

Dinesh Mondal

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

99
papers

2,965
citations

172207

29
h-index

189595

50
g-index

102
all docs

102
docs citations

102
times ranked

2776
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	A Global Comparative Evaluation of Commercial Immunochromatographic Rapid Diagnostic Tests for Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 55, 1312-1319.	2.9	138
2	From mouse to man: safety, immunogenicity and efficacy of a candidate leishmaniasis vaccine LEISH-3+GLA-E. <i>Clinical and Translational Immunology</i> , 2015, 4, e35.	1.7	131
3	Visceral Leishmaniasis Elimination Programme in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal: Reshaping the Case Finding/Case Management Strategy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2009, 3, e355.	1.3	113
4	Design, Development and Evaluation of rK28-Based Point-of-Care Tests for Improving Rapid Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e822.	1.3	111
5	Visceral leishmaniasis: elimination with existing interventions. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2011, 11, 322-325.	4.6	109
6	Quantifying the Infectiousness of Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Toward Sand Flies. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, 251-258.	2.9	100
7	Mobile suitcase laboratory for rapid detection of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> using recombinase polymerase amplification assay. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 281.	1.0	98
8	Eliminating visceral leishmaniasis in South Asia: the road ahead. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 364, k5224.	2.4	88
9	Bacteriophages Isolated from Stunted Children Can Regulate Gut Bacterial Communities in an Age-Specific Manner. <i>Cell Host and Microbe</i> , 2020, 27, 199-212.e5.	5.1	85
10	Evaluation of rapid diagnostic tests: visceral leishmaniasis. <i>Nature Reviews Microbiology</i> , 2007, 5, S31-S39.	13.6	82
11	Characterisation of antimony-resistant <i>Leishmania donovani</i> isolates: Biochemical and biophysical studies and interaction with host cells. <i>International Journal for Parasitology</i> , 2011, 41, 1311-1321.	1.3	77
12	Enhanced Case Detection and Improved Diagnosis of PKDL in a Kala-azar-Endemic Area of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e832.	1.3	76
13	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. <i>BMC Medicine</i> , 2009, 7, 54.	2.3	75
14	Transmission Dynamics of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent – A Systematic Literature Review. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004896.	1.3	74
15	Infectivity of Post-Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Patients to Sand Flies: Revisiting a Proof of Concept in the Context of the Kala-azar Elimination Program in the Indian Subcontinent. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 65, 150-153.	2.9	73
16	Diagnostic accuracy of loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) for detection of <i>Leishmania</i> DNA in buffy coat from visceral leishmaniasis patients. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2012, 5, 280.	1.0	71
17	Implementation research to support the initiative on the elimination of kala azar from Bangladesh, India and Nepal – the challenges for diagnosis and treatment. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2008, 13, 2-5.	1.0	67
18	Real-time PCR in detection and quantitation of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> for the diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis patients and the monitoring of their response to treatment. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0185606.	1.1	61

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19	Efficacy and safety of single-dose liposomal amphotericin B for visceral leishmaniasis in a rural public hospital in Bangladesh: a feasibility study. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2014, 2, e51-e57.	2.9	58
20	Towards elimination of visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinentâ€”Translating research to practice to public health. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005889.	1.3	53
21	How Far Are We from Visceral Leishmaniasis Elimination in Bangladesh? An Assessment of Epidemiological Surveillance Data. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3020.	1.3	51
22	Bangladesh Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (BEED) study: protocol for a community-based intervention study to validate non-invasive biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e017768.	0.8	47
23	Risk factors of stunting among children living in an urban slum of Bangladesh: findings of a prospective cohort study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2018, 18, 197.	1.2	47
24	Recent advances in post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis. <i>Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 24, 418-422.	1.3	44
25	Development and comparative evaluation of two antigen detection tests for Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 15, 384.	1.3	44
26	Present situation of vector-control management in Bangladesh: A wake up call. <i>Health Policy</i> , 2008, 87, 369-376.	1.4	40
27	Options for Active Case Detection of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Endemic Districts of India, Nepal and Bangladesh, Comparing Yield, Feasibility and Costs. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e960.	1.3	38
28	Vaccine coverage and adherence to EPI schedules in eight resource poor settings in the MAL-ED cohort study. <i>Vaccine</i> , 2017, 35, 443-451.	1.7	36
29	Reducing Visceral Leishmaniasis by Insecticide Impregnation of Bed-Nets, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 1131-1134.	2.0	32
30	Measurement of intestinal permeability using lactulose and mannitol with conventional five hours and shortened two hours urine collection by two different methods: HPAE-PAD and LC-MSMS. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0220397.	1.1	32
31	Effectiveness and Feasibility of Active and Passive Case Detection in the Visceral Leishmaniasis Elimination Initiative in India, Bangladesh, and Nepal. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 83, 507-511.	0.6	31
32	Evaluation of diagnostic performance of rK28 ELISA using urine for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2016, 9, 383.	1.0	30
33	Insecticide-treated bed nets in rural Bangladesh: their potential role in the visceral leishmaniasis elimination programme. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 1382-1389.	1.0	29
34	An immunoinformatic approach driven by experimental proteomics: in silico design of a subunit candidate vaccine targeting secretory proteins of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> amastigotes. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2020, 13, 196.	1.0	29
35	Peripheral Blood Buffy Coat Smear: a Promising Tool for Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2012, 50, 837-840.	1.8	27
36	Active case detection in national visceral leishmaniasis elimination programs in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal: feasibility, performance and costs. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 1001.	1.2	26

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37	Implication of vector characteristics of <i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i> in the kala-azar elimination programme in the Indian sub-continent. <i>Pathogens and Global Health</i> , 2016, 110, 87-96.	1.0	26
38	Investments in Research and Surveillance Are Needed to Go Beyond Elimination and Stop Transmission of Leishmania in the Indian Subcontinent. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005190.	1.3	26
39	Micronutrient adequacy is poor, but not associated with stunting between 12-24 months of age: A cohort study findings from a slum area of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0195072.	1.1	25
40	Toolkit for Monitoring and Evaluation of Indoor Residual Spraying for Visceral Leishmaniasis Control in the Indian Subcontinent: Application and Results. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2011, 2011, 1-11.	0.6	21
41	Kala-azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis) Elimination in Bangladesh: Successes and Challenges. <i>Current Tropical Medicine Reports</i> , 2014, 1, 163-169.	1.6	21
42	Efficacy, Safety and Cost of Insecticide Treated Wall Lining, Insecticide Treated Bed Nets and Indoor Wall Wash with Lime for Visceral Leishmaniasis Vector Control in the Indian Sub-continent: A Multi-country Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004932.	1.3	21
43	Relationship between treatment regimens for visceral leishmaniasis and development of post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis and visceral leishmaniasis relapse: A cohort study from Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007653.	1.3	20
44	A comparative evaluation of the performance of commercially available rapid immunochromatographic tests for the diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2015, 8, 331.	1.0	19
45	Inferring transmission trees to guide targeting of interventions against visceral leishmaniasis and post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis. <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i> , 2020, 117, 25742-25750.	3.3	19
46	Undernutrition, Vitamin A and Iron Deficiency Are Associated with Impaired Intestinal Mucosal Permeability in Young Bangladeshi Children Assessed by Lactulose/Mannitol Test. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0164447.	1.1	19
47	Control of <i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i> (Diptera: Psychodidae) sand fly in Bangladesh: A cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005890.	1.3	18
48	Feasibility of a combined camp approach for vector control together with active case detection of visceral leishmaniasis, post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis, tuberculosis, leprosy and malaria in Bangladesh, India and Nepal: an exploratory study. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 109, 408-415.	0.7	17
49	Evaluation of Real-time PCR for Diagnosis of Post-Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis in Endemic Foci of Bangladesh. <i>Open Forum Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 5, ofy234.	0.4	16
50	Evaluation of Rapid Extraction Methods Coupled with a Recombinase Polymerase Amplification Assay for Point-of-Need Diagnosis of Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis. <i>Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease</i> , 2020, 5, 95.	0.9	15
51	Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay for the diagnosis of <i>Wuchereria bancrofti</i> infection using urine samples and its application in Bangladesh. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2013, 62, 564-567.	0.6	14
52	Visceral leishmaniasis-associated mortality in Bangladesh: a retrospective cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e005408-e005408.	0.8	14
53	Corneal complications following Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis treatment. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006781.	1.3	13
54	Examining the relationship between blood lead level and stunting, wasting and underweight- A cross-sectional study of children under 2 years-of-age in a Bangladeshi slum. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0197856.	1.1	13

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55	Quality Assessment of Dried Blood Spots from Patients With Tuberculosis from 4 Countries. <i>Therapeutic Drug Monitoring</i> , 2019, 41, 714-718.	1.0	13
56	Introducing Single Dose Liposomal Amphotericin B for the Treatment of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Rural Bangladesh: Feasibility and Acceptance to Patients and Health Staff. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2014, 2014, 1-7.	0.6	12
57	Evaluation of recombinase-based isothermal amplification assays for point-of-need detection of SARS-CoV-2 in resource-limited settings. <i>International Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2022, 114, 105-111.	1.5	12
58	Visceral Leishmaniasis Clinical Management in Endemic Districts of India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-8.	0.6	11
59	Post-kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis with Mucosal Involvement: An Unusual Case Presentation including Successful Treatment with Miltefosine. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2013, 31, 294-7.	0.7	11
60	Entomological efficacy of durable wall lining with reduced wall surface coverage for strengthening visceral leishmaniasis vector control in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 16, 539.	1.3	11
61	Report of the Fifth Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Consortium Meeting, Colombo, Sri Lanka, 14-16 May 2018. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2020, 13, 159.	1.0	11
62	Visceral Leishmaniasis Eradication is a Reality: Data from a Community-based Active Surveillance in Bangladesh. <i>Tropical Medicine and Health</i> , 2012, 40, 133-139.	1.0	11
63	Impact of sequelae of visceral leishmaniasis and their contribution to ongoing transmission of <i>Leishmania donovani</i> . <i>Pathogens and Disease</i> , 2019, 77, .	0.8	10
64	Relationship of Serum Antileishmanial Antibody With Development of Visceral Leishmaniasis, Post-kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis and Visceral Leishmaniasis Relapse. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2019, 10, 2268.	1.5	10
65	A Multi-Country, Single-Blinded, Phase 2 Study to Evaluate a Point-of-Need System for Rapid Detection of Leishmaniasis and Its Implementation in Endemic Settings. <i>Microorganisms</i> , 2021, 9, 588.	1.6	10
66	Evaluation of Loopamp [®] , Leishmania Detection Kit and Leishmania Antigen ELISA for Post-Elimination Detection and Management of Visceral Leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Frontiers in Cellular and Infection Microbiology</i> , 2021, 11, 670759.	1.8	10
67	International High-Risk Clones Among Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase-Producing <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 736464.	1.5	10
68	Development of Quantitative Rapid Isothermal Amplification Assay for <i>Leishmania donovani</i> . <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1963.	1.3	10
69	Comparison of PCR-based diagnoses for visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2014, 63, 327-331.	0.6	9
70	An Evaluation of the Performance of Direct Agglutination Test on Filter Paper Blood Sample for the Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 342-344.	0.6	9
71	Using focused pharmacovigilance for ensuring patient safety against antileishmanial drugs in Bangladesh's National Kala-azar Elimination Programme. <i>Infectious Diseases of Poverty</i> , 2018, 7, 80.	1.5	9
72	Development of a portable reverse transcription loop-mediated isothermal amplification system to detect the E1 region of Chikungunya virus in a cost-effective manner. <i>Genes To Cells</i> , 2020, 25, 615-625.	0.5	9

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73	Psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic: A cross-sectional study of hospitalized COVID-19 patients in an urban setting, Bangladesh. <i>Heliyon</i> , 2022, 8, e09110.	1.4	9
74	Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Without Previous History of Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 1383-1385.	0.6	8
75	First case of pulmonary tuberculosis and visceral leishmaniasis coinfection successfully treated with antituberculosis drug and liposomal amphotericin B. <i>Clinical Case Reports (discontinued)</i> , 2014, 2, 331-332.	0.2	7
76	Detection of asymptomatic Leishmania infection in Bangladesh by antibody and antigen diagnostic tools shows an association with post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis (PKDL) patients. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 111.	1.0	7
77	Intervention Packages for Early Visceral Leishmaniasis Case Detection and Sandfly Control in Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 97-107.	0.6	7
78	Challenges for management of post kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis and future directions. <i>Research and Reports in Tropical Medicine</i> , 2014, 5, 105.	2.8	6
79	Kala-azar in Pregnancy in Mymensingh, Bangladesh: A Social Autopsy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2710.	1.3	6
80	Imported cutaneous leishmaniasis: molecular investigation unveils <i>Leishmania major</i> in Bangladesh. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 527.	1.0	6
81	Draft Genome Sequence of <i>Chromobacterium violaceum</i> RDN09, Isolated from a Patient with a Wound Infection in Bangladesh. <i>Microbiology Resource Announcements</i> , 2020, 9, .	0.3	6
82	Case Report: Treatment of Widespread Nodular Post kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis with Extended-Dose Liposomal Amphotericin B in Bangladesh: A Series of Four Cases. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 1111-1115.	0.6	5
83	Amphotericin B deoxycholate for relapse visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2018, 11, 918.	0.6	5
84	Association of vitamin D nutrition with neuro-developmental outcome of infants of slums in Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0221805.	1.1	5
85	Evaluation of molecular assays to detect <i>Leishmania donovani</i> in <i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i> fed on post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis patients. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 465.	1.0	5
86	Accelerated Active Case Detection of Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients in Endemic Villages of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103678.	1.1	5
87	Polymerase Chain Reaction in the Diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis Recurrence in the Setting of Negative Splenic Smears. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 94, 99-101.	0.6	4
88	Early diagnosis of kala-azar in Bangladesh: Findings from a population based mixed methods research informing the post-elimination era. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2021, 85, 102421.	0.6	4
89	Cutaneous leishmaniasis in an immigrant Saudi worker: a case report. <i>Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition</i> , 2014, 32, 372-6.	0.7	4
90	Home Fortification of Rice With Lime: A Novel Potential Way to Reduce Calcium Deficiency in Bangladesh. <i>Food and Nutrition Bulletin</i> , 2019, 40, 357-368.	0.5	3

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91	Genome Sequencing Identified a SARS-CoV-2 Lineage B.1.1.7 Strain with a High Number of Mutations from Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Microbiology Resource Announcements</i> , 2021, 10, e0034521.	0.3	3
92	Comparison of Novel Sandfly Control Interventions: A Pilot Study in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 105, 1786-1794.	0.6	3
93	Detection of urinary leishmanial antigen by latex agglutination test (<i>KA</i>tex) in kala-azar patients. <i>Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science</i> , 2010, 9, 216-222.	0.1	2
94	Evidence-based diagnostic algorithm for visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2021, 80, 102230.	0.6	2
95	Investigating the dynamics of Leishmania antigen in the urine of patients with visceral leishmaniasis: a pilot study. <i>F1000Research</i> , 0, 7, 1514.	0.8	1
96	How do health care providers deal with kala-azar in the Indian subcontinent?. <i>Indian Journal of Medical Research</i> , 2011, 134, 349-55.	0.4	1
97	Successful Treatment of Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis and Disseminated Tuberculosis Co-infection With Liposomal Amphotericin B and Anti-tubercular Drugs in Bangladesh. <i>Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice</i> , 2017, 25, 279-281.	0.1	0
98	Photo Quiz: Significant Inclusions in Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2021, 59, .	1.8	0
99	Answer to June 2021 Photo Quiz. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2021, 59, .	1.8	0