2015, 29, 1-11.	5.1	21
13	Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on tuberculosis care in India. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2021, 27, 293-294.	6.0	21
14	Potential of lactoferrin to prevent antibiotic-induced <i>Clostridium difficile</i> infection. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2016, 71, 975-985.	3.0	20
15	Protective antibodies against <i>Clostridium difficile</i> are present in intravenous immunoglobulin and are retained in humans following its administration. Clinical and Experimental Immunology, 2017, 188, 437-443.	2.6	20
16	Lactoferrin-Loaded Alginate Microparticles to Target Clostridioides difficile Infection. Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences, 2019, 108, 2438-2446.	3.3	15
17	A Multi-Factorial Observational Study on Sequential Fecal Microbiota Transplant in Patients with Medically Refractory Clostridioides difficile Infection. Cells, 2021, 10, 3234.	4.1	14
18	Profiling Humoral Immune Responses to Clostridium difficile-Specific Antigens by Protein Microarray Analysis. Vaccine Journal, 2015, 22, 1033-1039.	3.1	12

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Decreased Complexity of Serum N-glycan Structures Associates with Successful Fecal Microbiota Transplantation for Recurrent Clostridioides difficile Infection. Gastroenterology, 2019, 157, 1676-1678.e3.	1.3	12
20	High prevalence of subclass-specific binding and neutralizing antibodies against <em>Clostridium difficile</em> toxins in adult cystic fibrosis sera: possible mode of immunoprotection against symptomatic <em>C. difficile</em> infection. Clinical and Experimental Gastroenterology, 2017, Volume 10, 169-175.	2.3	11
21	Changes in IgA-targeted microbiota following fecal transplantation for recurrent <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection. Gut Microbes, 2021, 13, 1-12.	9.8	10
22	Clostridioides difficile epidemiology in India. Anaerobe, 2022, 74, 102517.	2.1	10
23	The need to move away from fecal transplant towards targeted, refined microbiome therapy. Journal of Thoracic Disease, 2018, 10, E755-E757.	1.4	7
24	Orbital Inflammatory Complications of Crohn's Disease: A Rare Case Series. Clinical Medicine Insights Gastroenterology, 2018, 11, 117955221875751.	1.0	6
25	Varicella Pneumonia in an Immunocompromised Inflammatory Bowel Disease Patient. Inflammatory Bowel Diseases, 2010, 16, 364-365.	1.9	5
26	Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on prevalence of Clostridioides difficile infection in a UK tertiary centre. Anaerobe, 2022, 73, 102479.	2.1	5
27	Clostridioides difficile: innovations in target discovery and potential for therapeutic success. Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets, 2021, , 1-15.	3.4	5
28	Megaoesophagus: an unusual cause of stridor. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2010, 103, 53-54.	0.5	3
29	Multiomics Profiling Reveals Signatures of Dysmetabolism in Urban Populations in Central India. Microorganisms, 2021, 9, 1485.	3.6	3
30	A Protein Microarray Assay for Serological Determination of Antigen-specific Antibody Responses Following <em>Clostridium difficile</em> Infection. Journal of Visualized Experiments, 2018, , .	0.3	2
31	The Immunology of the Gastrointestinal System. , 2016, , 1-22.		2
32	Therapeutic potential of miRNAs in <i>Clostridioides difficile</i> infection. Future Microbiology, 2022, 17, 315-318.	2.0	2
33	A bronchogenic cyst causing chest pain and dysphagia. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2011, 104, 539-541.	0.5	1
34	A painful rash. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2009, 339, b2293-b2293.	2.3	1
35	Umbilical herniation of the stomach. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2012, 105, 1025-1026.	0.5	0
36	Some additional considerations on: "Finding the sweet spot: glycosylation mediated regulation of intestinal inflammation― Mucosal Immunology, 2022, , .	6.0	0