

# Christine Marie George

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

59  
papers

1,364  
citations

361413

20  
h-index

361022

35  
g-index

60  
all docs

60  
docs citations

60  
times ranked

1614  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Geophagy is Associated with Environmental Enteropathy and Stunting in Children in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 92, 1117-1124.	1.4	124
2	Arsenic exposure in drinking water: an unrecognized health threat in Peru. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2014, 92, 565-572.	3.3	102
3	Fecal Markers of Environmental Enteropathy are Associated with Animal Exposure and Caregiver Hygiene in Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2015, 93, 269-275.	1.4	95
4	Randomized Controlled Trial of Hospital-Based Hygiene and Water Treatment Intervention (CHoBI7) to Reduce Cholera. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 22, 233-241.	4.3	85
5	Evaluation of an Arsenic Test Kit for Rapid Well Screening in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science &amp; Technology</i> , 2012, 46, 11213-11219.	10.0	78
6	Enteric Infections in Young Children are Associated with Environmental Enteropathy and Impaired Growth. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2018, 23, 26-33.	2.3	72
7	Psychosocial Factors Mediating the Effect of the CHoBI7 Intervention on Handwashing With Soap: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2017, 44, 613-625.	2.5	67
8	Unsafe Child Feces Disposal is Associated with Environmental Enteropathy and Impaired Growth. <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2016, 176, 43-49.	1.8	50
9	Risk Factors for Diarrhea in Children Under Five Years of Age Residing in Peri-urban Communities in Cochabamba, Bolivia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 91, 1190-1196.	1.4	41
10	A Cross-sectional Study of the Impact of Blood Selenium on Blood and Urinary Arsenic Concentrations in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2013, 12, 52.	4.0	40
11	Mouthing of Soil Contaminated Objects is Associated with Environmental Enteropathy in Young Children. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 670-678.	2.3	36
12	Arsenic exposure is associated with pediatric pneumonia in rural Bangladesh: a case control study. <i>Environmental Health</i> , 2015, 14, 83.	4.0	34
13	Sustained Uptake of a Hospital-Based Handwashing with Soap and Water Treatment Intervention (Cholera-Hospital-Based Intervention for 7 Days [CHoBI7]): A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 94, 428-436.	1.4	31
14	The quality of drinking and domestic water from the surface water sources (lakes, rivers, irrigation) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 physicochemical parameters. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 1128.	2.9	31
15	Systematic review of evidence on the effectiveness of safe child faeces disposal interventions. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2016, 21, 1403-1419.	2.3	30
16	Evaluation of the effectiveness of care groups in expanding population coverage of Key child survival interventions and reducing under-5 mortality: a comparative analysis using the lives saved tool (LiST). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 835.	2.9	28
17	Formative research for the design of a scalable water, sanitation, and hygiene mobile health program: CHoBI7 mobile health program. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2019, 19, 1028.	2.9	27
18	Arsenic in groundwater in private wells in rural North Dakota and South Dakota: Water quality assessment for an intervention trial. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 168, 41-47.	7.5	26

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19	<i>Shigella</i> Infections in Household Contacts of Pediatric Shigellosis Patients in Rural Bangladesh. <i>Emerging Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 21, 2006-2013.	4.3	24
20	Effects of a Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Mobile Health Program on Diarrhea and Child Growth in Bangladesh: A Cluster-randomized Controlled Trial of the Cholera Hospital-based Intervention for 7 Days (CHoBI7) Mobile Health Program. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 73, e2560-e2568.	5.8	22
21	Contrasting Epidemiology of Cholera in Bangladesh and Africa. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 224, S701-S709.	4.0	21
22	A prospective cohort study comparing household contact and water <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> isolates in households of cholera patients in rural Bangladesh. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006641.	3.0	20
23	The Strong Heart Water Study: Informing and designing a multi-level intervention to reduce arsenic exposure among private well users in Great Plains Indian Nations. <i>Science of the Total Environment</i> , 2019, 650, 3120-3133.	8.0	19
24	Risk Factors for Household Transmission of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> in Dhaka, Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Trial). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 1382-1387.	1.4	19
25	The Effectiveness of Educational Interventions to Enhance the Adoption of Fee-Based Arsenic Testing in Bangladesh: A Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 138-144.	1.4	16
26	Child Mouthing of Feces and Fomites and Animal Contact are Associated with Diarrhea and Impaired Growth Among Young Children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: A Prospective Cohort Study (REDUCE Program). <i>Journal of Pediatrics</i> , 2021, 228, 110-116.e1.	1.8	15
27	Formative research for the development of baby water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions for young children in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE program). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2021, 21, 427.	2.9	14
28	A Retrospective Caseâ€“Control Study of the Relationship between the Gut Microbiota, Enteropathy, and Child Growth. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 520-527.	1.4	14
29	Chlorination of Household Drinking Water Among Cholera Patients' Households to Prevent Transmission of Toxigenic <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> in Dhaka, Bangladesh: CHoBI7 Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 1299-1304.	1.4	13
30	Genetic relatedness of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> isolates within and between households during outbreaks in Dhaka, Bangladesh. <i>BMC Genomics</i> , 2017, 18, 903.	2.8	13
31	Behavioral Determinants of Switching to Arsenic-Safe Water Wells. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2017, 44, 92-102.	2.5	12
32	Formative research to scale up a handwashing with soap and water treatment intervention for household members of diarrhea patients in health facilities in Dhaka, Bangladesh (CHoBI7 program). <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 831.	2.9	12
33	Spatial relationship between well water arsenic and uranium in Northern Plains native lands. <i>Environmental Pollution</i> , 2021, 287, 117655.	7.5	12
34	Observed Handwashing with Soap Practices Among Cholera Patients and Accompanying Household Members in a Hospital Setting (CHoBI7 Trial). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 1314-1318.	1.4	11
35	Promotion of Cholera Awareness Among Households of Cholera Patients: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Cholera-Hospital-Based-Intervention-for-7 Days (CHoBI7) Intervention. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 1292-1298.	1.4	11
36	Child mouthing of soil and presence of animals in child sleeping spaces are associated with growth faltering among young children in Dhaka, Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 1016-1023.	2.3	9

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37	Child hand contamination is associated with subsequent pediatric diarrhea in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE Program). <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2021, 26, 102-110.	2.3	9
38	Formative Research for the Design of a Baby Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Mobile Health Program in Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Mobile Health Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 104, 357-371.	1.4	8
39	Urinary arsenic is associated with wasting and underweight status in young children in rural Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2021, 195, 110025.	7.5	7
40	Whatman Protein Saver Cards for Storage and Detection of Parasitic Enteropathogens. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 1613-1618.	1.4	7
41	Rapid dipstick detection of <i>Vibrio cholerae</i> in household stored and municipal water in Dhaka, Bangladesh: CHoBI7 trial. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2017, 22, 205-209.	2.3	6
42	Process evaluation for the delivery of a water, sanitation and hygiene mobile health program: findings from the randomised controlled trial of the CHoBI7 mobile health program. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 985-995.	2.3	6
43	Effect of a water, sanitation and hygiene program on handwashing with soap among household members of diarrhoea patients in healthcare facilities in Bangladesh: a cluster-randomised controlled trial of the CHoBI7 mobile health program. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 1008-1015.	2.3	6
44	Psychosocial Factors Mediating the Effect of the CHoBI7 Mobile Health Program on Handwashing With Soap and Household Stored Water Quality: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>Health Education and Behavior</i> , 2022, 49, 326-339.	2.5	6
45	Fecal Contamination on the Household Compound and in Water Sources are Associated with Subsequent Diarrhea in Young Children in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 105, 261-266.	1.4	6
46	Prospective cohort study of child mouthing of faeces and fomites in Dhaka, Bangladesh (CHoBI7). <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2021, 26, 102-110.	2.3	4
47	Diarrhoeal disease knowledge among diarrhoea patient households: findings from the randomised controlled trial of the Cholera Hospital-Based Intervention for 7 days (CHoBI7) mobile health program. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2020, 25, 996-1007.	2.3	4
48	Diarrhea Prevalence and Child Growth Faltering Are Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Developmental Outcomes in Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 233-238.	1.4	4
49	Integration of water, sanitation and hygiene intervention delivery at health facilities with a reactive ring vaccination programme to reduce cholera. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2017, 46, 2093-2094.	1.9	3
50	Identifying psychosocial determinants of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) behaviors for the development of evidence-based Baby WASH interventions (REDUCE program). <i>International Journal of Hygiene and Environmental Health</i> , 2021, 238, 113850.	4.3	3
51	Low dietary diversity is associated with linear growth faltering and subsequent adverse child developmental outcomes in rural Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE program). <i>Maternal and Child Nutrition</i> , 2022, 18, e13340.	3.0	3
52	Fecal Contamination in Child Play Spaces and on Child Hands Are Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Developmental Outcomes in Rural Democratic Republic of the Congo: REDUCE Prospective Cohort Study. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 106, 1141-1148.	1.4	2
53	Fecal Sampling of Soil, Food, Hand, and Surface Samples from Households in Urban Slums of Dhaka, Bangladesh: An Evidence-Based Development of Baby Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene Interventions. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2022, 107, 720-723.	1.4	2
54	Linear Growth Faltering Is Associated with Subsequent Adverse Child Cognitive Developmental Outcomes in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE Program). <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, , .	1.4	1

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55	Diarrheal Disease Awareness Is Associated with Caregiver Handwashing with Soap in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (REDUCE Program). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	1.4	1
56	Child Mouthing of Soil and Contaminated Fomites and Unimproved Sanitation are Associated with Subsequent Poor Child Developmental Outcomes in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). Journal of Pediatrics, 2021, 235, 184-189.	1.8	0
57	Household Bird Ownership is Associated with Respiratory Illness among Young Children in Urban Bangladesh (CHoBI7 Program). American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	1.4	0
58	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene and Nutritional Risk Factors for Acute Respiratory Illness in the Democratic Republic of the Congo: REDUCE Prospective Cohort Study. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	1.4	0
59	Low Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Associated with Linear Growth Faltering among Children in Urban Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, , .	1.4	0