Marleen Boelaert

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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17405 22764 17,349 334 63 112 citations h-index g-index papers 351 351 351 12348 docs citations times ranked citing authors all docs

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Leishmaniasis. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 951-970.	6.3	1,264
2	Visceral leishmaniasis: what are the needs for diagnosis, treatment and control?. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2007, 5, 873-882.	13.6	1,255
3	Visceral leishmaniasis: current status of control, diagnosis, and treatment, and a proposed research and development agenda. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2002, 2, 494-501.	4.6	678
4	Spread of Vector-borne Diseases and Neglect of Leishmaniasis, Europe. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 1013-1018.	2.0	314
5	Reviews Of Antiâ€infective Agents: Liposomal Amphotericin B for the Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2006, 43, 917-924.	2.9	300
6	Kashin–Beck Osteoarthropathy in Rural Tibet in Relation to Selenium and Iodine Status. New England Journal of Medicine, 1998, 339, 1112-1120.	13.9	287
7	Increasing Failure of Miltefosine in the Treatment of Kala-azar in Nepal and the Potential Role of Parasite Drug Resistance, Reinfection, or Noncompliance. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2013, 56, 1530-1538.	2.9	276
8	Control of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Latin Americaâ€"A Systematic Review. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e584.	1.3	275
9	Combination therapy for visceral leishmaniasis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2010, 10, 184-194.	4.6	268
10	Efficacy of Miltefosine in the Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in India After a Decade of Use. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2012, 55, 543-550.	2.9	247
11	A meta-analysis of the diagnostic performance of the direct agglutination test and rK39 dipstick for visceral leishmaniasis. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2006, 333, 723.	2.4	239
12	Recurrence in tuberculosis: relapse or reinfection?. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2003, 3, 282-287.	4. 6	189
13	The poorest of the poor: a poverty appraisal of households affected by visceral leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 639-644.	1.0	167
14	Diagnostic tests for kala-azar: a multi-centre study of the freeze-dried DAT, rK39 strip test and KAtex in East Africa and the Indian subcontinent. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 102, 32-40.	0.7	154
15	Asymptomatic Leishmania Infection: A New Challenge for Leishmania Control. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2014, 58, 1424-1429.	2.9	154
16	Incidence of Symptomatic and Asymptomatic Leishmania donovani Infections in High-Endemic Foci in India and Nepal: A Prospective Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1284.	1.3	147
17	Evolutionary genomics of epidemic visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinent. ELife, 2016, 5, .	2.8	147
18	Focus: Leishmaniasis. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2004, 2, 692-692.	13.6	142

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19	Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent: Modelling Epidemiology and Control. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1405.	1.3	142
20	Do Cryptic Reservoirs Threaten Gambiense-Sleeping Sickness Elimination?. Trends in Parasitology, 2018, 34, 197-207.	1.5	139
21	A Global Comparative Evaluation of Commercial Immunochromatographic Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Visceral Leishmaniasis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2012, 55, 1312-1319.	2.9	138
22	Clinical and Parasite Species Risk Factors for Pentavalent Antimonial Treatment Failure in Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in Peru. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2008, 46, 223-231.	2.9	130
23	Evidence-based vector control? Improving the quality of vector control trials. Trends in Parasitology, 2015, 31, 380-390.	1.5	119
24	Selenium and iodine supplementation of rural Tibetan children affected by Kashin-Beck osteoarthropathy. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2003, 78, 137-144.	2.2	115
25	Visceral Leishmaniasis and HIV Coinfection in East Africa. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2869.	1.3	114
26	Visceral Leishmaniasis Elimination Programme in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal: Reshaping the Case Finding/Case Management Strategy. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e355.	1.3	113
27	A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS FOR VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 70, 72-77.	0.6	113
28	Failure of Miltefosine in Visceral Leishmaniasis Is Associated With Low Drug Exposure. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2014, 210, 146-153.	1.9	110
29	Determinants of survival in AIDS patients on antiretroviral therapy in a rural centre in the Farâ€North Province, Cameroon. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 36-43.	1.0	109
30	Why miltefosine—a life-saving drug for leishmaniasis—is unavailable to people who need it the most. BMJ Global Health, 2018, 3, e000709.	2.0	104
31	Cost-Effectiveness Analysis of Combination Therapies for Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e818.	1.3	99
32	Elimination of visceral leishmaniasis on the Indian subcontinent. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2016, 16, e304-e309.	4.6	98
33	The burden of visceral leishmaniasis in South Asia. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 1-3.	1.0	96
34	Visceral leishmaniasis control: a public health perspective. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2000, 94, 465-471.	0.7	95
35	Longlasting insecticidal nets for prevention of Leishmania donovani infection in India and Nepal: paired cluster randomised trial. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 341, c6760-c6760.	2.4	95
36	Rapid tests for the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in patients with suspected disease. The Cochrane Library, 2014, , CD009135.	1.5	93

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37	The effectiveness of active population screening and treatment for sleeping sickness control in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2004, 9, 542-550.	1.0	92
38	Reassessment of Immune Correlates in Human Visceral Leishmaniasis as Defined by Cytokine Release in Whole Blood. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 961-966.	3.2	92
39	Management of visceral leishmaniasis in rural primary health care services in Bihar, India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 55-62.	1.0	91
40	Urbanisation of yellow fever in Santa Cr uz, Bolivia. Lancet, The, 1999, 353, 1558-1562.	6.3	90
41	Antimonial treatment of visceral leishmaniasis: are current in vitro susceptibility assays adequate for prognosis of in vivo therapy outcome?. Microbes and Infection, 2007, 9, 529-535.	1.0	88
42	Eliminating visceral leishmaniasis in South Asia: the road ahead. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2019, 364, k5224.	2.4	88
43	Leishmaniases in the Mediterranean in the era of molecular epidemiology. Trends in Parasitology, 2008, 24, 135-142.	1.5	86
44	Evaluation of rapid diagnostic tests: visceral leishmaniasis. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2007, 5, S31-S39.	13.6	82
45	Domestic Animals and Epidemiology of Visceral Leishmaniasis, Nepal. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2010, 16, 231-237.	2.0	82
46	Integrating tuberculosis and HIV care in the primary care setting in South Africa. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2004, 9, A11-A15.	1.0	76
47	Diagnostic accuracy of a new <i>Leishmania</i> PCR for clinical visceral leishmaniasis in Nepal and its role in diagnosis of disease. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 1378-1383.	1.0	76
48	Vector control by insecticideâ€treated nets in the fight against visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinent, what is the evidence?. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 1073-1085.	1.0	75
49	Chemical and environmental vector control as a contribution to the elimination of visceral leishmaniasis on the Indian subcontinent: cluster randomized controlled trials in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. BMC Medicine, 2009, 7, 54.	2.3	75
50	Towards active community participation in dengue vector control: results from action research in Santiago de Cuba, Cuba. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 101, 56-63.	0.7	74
51	Transmission Dynamics of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent – A Systematic Literature Review. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004896.	1.3	74
52	The validity of serologic tests for Trypanosoma cruziand the effectiveness of transfusional screening strategies in a hyperendemic region. Transfusion, 2005, 45, 554-561.	0.8	72
53	Sensitivity and specificity of HAT Sero-K-SeT, a rapid diagnostic test for serodiagnosis of sleeping sickness caused by Trypanosoma brucei gambiense: a case-control study. The Lancet Global Health, 2014, 2, e359-e363.	2.9	71
54	Insecticide Susceptibility of Phlebotomus argentipes in Visceral Leishmaniasis Endemic Districts in India and Nepal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e859.	1.3	70

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55	Persistence of Leishmania donovani Antibodies in Past Visceral Leishmaniasis Cases in India. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 346-348.	3.2	69
56	Persistent digestive disorders in the tropics: causative infectious pathogens and reference diagnostic tests. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 37.	1.3	69
57	Strong Association between Serological Status and Probability of Progression to Clinical Visceral Leishmaniasis in Prospective Cohort Studies in India and Nepal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2657.	1.3	69
58	Voluntary counseling and HIV testing for pregnant women in the Kassena-Nankana district of northern Ghana: Is couple counseling the way forward?. AIDS Care - Psychological and Socio-Medical Aspects of AIDS/HIV, 2005, 17, 648-657.	0.6	68
59	Visceral leishmaniasis in southeastern Nepal: A cross-sectional survey on Leishmania donovani infection and its risk factors. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 1792-1799.	1.0	68
60	Implementation research to support the initiative on the elimination of kala azar from Bangladesh, India and Nepal $\hat{a}\in$ " the challenges for diagnosis and treatment. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 2-5.	1.0	67
61	Psychosocial burden of localised cutaneous Leishmaniasis: a scoping review. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 358.	1.2	67
62	Sensitivity and Specificity of a Prototype Rapid Diagnostic Test for the Detection of Trypanosoma brucei gambiense Infection: A Multi-centric Prospective Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004608.	1.3	67
63	Failure of Miltefosine Treatment for Visceral Leishmaniasis in Children and Men in South-East Asia. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e100220.	1.1	66
64	Evaluation of a urinary antigen-based latex agglutination test in the diagnosis of kala-azar in eastern Nepal. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2004, 9, 724-729.	1.0	65
65	How to Shorten Patient Followâ€Up after Treatment for <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> Sleeping Sickness. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2010, 201, 453-463.	1.9	65
66	High Failure Rates of Melarsoprol for Sleeping Sickness, Democratic Republic of Congo. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 966-967.	2.0	64
67	Effect of Village-wide Use of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets on Visceral Leishmaniasis Vectors in India and Nepal: A Cluster Randomized Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e587.	1.3	64
68	High Parasitological Failure Rate of Visceral Leishmaniasis to Sodium Stibogluconate among HIV Co-infected Adults in Ethiopia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2875.	1.3	64
69	Operational validation of the direct agglutination test for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1999, 60, 129-134.	0.6	63
70	Food rations for refugees. Lancet, The, 1998, 351, 1213-1214.	6.3	62
71	Diagnostic Accuracy of Two rK39 Antigen-Based Dipsticks and the Formol Gel Test for Rapid Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Northeastern Uganda. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2005, 43, 5973-5977.	1.8	62
72	Psychosocial impact of scars due to cutaneous leishmaniasis on high school students in Errachidia province, Morocco. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2017, 6, 46.	1.5	62

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73	The economic burden of visceral leishmaniasis for households in Nepal. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 100, 838-841.	0.7	61
74	Latent Infection with Leishmania donovani in Highly Endemic Villages in Bihar, India. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2053.	1.3	61
75	Interactions between Global Health Initiatives and Country Health Systems: The Case of a Neglected Tropical Diseases Control Program in Mali. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e798.	1.3	59
76	Should I Get Screened for Sleeping Sickness? A Qualitative Study in Kasai Province, Democratic Republic of Congo. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1467.	1.3	59
77	Effects of a refugee-assistance programme on host population in Guinea as measured by obstetric interventions. Lancet, The, 1998, 351, 1609-1613.	6.3	58
78	Diagnostic test analyses in search of their gold standard: latent class analyses with random effects. Statistical Methods in Medical Research, 2000, 9, 231-248.	0.7	58
79	Intersectoral coordination in Aedes aegypti control. A pilot project in Havana City, Cuba. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2005, 10, 82-91.	1.0	57
80	Editorial: Should artemisinin-based combination treatment be used in the home-based management of malaria?. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2005, 10 , $1-2$.	1.0	57
81	Measurement of Recent Exposure to Phlebotomus argentipes, the Vector of Indian Visceral Leishmaniasis, by Using Human Antibody Responses to Sand Fly Saliva. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010, 82, 801-807.	0.6	57
82	Epidemiology of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> infection in highâ€transmission foci in Nepal. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 21-28.	1.0	56
83	Post-Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis in Nepal: A Retrospective Cohort Study (2000–2010). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1433.	1.3	56
84	PCR and direct agglutination as <i>Leishmania</i> infection markers among healthy Nepalese subjects living in areas endemic for Kalaâ€Azar. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2009, 14, 404-411.	1.0	55
85	Understanding the transmission dynamics of Leishmania donovani to provide robust evidence for interventions to eliminate visceral leishmaniasis in Bihar, India. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 25.	1.0	55
86	The challenge of Trypanosoma brucei gambiense sleeping sickness diagnosis outside Africa. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2003, 3, 804-808.	4.6	54
87	Field evaluation of FD-DAT, rK39 dipstick and KATEX (urine latex agglutination) for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in northwest Ethiopia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 101, 908-914.	0.7	53
88	Response to Treatment in a Prospective Cohort of Patients with Large Ulcerated Lesions Suspected to Be Buruli Ulcer (Mycobacterium ulcerans Disease). PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e736.	1.3	53
89	Use of Pentamidine As Secondary Prophylaxis to Prevent Visceral Leishmaniasis Relapse in HIV Infected Patients, the First Twelve Months of a Prospective Cohort Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004087.	1.3	53
90	Combination Treatment for Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients Coinfected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus in India. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2015, 61, 1255-1262.	2.9	53

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91	Incidence of Surgical-Site Infections and the Validity of the National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System Risk Index in a General Surgical Ward in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, 2003, 24, 26-30.	1.0	52
92	Serological Markers of Sand Fly Exposure to Evaluate Insecticidal Nets against Visceral Leishmaniasis in India and Nepal: A Cluster-Randomized Trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1296.	1.3	52
93	Comparison of Visceral Leishmaniasis Diagnostic Antigens in African and Asian Leishmania donovani Reveals Extensive Diversity and Region-specific Polymorphisms. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2057.	1.3	52
94	How Far Are We from Visceral Leishmaniasis Elimination in Bangladesh? An Assessment of Epidemiological Surveillance Data. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3020.	1.3	51
95	Sodium stibogluconate cardiotoxicity and safety of generics. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 97, 597-598.	0.7	50
96	Trypanosomiasis Control, Democratic Republic of Congo, 1993–2003. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1382-1388.	2.0	50
97	Drug policy for visceral leishmaniasis: a costâ€effectiveness analysis. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2007, 12, 274-283.	1.0	50
98	Human African Trypanosomiasis Diagnosis in First-Line Health Services of Endemic Countries, a Systematic Review. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1919.	1.3	50
99	A comparative study of the effectiveness of diagnostic tests for visceral leishmaniasis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 70, 72-7.	0.6	50
100	Elimination of visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinent: a comparison of predictions from three transmission models. Epidemics, 2017, 18, 67-80.	1.5	49
101	lgG1 as a Potential Biomarker of Post-chemotherapeutic Relapse in Visceral Leishmaniasis, and Adaptation to a Rapid Diagnostic Test. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3273.	1.3	48
102	Longâ€lasting insecticidal nets fail at household level to reduce abundance of sandfly vector ⟨i⟩Phlebotomus argentipes⟨i⟩ in treated houses in Bihar (India). Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2008, 13, 953-958.	1.0	47
103	Rapid diagnostic tests for neurological infections in central Africa. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2013, 13, 546-558.	4.6	47
104	Feasibility of eliminating visceral leishmaniasis from the Indian subcontinent: explorations with a set of deterministic age-structured transmission models. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 24.	1.0	47
105	Field validity, reproducibility and feasibility of diagnostic tests for visceral leishmaniasis in rural Nepal. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 31-40.	1.0	46
106	"The mosquitoes that destroy your face― Social impact of Cutaneous Leishmaniasis in South-eastern Morocco, A qualitative study. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0189906.	1.1	46
107	Transmission of Leishmania donovani in the Hills of Eastern Nepal, an Outbreak Investigation in Okhaldhunga and Bhojpur Districts. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003966.	1.3	46
108	An Algorithm to Optimize Viral Load Testing in HIV-Positive Patients With Suspected First-Line Antiretroviral Therapy Failure in Cambodia. Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999), 2009, 52, 40-48.	0.9	45

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109	Interferon-Gamma Release Assay (Modified QuantiFERON) as a Potential Marker of Infection for Leishmania donovani, a Proof of Concept Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1042.	1.3	45
110	Visceral Leishmaniasis and Arsenic: An Ancient Poison Contributing to Antimonial Treatment Failure in the Indian Subcontinent?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1227.	1.3	45
111	Costs of patient management of visceral leishmaniasis in Muzaffarpur, Bihar, India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 1715-1724.	1.0	44
112	Molecular and serological markers of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> infection in healthy individuals from endemic areas of Bihar, India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2013, 18, 548-554.	1.0	44
113	Risk factors for visceral leishmaniasis in India: further evidence on the role of domestic animals. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 29-35.	1.0	43
114	Risk Factors for Visceral Leishmaniasis and Asymptomatic Leishmania donovani Infection in India and Nepal. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e87641.	1.1	43
115	Comparative evaluation of freeze-dried and liquid antigens in the direct agglutination test for serodiagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis (ITMA-DAT/VL). Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11 , 1777 - 1784 .	1.0	42
116	Cost effectiveness of Aedes aegypti control programmes: participatory versus vertical. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 101, 578-586.	0.7	42
117	Bayesian latent class models with conditionally dependent diagnostic tests: A case study. Statistics in Medicine, 2008, 27, 4469-4488.	0.8	42
118	Visceral leishmaniasis: what are the needs for diagnosis, treatment and control?. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2007, 5, S7-S16.	13.6	42
119	Human African Trypanosomiasis in a Rural Community, Democratic Republic of Congo. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 248-254.	2.0	41
120	Visceral Leishmaniasis, Rural Bihar, India. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2012, 18, 1662-1664.	2.0	41
121	Present situation of vector-control management in Bangladesh: A wake up call. Health Policy, 2008, 87, 369-376.	1.4	40
122	Visceral Leishmaniasis in Muzaffarpur District, Bihar, India from 1990 to 2008. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e14751.	1.1	40
123	Significantly Lower Anti-Leishmania IgG Responses in Sudanese versus Indian Visceral Leishmaniasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2675.	1.3	40
124	Multi-centre evaluation of repeatability and reproducibility of the direct agglutination test for visceral leishmaniasis. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 1999, 4, 31-37.	1.0	39
125	Novel Markers for Treatment Outcome in Lateâ€Stage <i>Trypanosoma brucei gambiense</i> /i>Trypanosomiasis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2008, 47, 15-22.	2.9	39
126	Natural infection of Phlebotomus argentipes with Leishmania and other trypanosomatids in a visceral leishmaniasis endemic region of Nepal. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 1087-1092.	0.7	39

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127	An outbreak of peritonitis caused by multidrug-resistant Salmonella Typhi in Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of Congo. Travel Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2009, 7, 40-43.	1.5	39
128	The epidemiology of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> infection in high transmission foci in India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2010, 15, 12-20.	1.0	39
129	HIV-1 protease inhibitors for treatment of visceral leishmaniasis in HIV-co-infected individuals. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2013, 13, 251-259.	4.6	39
130	Intersectoral collaboration between the medical and veterinary professions in low-resource societies: The role of research and training institutions. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2013, 36, 233-239.	0.7	38
131	Generic sodium stibogluconate is as safe and effective as branded meglumine antimoniate, for the treatment of tegumentary leishmaniasis in Isiboro Secure Park, Bolivia. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 2006, 100, 591-600.	1.6	37
132	Postâ€kalaâ€azar dermal leishmaniasis in visceral leishmaniasisâ€endemic communities in Bihar, India. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2012, 17, 1345-1348.	1.0	37
133	Model-Based Investigations of Different Vector-Related Intervention Strategies to Eliminate Visceral Leishmaniasis on the Indian Subcontinent. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2810.	1.3	37
134	Arsenic Exposure and Outcomes of Antimonial Treatment in Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients in Bihar, India: A Retrospective Cohort Study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003518.	1.3	37
135	An outbreak investigation of visceral leishmaniasis among residents of Dharan town, eastern Nepal, evidence for urban transmission of Leishmania donovani. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 21.	1.3	36
136	Diagnostic Accuracy of Loopamp Trypanosoma brucei Detection Kit for Diagnosis of Human African Trypanosomiasis in Clinical Samples. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2504.	1.3	36
137	Diagnostic accuracy of rK28-based immunochromatographic rapid diagnostic tests for visceral leishmaniasis: a prospective clinical cohort study in Sudan. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 109, 594-600.	0.7	36
138	Determinants for progression from asymptomatic infection to symptomatic visceral leishmaniasis: A cohort study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007216.	1.3	36
139	The potential of Latent Class Analysis in diagnostic test validation for canine Leishmania infantum infection. Epidemiology and Infection, 1999, 123, 499-506.	1.0	35
140	Health careâ€seeking behaviour and diagnostic delays for Human African Trypanosomiasis in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2011, 16, 869-874.	1.0	34
141	The Household Costs of Visceral Leishmaniasis Care in South-eastern Nepal. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2062.	1.3	34
142	How better drugs could change kala-azar control. Lessons from a cost-effectiveness analysis. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2002, 7, 955-959.	1.0	33
143	Community participation in <i>Aedes aegypti</i> control: a sociological perspective on five years of research in the health area â€~â€~26 de Julio'', Havana, Cuba. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2007, 12, 664-672.	1.0	33
144	The Economic Burden of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Sudan: An Assessment of Provider and Household Costs. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 1146-1153.	0.6	33

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145	Tegumentary leishmaniasis and coinfections other than HIV. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006125.	1.3	33
146	Evaluation of Leishmanin Skin Test in Indian Visceral Leishmaniasis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 80, 566-567.	0.6	33
147	The Art of Writing and Implementing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Laboratories in Low-Resource Settings: Review of Guidelines and Best Practices. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005053.	1.3	32
148	Human African trypanosomiasis amongst urban residents in Kinshasa: a case-control study. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2004, 9, 869-875.	1.0	31
149	Socio–economic aspects of neglected diseases: sleeping sickness and visceral leishmaniasis. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 2010, 104, 535-542.	1.6	31
150	< >Phlebotomus argentipes< > Seasonal Patterns in India and Nepal. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2010, 47, 283-286.	0.9	31
151	Comparative study of kala-azar vector control measures in eastern Nepal. Acta Tropica, 2010, 113, 162-166.	0.9	31
152	Costs of dengue prevention and incremental cost of dengue outbreak control in Guantanamo, Cuba. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2012, 17, 123-132.	1.0	31
153	Bayesian metaâ€nnalysis of diagnostic tests allowing for imperfect reference standards. Statistics in Medicine, 2013, 32, 5398-5413.	0.8	31
154	Male predominance in reported Visceral Leishmaniasis cases: Nature or nurture? A comparison of population-based with health facility-reported data. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007995.	1.3	31
155	Vector control interventions for visceral leishmaniasis elimination initiative in South Asia, 2005-2010. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2012, 136, 22-31.	0.4	31
156	The efficacy of indoor CDC light traps for collecting the sandfly Phlebotomus argentipes, vector of Leishmania donovani. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 2008, 22, 120-123.	0.7	30
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