

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	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
2	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
3	Evidence-based diagnostic algorithm for visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2021, 80, 102230.	0.6	2
4	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
5	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
6	Evaluation of Loop-mediated isothermal amplification (LAMP) 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
7	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
8	Photo Quiz: Significant Inclusions in Polymorphonuclear Leukocytes. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2021, 59, .	1.8	0
9	Answer to June 2021 Photo Quiz. <i>Journal of Clinical Microbiology</i> , 2021, 59, .	1.8	0
10	Evaluation of molecular assays to detect Leishmania donovani in Phlebotomus argentipes fed on post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis patients. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2021, 14, 465.	1.0	5
11	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
12	International High-Risk Clones Among Extended-Spectrum β -Lactamase-Producing Escherichia coli in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>Frontiers in Microbiology</i> , 2021, 12, 736464.	1.5	10
13	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
14	Development of Quantitative Rapid Isothermal Amplification Assay for Leishmania donovani. <i>Diagnostics</i> , 2021, 11, 1963.	1.3	10
15	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
16	Draft Genome Sequence of Chromobacterium violaceum RDN09, Isolated from a Patient with a Wound Infection in Bangladesh. <i>Microbiology Resource Announcements</i> , 2020, 9, .	0.3	6
17	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
18	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

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19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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
24	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
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	Eliminating visceral leishmaniasis in South Asia: the road ahead. <i>BMJ: British Medical Journal</i> , 2019, 364, k5224.	2.4	88
29	Imported cutaneous leishmaniasis: molecular investigation unveils <i>Leishmania major</i> in Bangladesh. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2019, 12, 527.	1.0	6
30	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
31	Quantifying the Infectiousness of Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Toward Sand Flies. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 69, 251-258.	2.9	100
32	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
33	Amphotericin B deoxycholate for relapse visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh: a cross-sectional study. <i>BMC Research Notes</i> , 2018, 11, 918.	0.6	5
34	Corneal complications following Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis treatment. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006781.	1.3	13
35	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
36	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

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37	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. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0197856.	1.1	13
38	Risk factors of stunting among children living in an urban slum of Bangladesh: findings of a prospective cohort study. BMC Public Health, 2018, 18, 197.	1.2	47
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. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0195072.	1.1	25
40	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. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 65, 150-153.	2.9	73
41	Vaccine coverage and adherence to EPI schedules in eight resource poor settings in the MAL-ED cohort study. Vaccine, 2017, 35, 443-451.	1.7	36
42	Successful Treatment of Post Kala-azar Dermal Leishmaniasis and Disseminated Tuberculosis Co-infection With Liposomal Amphotericin B and Anti-tubercular Drugs in Bangladesh. Infectious Diseases in Clinical Practice, 2017, 25, 279-281.	0.1	0
43	Bangladesh Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (BEED) study: protocol for a community-based intervention study to validate non-invasive biomarkers of environmental enteric dysfunction. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e017768.	0.8	47
44	Investments in Research and Surveillance Are Needed to Go Beyond Elimination and Stop Transmission of Leishmania in the Indian Subcontinent. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005190.	1.3	26
45	Case Report: Treatment of Widespread Nodular Post kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis with Extended-Dose Liposomal Amphotericin B in Bangladesh: A Series of Four Cases. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1111-1115.	0.6	5
46	Towards elimination of visceral leishmaniasis in the Indian subcontinentâ€”Translating research to practice to public health. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005889.	1.3	53
47	Control of Phlebotomus argentipes (Diptera: Psychodidae) sand fly in Bangladesh: A cluster randomized controlled trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005890.	1.3	18
48	Real-time PCR in detection and quantitation of Leishmania donovani for the diagnosis of Visceral Leishmaniasis patients and the monitoring of their response to treatment. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0185606.	1.1	61
49	Transmission Dynamics of Visceral Leishmaniasis in the Indian Subcontinent â€” A Systematic Literature Review. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004896.	1.3	74
50	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. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004932.	1.3	21
51	Evaluation of diagnostic performance of rK28 ELISA using urine for diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 383.	1.0	30
52	Post-Kala-Azar Dermal Leishmaniasis Without Previous History of Visceral Leishmaniasis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 95, 1383-1385.	0.6	8
53	Implication of vector characteristics of <i>Phlebotomus argentipes</i> in the kala-azar elimination programme in the Indian sub-continent. Pathogens and Global Health, 2016, 110, 87-96.	1.0	26
54	Entomological efficacy of durable wall lining with reduced wall surface coverage for strengthening visceral leishmaniasis vector control in Bangladesh, India and Nepal. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2016, 16, 539.	1.3	11

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55	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
56	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
57	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
58	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
59	From mouse to man: safety, immunogenicity and efficacy of a candidate leishmaniasis vaccine LEISH- Δ F3+GLA Δ SE. <i>Clinical and Translational Immunology</i> , 2015, 4, e35.	1.7	131
60	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
61	Development and comparative evaluation of two antigen detection tests for Visceral Leishmaniasis. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 15, 384.	1.3	44
62	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
63	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
64	Kala-azar in Pregnancy in Mymensingh, Bangladesh: A Social Autopsy. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2710.	1.3	6
65	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
66	Visceral leishmaniasis-associated mortality in Bangladesh: a retrospective cross-sectional study. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2014, 4, e005408-e005408.	0.8	14
67	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
68	Comparison of PCR-based diagnoses for visceral leishmaniasis in Bangladesh. <i>Parasitology International</i> , 2014, 63, 327-331.	0.6	9
69	Kala-azar (Visceral Leishmaniasis) Elimination in Bangladesh: Successes and Challenges. <i>Current Tropical Medicine Reports</i> , 2014, 1, 163-169.	1.6	21
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	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
72	Accelerated Active Case Detection of Visceral Leishmaniasis Patients in Endemic Villages of Bangladesh. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e103678.	1.1	5

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73	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
74	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
75	Reducing Visceral Leishmaniasis by Insecticide Impregnation of Bed-Nets, Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 19, 1131-1134.	2.0	32
76	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
77	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
78	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
79	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
80	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
81	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
82	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
83	Visceral leishmaniasis: elimination with existing interventions. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2011, 11, 322-325.	4.6	109
84	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
85	Recent advances in post-kala-azar dermal leishmaniasis. <i>Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 24, 418-422.	1.3	44
86	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
87	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
88	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
89	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
90	Detection of urinary leishmanial antigen by latex agglutination test (<i>KAT5</i>) in kala-azar patients. <i>Bangladesh Journal of Medical Science</i> , 2010, 9, 216-222.	0.1	2

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91	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
92	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
93	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
94	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
95	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
96	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
97	Present situation of vector-control management in Bangladesh: A wake up call. <i>Health Policy</i> , 2008, 87, 369-376.	1.4	40
98	Evaluation of rapid diagnostic tests: visceral leishmaniasis. <i>Nature Reviews Microbiology</i> , 2007, 5, S31-S39.	13.6	82
99	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