Amena Aktar

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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98 papers	4,267 citations	101543 36 h-index	128289 60 g-index
104 all docs	104 docs citations	104 times ranked	3146 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Cholera. Lancet, The, 2012, 379, 2466-2476.	13.7	527
2	Susceptibility to Vibrio cholerae Infection in a Cohort of Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e221.	3.0	196
3	Disease Burden Due to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in the First 2 Years of Life in an Urban Community in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2007, 75, 3961-3968.	2.2	180
4	Prevalence of Toxin Types and Colonization Factors in Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Isolated during a 2-Year Period from Diarrheal Patients in Bangladesh. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2000, 38, 27-31.	3.9	173
5	Protection against cholera from killed whole-cell oral cholera vaccines: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 1080-1088.	9.1	138
6	Efficacy of a Single-Dose, Inactivated Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladesh. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 374, 1723-1732.	27.0	134
7	Feasibility and effectiveness of oral cholera vaccine in an urban endemic setting in Bangladesh: a cluster randomised open-label trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 386, 1362-1371.	13.7	120
8	Antigen-Specific Memory B-Cell Responses to Vibrio cholerae O1 Infection in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2009, 77, 3850-3856.	2.2	110
9	Shifting Prevalence of Major Diarrheal Pathogens in Patients Seeking Hospital Care during Floods in 1998, 2004, and 2007 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 708-714.	1.4	101
10	Safety and immunogenicity study of a killed bivalent (O1 and O139) whole-cell oral cholera vaccine Shanchol, in Bangladeshi adults and children as young as 1 year of age. Vaccine, 2011, 29, 8285-8292.	3.8	98
11	Memory B Cell Responses to Vibrio cholerae O1 Lipopolysaccharide Are Associated with Protection against Infection from Household Contacts of Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 842-848.	3.1	75
12	Antigen-Specific Memory B-Cell Responses in Bangladeshi Adults after One- or Two-Dose Oral Killed Cholera Vaccination and Comparison with Responses in Patients with Naturally Acquired Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 844-850.	3.1	71
13	Coverage and cost of a large oral cholera vaccination program in a high-risk cholera endemic urban population in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2013, 31, 6058-6064.	3.8	70
14	Comparison of Immune Responses to the O-Specific Polysaccharide and Lipopolysaccharide of Vibrio cholerae O1 in Bangladeshi Adult Patients with Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1712-1721.	3.1	69
15	Use of Dipsticks for Rapid Diagnosis of Cholera Caused by Vibrio cholerae O1 and O139 from Rectal Swabs. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2003, 41, 3939-3941.	3.9	64
16	Complexity of rice-water stool from patients with Vibrio cholerae plays a role in the transmission of infectious diarrhea. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 19091-19096.	7.1	62
17	Impact of Rapid Urbanization on the Rates of Infection by Vibrio cholerae O1 and Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e999.	3.0	62
18	Single-Cell Analysis of the Plasmablast Response to Vibrio cholerae Demonstrates Expansion of Cross-Reactive Memory B Cells. MBio, 2016, 7, .	4.1	62

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19	Human Gut Microbiota Predicts Susceptibility to Vibrio cholerae Infection. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 218, 645-653.	4.0	60
20	A Cholera Conjugate Vaccine Containing O-specific Polysaccharide (OSP) of V. cholerae O1 Inaba and Recombinant Fragment of Tetanus Toxin Heavy Chain (OSP:rTTHc) Induces Serum, Memory and Lamina Proprial Responses against OSP and Is Protective in Mice. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003881.	3.0	59
21	Antibody responses after COVID-19 infection in patients who are mildly symptomatic or asymptomatic in Bangladesh. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 101, 220-225.	3.3	55
22	Lipopolysaccharide- and Cholera Toxin-Specific Subclass Distribution of B-Cell Responses in Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 1999, 6, 812-818.	2.6	55
23	Shifting prevalence of major diarrheal pathogens in patients seeking hospital care during floods in 1998, 2004, and 2007 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 708-14.	1.4	55
24	Salmonella enterica Serovar Typhi-Specific Immunoglobulin A Antibody Responses in Plasma and Antibody in Lymphocyte Supernatant Specimens in Bangladeshi Patients with Suspected Typhoid Fever. Vaccine Journal, 2009, 16, 1587-1594.	3.1	54
25	Simple, Direct Conjugation of Bacterial O-SPâ€“Core Antigens to Proteins: Development of Cholera Conjugate Vaccines. Bioconjugate Chemistry, 2011, 22, 2179-2185.	3.6	52
26	Evaluation of a Typhoid/Paratyphoid Diagnostic Assay (TPTest) Detecting Anti-Salmonella IgA in Secretions of Peripheral Blood Lymphocytes in Patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2316.	3.0	48
27	Cost of illness for cholera in a high risk urban area in Bangladesh: an analysis from household perspective. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 518.	2.9	46
28	Immunogenicity of a Killed Bivalent (O1 and O139) Whole Cell Oral Cholera Vaccine, Shanchol, in Haiti. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2828.	3.0	45
29	Memory B Cell and Other Immune Responses in Children Receiving Two Doses of an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine Compared to Responses following Natural Cholera Infection in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 690-698.	3.1	44
30	A Comparison of Clinical and Immunologic Features in Children and Older Patients Hospitalized With Severe Cholera in Bangladesh. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2008, 27, 986-992.	2.0	43
31	Shift in Phenotypic Characteristics of Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli (ETEC) Isolated from Diarrheal Patients in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3031.	3.0	43
32	Infection by Helicobacter Pylori in Bangladeshi Children From Birth to Two Years. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2009, 28, 79-85.	2.0	42
33	Bacterial Shedding in Household Contacts of Cholera Patients in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 738-742.	1.4	41
34	Comparison of the Performance of the TPTest, Tubex, Typhidot and Widal Immunodiagnostic Assays and Blood Cultures in Detecting Patients with Typhoid Fever in Bangladesh, Including Using a Bayesian Latent Class Modeling Approach. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004558.	3.0	40
35	Immune responses to cholera in children. Expert Review of Anti-Infective Therapy, 2012, 10, 435-444.	4.4	39
36	The oral cholera vaccine Shancholâ„¢ when stored at elevated temperatures maintains the safety and immunogenicity profile in Bangladeshi participants. Vaccine, 2016, 34, 1551-1558.	3.8	39

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37	Comparison of Memory B Cell, Antibody-Secreting Cell, and Plasma Antibody Responses in Young Children, Older Children, and Adults with Infection Caused by Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Ogawa in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2011, 18, 1317-1325.	3.1	38
38	Plasma and memory B cell responses targeting O-specific polysaccharide (OSP) are associated with protection against Vibrio cholerae O1 infection among household contacts of cholera patients in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006399.	3.0	38
39	Vibrio cholerae Serogroup O139: Isolation from Cholera Patients and Asymptomatic Household Family Members in Bangladesh between 2013 and 2014. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0004183.	3.0	38
40	Antigen-Specific Memory T Cell Responses after Vaccination with an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine in Bangladeshi Children and Comparison to Responses in Patients with Naturally Acquired Cholera. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1304-1311.	3.1	37
41	Defining endemic cholera at three levels of spatiotemporal resolution within Bangladesh. Nature Genetics, 2018, 50, 951-955.	21.4	37
42	Immune Responses to the O-Specific Polysaccharide Antigen in Children Who Received a Killed Oral Cholera Vaccine Compared to Responses following Natural Cholera Infection in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2013, 20, 780-788.	3.1	35
43	Evaluation in Mice of a Conjugate Vaccine for Cholera Made from Vibrio cholerae O1 (Ogawa) O-Specific Polysaccharide. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2683.	3.0	34
44	Emergency deployment of oral cholera vaccine for the Rohingya in Bangladesh. Lancet, The, 2018, 391, 1877-1879.	13.7	32
45	Contribution of the Highly Conserved EaeH Surface Protein to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Pathogenesis. Infection and Immunity, 2014, 82, 3657-3666.	2.2	31
46	Immune Responses to O-Specific Polysaccharide and Lipopolysaccharide of Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa in Adult Bangladeshi Recipients of an Oral Killed Cholera Vaccine and Comparison to Responses in Patients with Cholera. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 90, 873-881.	1.4	30
47	Rotavirus-Specific Immunoglobulin A Responses Are Impaired and Serve as a Suboptimal Correlate of Protection Among Infants in Bangladesh. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 67, 186-192.	5.8	30
48	Population structure and antimicrobial resistance patterns of Salmonella Typhi isolates in urban Dhaka, Bangladesh from 2004 to 2016. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008036.	3.0	30
49	Development of a new dipstick (Cholkit) for rapid detection of Vibrio cholerae O1 in acute watery diarrheal stools. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006286.	3.0	29
50	Anti-O-specific polysaccharide (OSP) immune responses following vaccination with oral cholera vaccine CVD 103-HgR correlate with protection against cholera after infection with wild-type Vibrio cholerae O1 El Tor Inaba in North American volunteers. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006376.	3.0	28
51	Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh: Findings From Nationwide Hospital-based Surveillance, 2014â€“2018. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, 1635-1642.	5.8	28
52	Antigen-Specific Memory B-cell Responses to Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Infection in Bangladeshi Adults. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e2822.	3.0	25
53	O-Specific Polysaccharide-Specific Memory B Cell Responses in Young Children, Older Children, and Adults Infected with Vibrio cholerae O1 Ogawa in Bangladesh. Vaccine Journal, 2016, 23, 427-435.	3.1	25
54	Biomarkers of Environmental Enteropathy are Positively Associated with Immune Responses to an Oral Cholera Vaccine in Bangladeshi Children. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0005039.	3.0	25

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55	Typhoid Fever in Young Children in Bangladesh: Clinical Findings, Antibiotic Susceptibility Pattern and Immune Responses. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2015, 9, e0003619.	3.0	24
56	Transcutaneous immunization with a synthetic hexasaccharide-protein conjugate induces anti-Vibrio cholerae lipopolysaccharide responses in mice. Vaccine, 2009, 27, 4917-4922.	3.8	23
57	The impact and cost-effectiveness of controlling cholera through the use of oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh: A disease modeling and economic analysis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006652.	3.0	23
58	Field evaluation of a locally produced rapid diagnostic test for early detection of cholera in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007124.	3.0	23
59	Estimating the cost of cholera-vaccine delivery from the societal point of view: A case of introduction of cholera vaccine in Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2015, 33, 4916-4921.	3.8	22
60	Concomitant EnterotoxigenicEscherichia coliInfection Induces Increased Immune Responses toVibrio choleraeO1 Antigens in Patients with Cholera in Bangladesh. Infection and Immunity, 2010, 78, 2117-2124.	2.2	20
61	Kinetics of antibody-secreting cell and fecal IgA responses after oral cholera vaccination in different age groups in a cholera endemic country. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 321-328.	3.8	20
62	Electronic decision support and diarrhoeal disease guideline adherence (mHDM): a cluster randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Digital Health, 2020, 2, e250-e258.	12.3	20
63	Humans Surviving Cholera Develop Antibodies against Vibrio cholerae O-Specific Polysaccharide That Inhibit Pathogen Motility. MBio, 2020, 11, .	4.1	20
64	Coverage and acceptability of cholera vaccine among high-risk population of urban Dhaka, Bangladesh. Vaccine, 2014, 32, 5690-5695.	3.8	19
65	Disease characteristics and serological responses in patients with differing severity of COVID-19 infection: A longitudinal cohort study in Dhaka, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022, 16, e0010102.	3.0	18
66	Vibriocidal Titer and Protection From Cholera in Children. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2019, 6, ofz057.	0.9	17
67	Induction of mucosal and systemic immune responses against the common O78 antigen of an oral inactivated ETEC vaccine in Bangladeshi children and infants. Vaccine, 2022, 40, 380-389.	3.8	17
68	Concurrent Pneumonia in Children Under 5 Years of Age Presenting to a Diarrheal Hospital in Dhaka, Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 93, 831-835.	1.4	16
69	Gut Microbiota and Development of Vibrio cholerae-Specific Long-Term Memory B Cells in Adults after Whole-Cell Killed Oral Cholera Vaccine. Infection and Immunity, 2021, 89, e0021721.	2.2	15
70	Diagnosis, Management, and Future Control of Cholera. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2022, 35, .	13.6	15
71	An ethnographic exploration of diarrheal disease management in public hospitals in Bangladesh: From problems to solutions. Social Science and Medicine, 2020, 260, 113185.	3.8	14
72	Immune responses to O-specific polysaccharide (OSP) in North American adults infected with Vibrio cholerae O1 Inaba. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007874.	3.0	13

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73	Etiology of Diarrhea Requiring Hospitalization in Bangladesh by Quantitative Polymerase Chain Reaction, 2014â€“2018. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 73, e2493-e2499.	5.8	13
74	Seroprevalence of SARS-CoV-2 antibodies in Bangladesh related to novel coronavirus infection. IJID Regions, 2022, 2, 198-203.	1.3	12
75	Virus-like Particle Display of Vibrio cholerae O-Specific Polysaccharide as a Potential Vaccine against Cholera. ACS Infectious Diseases, 2022, 8, 574-583.	3.8	12
76	Induction of systemic, mucosal and memory antibody responses targeting Vibrio cholerae O1 O-specific polysaccharide (OSP) in adults following oral vaccination with an oral killed whole cell cholera vaccine in Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007634.	3.0	11
77	Can cholera â€˜hotspotsâ€™ be converted to cholera â€˜coldspotsâ€™ in cholera endemic countries? The Matlab, Bangladesh experience. International Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2020, 95, 28-31.	3.3	11
78	Vibrio cholerae Sialidase-Specific Immune Responses Are Associated with Protection against Cholera. MSphere, 2021, 6, .	2.9	11
79	Antibody Secreting Cell Responses following Vaccination with Bivalent Oral Cholera Vaccine among Haitian Adults. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004753.	3.0	10
80	Genetic diversity of Salmonella Paratyphi A isolated from enteric fever patients in Bangladesh from 2008 to 2018. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009748.	3.0	10
81	Development of a Simple, Peripheral-Blood-Based Lateral-Flow Dipstick Assay for Accurate Detection of Patients with Enteric Fever. Vaccine Journal, 2016, 23, 403-409.	3.1	9
82	Synthesis of glycocluster-containing conjugates for a vaccine against cholera. Organic and Biomolecular Chemistry, 2019, 17, 4049-4060.	2.8	9
83	Augmented immune responses to a booster dose of oral cholera vaccine in Bangladeshi children less than 5Âyears of age: Revaccination after an interval of over three years of primary vaccination with a single dose of vaccine. Vaccine, 2020, 38, 1753-1761.	3.8	8
84	Impact of Immunoglobulin Isotype and Epitope on the Functional Properties of Vibrio cholerae O-Specific Polysaccharide-Specific Monoclonal Antibodies. MBio, 2021, 12, .	4.1	8
85	An assessment of potential biomarkers of environment enteropathy and its association with age and microbial infections among children in Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0250446.	2.5	7
86	Scalable production and immunogenicity of a cholera conjugate vaccine. Vaccine, 2021, 39, 6936-6946.	3.8	7
87	Willingness to pay for oral cholera vaccines in urban Bangladesh. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0232600.	2.5	6
88	Assessment of disease specific immune responses in enteric diseases using dried blood spot (DBS). PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0218353.	2.5	5
89	Parenteral Vaccination with a Cholera Conjugate Vaccine Boosts Vibriocidal and Anti-OSP Responses in Mice Previously Immunized with an Oral Cholera Vaccine. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 104, 2024-2030.	1.4	5
90	Covishield vaccine induces robust immune responses in Bangladeshi adults. IJID Regions, 2022, 3, 211-217.	1.3	5

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91	Immunogenicity of a killed bivalent whole cell oral cholera vaccine in forcibly displaced Myanmar nationals in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007989.	3.0	4
92	Developing and validating a modified enzyme linked immunosorbent assay method for detecting HEV IgG antibody from dried blood spot (DBS) samples in endemic settings. Microbes and Infection, 2022, 24, 104890.	1.9	4
93	Systemic, Mucosal, and Memory Immune Responses following Cholera. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2021, 6, 192.	2.3	4
94	Defining Polysaccharide-Specific Antibody Targets against Vibrio cholerae O139 in Humans following O139 Cholera and following Vaccination with a Commercial Bivalent Oral Cholera Vaccine, and Evaluation of Conjugate Vaccines Targeting O139. MSphere, 2021, 6, e0011421.	2.9	3
95	Clinical Cholera Surveillance Sensitivity in Bangladesh and Implications for Large-Scale Disease Control. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2021, 224, S725-S731.	4.0	2
96	Genome-wide analysis provides a deeper understanding of the population structure of the Salmonella enterica serotype Paratyphi B complex in Bangladesh. Microbial Genomics, 2021, 7, .	2.0	2
97	Transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in the Population Living in High- and Low-Density Gradient Areas in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2022, 7, 53.	2.3	2
98	Development of a Monoclonal Antibody to a Vibriophage as a Proxy for Vibrio cholerae Detection. Infection and Immunity, 2022, 90, .	2.2	1