Omar Triana

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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87	2,815	236925	214800
papers	citations	25 h-index	47 g-index

100	100	100	3902
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Reconstructing Native American population history. Nature, 2012, 488, 370-374.	27.8	699
2	Trypanosoma cruzi I genotypes in different geographical regions and transmission cycles based on a microsatellite motif of the intergenic spacer of spliced-leader genes. International Journal for Parasitology, 2010, 40, 1599-1607.	3.1	143
3	Identifying four Trypanosoma cruzi I isolate haplotypes from different geographic regions in Colombia. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2007, 7, 535-539.	2.3	127
4	Benznidazole-Resistance in Trypanosoma cruzi Is a Readily Acquired Trait That Can Arise Independently in a Single Population. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2012, 206, 220-228.	4.0	115
5	Identification and characterization of two novel lysozymes from Rhodnius prolixus, a vector of Chagas disease. Journal of Insect Physiology, 2008, 54, 593-603.	2.0	65
6	Mitochondrial dysfunction in Trypanosoma cruzi: the role of Serratia marcescens prodigiosin in the alternative treatment of Chagas disease. Parasites and Vectors, 2011, 4, 66.	2.5	61
7	Eco-epidemiological study of an endemic Chagas disease region in northern Colombia reveals the importance of Triatoma maculata (Hemiptera: Reduviidae), dogs and Didelphis marsupialis in Trypanosoma cruzi maintenance. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 482.	2.5	60
8	Parity between kinetoplast DNA and mini-exon gene sequences supports either clonal evolution or speciation in Trypanosoma rangeli strains isolated from Rhodnius colombiensis, R. pallescens and R. prolixus in Colombia. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2003, 3, 39-45.	2.3	48
9	High-Resolution Melting (HRM) of the Cytochrome B Gene: A Powerful Approach to Identify Blood-Meal Sources in Chagas Disease Vectors. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1530.	3.0	47
10	Trypanosoma cruzi: Biological characterization of lineages I and II supports the predominance of lineage I in Colombia. Experimental Parasitology, 2009, 121, 83-91.	1.2	46
11	Molecular characterisation of Trypanosoma rangeli strains isolated from Rhodnius ecuadoriensis in Peru, R. colombiensis in Colombia and R. pallescens in Panama, supports a co-evolutionary association between parasites and vectors. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2005, 5, 123-129.	2.3	45
12	Genetic, Cytogenetic and Morphological Trends in the Evolution of the Rhodnius (Triatominae:) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 30	2.5	44
13	A Point Mutation V419L in the Sodium Channel Gene from Natural Populations of Aedes aegypti Is Involved in Resistance to Î»-Cyhalothrin in Colombia. Insects, 2018, 9, 23.	2.2	42
14	Biological characterization of Trypanosoma cruzi stocks from domestic and sylvatic vectors in Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Colombia. Acta Tropica, 2008, 108, 26-34.	2.0	41
15	High variability of Colombian Trypanosoma cruzi lineage I stocks as revealed by low-stringency single primer-PCR minicircle signatures. Acta Tropica, 2006, 100, 110-118.	2.0	35
16	Trypanosoma cruzi: Variability of stocks from Colombia determined by molecular karyotype and minicircle Southern blot analysis. Experimental Parasitology, 2006, 113, 62-66.	1.2	33
17	Transcriptomic analyses of the avirulent protozoan parasite Trypanosoma rangeli. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2010, 174, 18-25.	1.1	32
18	Encapsulation of proteins from Leishmania panamensis into PLGA particles by a single emulsion-solvent evaporation method. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2019, 162, 1-7.	1.6	32

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19	Infection Rates by Dengue Virus in Mosquitoes and the Influence of Temperature May Be Related to Different Endemicity Patterns in Three Colombian Cities. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2016, 13, 734.	2.6	31
20	Spatio-Temporal Distribution of Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) Mitochondrial Lineages in Cities with Distinct Dengue Incidence Rates Suggests Complex Population Dynamics of the Dengue Vector in Colombia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003553.	3.0	30
21	Eco-geographical differentiation among Colombian populations of the Chagas disease vector Triatoma dimidiata (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2013, 20, 352-361.	2.3	29
22	Trypanosoma cruzi transmission in a Colombian Caribbean region suggests that secondary vectors play an important epidemiological role. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 381.	2.5	29
23	Genotyping of Trypanosoma cruzi in a hyper-endemic area of Colombia reveals an overlap among domestic and sylvatic cycles of Chagas disease. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 108.	2.5	29
24	Parasitological and molecular surveys reveal high rates of infection with vector-borne pathogens and clinical anemia signs associated with infection in cattle from two important livestock areas in Colombia. Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases, 2017, 8, 290-299.	2.7	28
25	The Midgut Microbiota of Colombian Aedes aegypti Populations with Different Levels of Resistance to the Insecticide Lambda-cyhalothrin. Insects, 2020, 11, 584.	2.2	27
26	Molecular Evidence of Demographic Expansion of the Chagas Disease Vector Triatoma dimidiata (Hemiptera, Reduviidae, Triatominae) in Colombia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2734.	3.0	25
27	Estimating Effects of Temperature on Dengue Transmission in Colombian Cities. Annals of Global Health, 2018, 83, 509.	2.0	25
28	Genomic Analysis of Colombian Leishmania panamensis strains with different level of virulence. Scientific Reports, 2018, 8, 17336.	3.3	25
29	Gene expression study using real-time PCR identifies an NTR gene as a major marker of resistance to benznidazole in Trypanosoma cruzi. Parasites and Vectors, 2011, 4, 169.	2.5	24
30	DistribuciÃ³n geogrÃ¡fica y ecoepidemiologÃa de la fauna de triatominos (Reduviidae: Triatominae) en la Isla Margarita del departamento de BolÃvar, Colombia. Biomedica, 2010, 30, 382.	0.7	23
31	Spatial-temporal and phylogeographic characterization of Trypanosoma spp. in cattle (Bos taurus) and buffaloes (Bubalus bubalis) reveals transmission dynamics of these parasites in Colombia. Veterinary Parasitology, 2018, 249, 30-42.	1.8	23
32	DiferenciaciÃ³n genÃ©tica de tres poblaciones colombianas de Triatoma dimidiata (Latreille, 1811) mediante anÃ¡lisis molecular del gen mitocondrial ND4. Biomedica, 2010, 30, 207.	0.7	22
33	Transcriptome and Functional Genomics Reveal the Participation of Adenine Phosphoribosyltransferase in Trypanosoma cruzi Resistance to Benznidazole. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2017, 118, 1936-1945.	2.6	22
34	Molecular and serological detection of Trypanosoma cruzi in dogs (Canis lupus familiaris) suggests potential transmission risk in areas of recent acute Chagas disease outbreaks in Colombia. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2017, 141, 1-6.	1.9	22
35	CaracterizaciÃ³n biolÃ³gica y genÃ©tica de dos clones pertenecientes a los grupos I y II de Trypanosoma cruzi de Colombia. Biomedica, 2007, 27, 64.	0.7	21
36	Chromosome variability in the Chagas disease vector Rhodnius pallescens (Hemiptera, Reduviidae,) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50	1.6	21

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37	Sequence analysis of the spliced-leader intergenic region (SL-IR) and random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) of Trypanosoma rangeli strains isolated from Rhodnius ecuadoriensis, R. colombiensis, R. pallescens and R. prolixus suggests a degree of co-evolution between parasites and vectors. Acta Tropica, 2011, 120, 59-66.	2.0	21
38	Prostaglandin F2Î± synthase in Trypanosoma cruzi plays critical roles in oxidative stress and susceptibility to benznidazole. Royal Society Open Science, 2017, 4, 170773.	2.4	21
39	Geographical clustering of Trypanosoma cruzi I groups from Colombia revealed by low-stringency single specific primer-PCR of the intergenic regions of spliced-leader genes. Parasitology Research, 2009, 104, 399-410.	1.6	19
40	InteracciÃ³n tripanosoma-vector-vertebrado y su relaciÃ³n con la sistemÃ¡tica y la epidemiologÃa de la tripanosomiasis americana. Biomedica, 2007, 27, 110.	0.7	19
41	AnÃ¡lisis por LSSP-PCR de la variabilidad genÃ©tica de Trypanosoma cruzi en sangre y Ã³rganos de ratones.. Biomedica, 2005, 25, 76.	0.7	18
42	Morphometric and molecular evidence of intraspecific biogeographical differentiation of Rhodnius pallescens (HEMIPTERA: REDUVIIDAE: RHODNIINI) from Colombia and Panama. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2012, 12, 1975-1983.	2.3	18
43	Activity inÂvitro and inÂvivo against Trypanosoma cruzi of a furofuran lignan isolated from Piper jericoense. Experimental Parasitology, 2018, 189, 34-42.	1.2	18
44	Genetic, host and environmental factors associated with a high prevalence of Anaplasma marginale. Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases, 2018, 9, 1286-1295.	2.7	18
45	Transmission Dynamics of Trypanosoma cruzi Determined by Low-Stringency Single Primer Polymerase Chain Reaction and Southern Blot Analyses in Four Indigenous Communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 81, 396-403.	1.4	18
46	ProtozoaDB: dynamic visualization and exploration of protozoan genomes. Nucleic Acids Research, 2007, 36, D547-D552.	14.5	17
47	Virological surveillance of Aedes (Stegomyia) aegypti and Aedes (Stegomyia) albopictus as support for decision making for dengue control in MedellÃn. Biomedica, 2017, 37, 155.	0.7	17
48	Molecular diagnosis and phylogeographic analysis of Trypanosoma evansi in dogs (Canis lupus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 30 Medicine, 2017, 139, 82-89.	1.9	15
49	DNA barcoding for identifying synanthropic flesh flies (Diptera, Sarcophagidae) of Colombia. Acta Tropica, 2018, 182, 291-297.	2.0	15
50	Incrimination of Eratyrus cuspidatus (Stal) in the transmission of Chagasâ€™ disease by molecular epidemiology analysis of Trypanosoma cruzi isolates from a geographically restricted area in the north of Colombia. Acta Tropica, 2009, 111, 237-242.	2.0	14
51	Population differentiation of the Chagas disease vectorTriatoma maculata(Erichson, 1848) from Colombia and Venezuela. Journal of Vector Ecology, 2016, 41, 72-79.	1.0	14
52	Aldoâ€keto reductase and alcohol dehydrogenase contribute to benznidazole natural resistance in Trypanosoma cruzi. Molecular Microbiology, 2017, 106, 704-718.	2.5	14
53	Synthesis, crystal structure, catalytic and anti-Trypanosoma cruzi activity of a new chromium(III) complex containing bis(3,5-dimethylpyrazol-1-yl)methane. Journal of Molecular Structure, 2017, 1146, 365-372.	3.6	14
54	Molecular surveillance of resistance to pyrethroids insecticides in Colombian Aedes aegypti populations. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0010001.	3.0	14

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55	Eco-Epidemiology of Chagas Disease in an Endemic Area of Colombia: Risk Factor Estimation, Trypanosoma cruzi Characterization and Identification of Blood-Meal Sources in Bugs. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 1116-1124.	1.4	13
56	Aedes albopictus (Skuse, 1894) infected with the American-Asian genotype of dengue type 2 virus in MedellÃn suggests its possible role as vector of dengue fever in Colombia. Biomedica, 2017, 37, 135.	0.7	13
57	Mitochondrial genomics of human pathogenic parasiteLeishmania(Viannia)panamensis. PeerJ, 2019, 7, e7235.	2.0	13
58	Chromatin and histones fromGiardia lamblia: A new puzzle in primitive eukaryotes. Journal of Cellular Biochemistry, 2001, 82, 573-582.	2.6	12
59	Cytotoxic, mutagenic and genotoxic evaluation of crude extracts and fractions from Piper jericoense with trypanocidal action. Acta Tropica, 2014, 131, 92-97.	2.0	12
60	Metal complex derivatives of bis(pyrazol-1-yl)methane ligands: synthesis, characterization and anti-Trypanosoma cruzi activity. Transition Metal Chemistry, 2019, 44, 135-144.	1.4	12
61	Differentiation of Trypanosoma cruzi and Trypanosoma rangeli of Colombia using minicircle hybridization tests. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2010, 68, 265-270.	1.8	11
62	Seroprevalencia de la enfermedad de Chagas y factores de riesgo asociados en una poblaciÃ³n de Morroa, Sucre. Biomedica, 2007, 27, 130.	0.7	10
63	Circulation of Tc Ia discrete type unit Trypanosoma cruzi in Yucatan Mexico. Journal of Parasitic Diseases, 2016, 40, 550-554.	1.0	10
64	Transmission dynamics of Trypanosoma cruzi determined by low-stringency single primer polymerase chain reaction and southern blot analyses in four indigenous communities of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 81, 396-403.	1.4	10
65	Sensibilidad al benzonidazol de cepas de Trypanosoma cruzi sugiere la circulaciÃ³n de cepas naturalmente resistentes en Colombia. Biomedica, 2012, 32, .	0.7	9
66	Eco-epidemiological study reveals the importance of Triatoma dimidiata in the Trypanosoma cruzi transmission, in a municipality certified without transmission by Rhodnius prolixus in Colombia. Acta Tropica, 2020, 209, 105550.	2.0	9
67	Quantification of the genetic change in the transition of Rhodnius pallescens Barber, 1932 (Hemiptera:) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Ove	1.6	8
68	AnÃ¡lisis de polimorfismos en los genes tripanotiÃ³n reductasa y cruzipaÃna en cepas colombianas de Trypanosoma cruzi. Biomedica, 2007, 27, 50.	0.7	7
69	Trypanosoma cruzi infection in domestic and synanthropic mammals such as potential risk of sylvatic transmission in a rural area from north of Antioquia, Colombia. Parasite Epidemiology and Control, 2020, 11, e00171.	1.8	7
70	The nuclear elongation factor-1Î± gene: a promising marker for phylogenetic studies of Triatominae (Hemiptera: Reduviidae). Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2016, 43, 274-280.	2.3	6
71	Evaluation of an alternative indirect-ELISA test using in vitro-propagated Trypanosoma brucei brucei whole cell lysate as antigen for the detection of anti-Trypanosoma evansi IgG in Colombian livestock. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2019, 169, 104712.	1.9	6
72	Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of Trypanosoma cruzi infection in dogs (Canis lupus) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 67 2020, 182, 105093.	1.9	6

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73	Multilocus analysis indicates that Trypanosoma cruzi I genetic substructure associated with sylvatic and domestic cycles is not an attribute conserved throughout Colombia. Infection, Genetics and Evolution, 2016, 38, 35-43.	2.3	5
74	Distribution and natural infection status of synantrophic triatomines (Hemiptera: Reduviidae), vectors of Trypanosoma cruzi, reveals new epidemiological scenarios for chagas disease in the Highlands of Colombia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009574.	3.0	5
75	Specific primers design based on the superoxide dismutase b gene for Trypanosoma cruzi as a screening tool: Validation method using strains from Colombia classified according to their discrete typing unit. Asian Pacific Journal of Tropical Medicine, 2014, 7, 854-859.	0.8	4
76	Estimation of DENV-2 Transmission as a Function of Site-Specific Entomological Parameters from Three Cities in Colombia. Annals of Global Health, 2019, 85, .	2.0	3
77	Expansive and Diverse Phenotypic Landscape of Field Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) Larvae with Differential Susceptibility to Temephos: Beyond Metabolic Detoxification. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2022, 59, 192-212.	1.8	3
78	Curvas de fusiÃ³n de regiones genÃ³micas especÃficas: una herramienta prometedora para el diagnÃ³stico y tipificaciÃ³n de las especies causantes de la leishmaniasis cutÃ¡nea en Colombia. Biomedica, 2017, 37, 538.	0.7	2
79	Molecular surveillance of Trypanosoma spp. reveals different clinical and epidemiological characteristics associated with the infection in three creole cattle breeds from Colombia. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2021, 193, 105414.	1.9	2
80	Updated geographical distribution and natural infection of Panstrongylus geniculatus (Latreille, 1811) in Antioquia department, Colombia. Parasite Epidemiology and Control, 2021, 15, e00226.	1.8	2
81	TransmisiÃ³n vertical de virus dengue en Aedes spp. (Diptera: Culicidae) en MedellÃn, Colombia. Revista Colombiana De Entomologia, 2020, 46, e6973.	0.4	2
82	Susceptibility to Insecticides and Natural Infection in Aedes aegypti: An Initiative to Improve the Mosquito Control Actions in BoyacÃ¡, Colombia. Annals of Global Health, 2020, 86, 94.	2.0	2
83	Acute Pediatric Chagas Disease in Antioquia, Colombia: A Geographic Location of Suspected Oral Transmission. Microorganisms, 2022, 10, 8.	3.6	2
84	Differential Hatching, Development, Oviposition, and Longevity Patterns among Colombian Aedes aegypti Populations. Insects, 2022, 13, 536.	2.2	2
85	Vector competence analysis of two Aedes aegypti lineages from Bello, Colombia, reveals that they are affected similarly by dengue-2 virus infection. Archives of Virology, 2019, 164, 149-158.	2.1	1
86	Population structure and ancestry prediction of Aedes aegypti (Diptera: Culicidae) supports a single African origin of Colombian populations. Memorias Do Instituto Oswaldo Cruz, 2021, 116, e200441.	1.6	1
87	INFECCIÃ“N NATURAL POR Trypanosoma cruzi (TRYPANOSOMATIDAE) EN TRIATOMINOS INTRADOMÃ‰STICOS DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE GUAINÃA. Acta Biologica Colombiana, 2020, 26, 127-130.	0.4	1