

# Sakib Burza

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

39  
papers

2,281  
citations

430874

18  
h-index

345221

36  
g-index

43  
all docs

43  
docs citations

43  
times ranked

3190  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	AmBisome Monotherapy and Combination AmBisomeâ€“Miltefosine Therapy for the Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Patients Coinfected With Human Immunodeficiency Virus in India: A Randomized Open-Label, Parallel-Arm, Phase 3 Trial. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 75, 1423-1432.	5.8	16
2	Behavioural interventions to address rational use of antibiotics in outpatient settings of lowâ€“income and lowerâ€“middleâ€“income countries. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2021, 26, 504-517.	2.3	11
3	Visceral Leishmaniasis-HIV Coinfection as a Predictor of Increased Leishmania Transmission at the Village Level in Bihar, India. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2021, 11, 604117.	3.9	15
4	Evaluation of qPCR on blood and skin microbiopsies, peripheral blood buffy coat smear, and urine antigen ELISA for diagnosis and test of cure for visceral leishmaniasis in HIV-coinfected patients in India: a prospective cohort study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e042519.	1.9	2
5	India's National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance: a critical perspective. <i>Journal of Global Antimicrobial Resistance</i> , 2021, 27, 236-238.	2.2	15
6	Lived experiences of palliative care among people living with HIV/AIDS: a qualitative study from Bihar, India. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e036179.	1.9	1
7	Quality of life perceptions amongst patients co-infected with Visceral Leishmaniasis and HIV: A qualitative study from Bihar, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2020, 15, e0227911.	2.5	7
8	Male predominance in reported Visceral Leishmaniasis cases: Nature or nurture? A comparison of population-based with health facility-reported data. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0007995.	3.0	31
9	Standardized Protocol Items Recommendations for Observational Studies (SPIROS) for Observational Study Protocol Reporting Guidelines: Protocol for a Delphi Study. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e17864.	1.0	9
10	â€œIt's just a feverâ€“ Gender based barriers to care-seeking for visceral leishmaniasis in highly endemic districts of India: A qualitative study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007457.	3.0	5
11	Malnutrition in Chakradharpur, Jharkhand: an anthropological study of perceptions and care practices from India. <i>BMC Nutrition</i> , 2019, 5, 35.	1.6	6
12	â€œWithout antibiotics, I cannot treatâ€“ A qualitative study of antibiotic use in Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0219002.	2.5	26
13	Field effectiveness of new visceral leishmaniasis regimens after 1 year following treatment within public health facilities in Bihar, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007726.	3.0	12
14	Knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to antibiotic use in Paschim Bardhaman District: A survey of healthcare providers in West Bengal, India. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0217818.	2.5	44
15	Leishmaniasis â€“ Authors' reply. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2019, 393, 872-873.	13.7	16
16	Reply to Shamim Islam. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, 190-190.	5.8	0
17	Refused and referred-persistent stigma and discrimination against people living with HIV/AIDS in Bihar: a qualitative study from India. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e033790.	1.9	16
18	Control and Public Health Aspects. , 2018, , 227-245.		1

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19	Safety and Effectiveness of Short-Course AmBisome in the Treatment of Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis: A Prospective Cohort Study in Bangladesh. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 667-675.	5.8	25
20	Field safety and effectiveness of new visceral leishmaniasis treatment regimens within public health facilities in Bihar, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006830.	3.0	17
21	New insights into leishmaniasis in the immunosuppressed. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006375.	3.0	75
22	Tuberculosis in Visceral Leishmaniasis-Human Immunodeficiency Virus Coinfection: An Evidence Gap in Improving Patient Outcomes?. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 5, ofy059.	0.9	10
23	Leishmaniasis. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2018, 392, 951-970.	13.7	1,264
24	Combination treatment for visceral leishmaniasis patients co-infected with human immunodeficiency virus in India. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 45, 55.	3.3	0
25	Understanding the transmission dynamics of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> to provide robust evidence for interventions to eliminate visceral leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 25.	2.5	55
26	Seasonal effect and long-term nutritional status following exit from a Community-Based Management of Severe Acute Malnutrition program in Bihar, India. <i>European Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2016, 70, 437-444.	2.9	29
27	Health-seeking behaviour and community perceptions of childhood undernutrition and a community management of acute malnutrition (CMAM) programme in rural Bihar, India: a qualitative study. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2015, 18, 3234-3243.	2.2	34
28	Reply to R Dasgupta et al.. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 102, 1298-1299.	4.7	0
29	Combination Treatment for Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients Coinfected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus in India. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 61, 1255-1262.	5.8	53
30	Community-based management of severe acute malnutrition in India: new evidence from Bihar. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2015, 101, 847-859.	4.7	67
31	Diagnosis of neglected tropical diseases among patients with persistent digestive disorders (diarrhoea and/or abdominal pain $\geq 14$ days): a multi-country, prospective, non-experimental case-control study. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 15, 338.	2.9	16
32	HIV and Visceral Leishmaniasis Coinfection in Bihar, India: An Underrecognized and Underdiagnosed Threat Against Elimination. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 59, 552-555.	5.8	51
33	Five-Year Field Results and Long-Term Effectiveness of 20 mg/kg Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) for Visceral Leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2603.	3.0	52
34	Risk Factors for Visceral Leishmaniasis Relapse in Immunocompetent Patients following Treatment with 20 mg/kg Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) in Bihar, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2536.	3.0	49
35	Post Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis following Treatment with 20 mg/kg Liposomal Amphotericin B (Ambisome) for Primary Visceral Leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2611.	3.0	32
36	Visceral Leishmaniasis and HIV Co-infection in Bihar, India: Long-term Effectiveness and Treatment Outcomes with Liposomal Amphotericin B (AmBisome). <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3053.	3.0	51

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37	Multiple relapses of visceral leishmaniasis in a patient with HIV in India: A treatment challenge. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 25, 204-206.	3.3	10
38	One-Year Follow-up of Immunocompetent Male Patients Treated With Miltefosine For Primary Visceral Leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 57, 1363-1364.	5.8	25
39	Liposomal amphotericin B as a treatment for human leishmaniasis. <i>Expert Opinion on Emerging Drugs</i> , 2012, 17, 493-510.	2.4	130