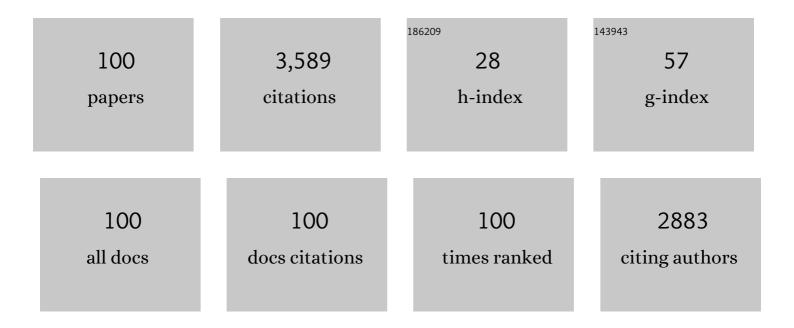
List of Publications by Year in descending order

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ΙΟΗΝ STENOS

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Update on Tick-Borne Rickettsioses around the World: a Geographic Approach. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2013, 26, 657-702.	5.7	1,033
2	Isolation of a Novel <i>Orientia</i> Species ( <i>O. chuto</i> sp. nov.) from a Patient Infected in Dubai. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2010, 48, 4404-4409.	1.8	228
3	A HIGHLY SENSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REAL-TIME PCR ASSAY FOR THE DETECTION OF SPOTTED FEVER AND TYPHUS GROUP RICKETTSIAE. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 1083-1085.	0.6	228
4	A Concise Review of the Epidemiology and Diagnostics of Rickettsioses: Rickettsia and Orientia spp. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2018, 56, .	1.8	103
5	A highly sensitive and specific real-time PCR assay for the detection of spotted fever and typhus group Rickettsiae. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2005, 73, 1083-5.	0.6	100
6	One Health approach to controlling a Q fever outbreak on an Australian goat farm. Epidemiology and Infection, 2016, 144, 1129-1141.	1.0	68
7	Flinders Island Spotted Fever Rickettsioses Caused by "marmionii―Strain of <i>Rickettsia honei,</i> Eastern Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 566-573.	2.0	65
8	<i>Rickettsia felis</i> , an emerging flea-transmitted human pathogen. Emerging Health Threats Journal, 2011, 4, 7168.	3.0	64
9	Diagnosis of spotted fever group <i>Rickettsia</i> infections: the Asian perspective. Epidemiology and Infection, 2019, 147, e286.	1.0	64
10	APONOMMA HYDROSAURI, THE REPTILE-ASSOCIATED TICK RESERVOIR OF RICKETTSIA HONEI ON FLINDERS ISLAND, AUSTRALIA. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 69, 314-317.	0.6	62
11	Comparison of Conventional, Nested, and Real-Time Quantitative PCR for Diagnosis of Scrub Typhus. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2011, 49, 607-612.	1.8	61
12	Potential serodiagnostic markers for Q fever identified in Coxiella burnetiiby immunoproteomic and protein microarray approaches. BMC Microbiology, 2012, 12, 35.	1.3	60
13	Real-time multiplex PCR assay for detection and differentiation of rickettsiae and orientiae. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 102, 186-193.	0.7	57
14	Rickettsioses in Australia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2009, 1166, 151-155.	1.8	52
15	First probable Australian cases of human infection with Rickettsia felis (catâ€flea typhus). Medical Journal of Australia, 2011, 194, 41-43.	0.8	50
16	Rickettsia felisin Fleas, Western Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2006, 12, 841-843.	2.0	49
17	Domestic dogs are mammalian reservoirs for the emerging zoonosis flea-borne spotted fever, caused by Rickettsia felis. Scientific Reports, 2020, 10, 4151.	1.6	46
18	Tickâ€borne infectious diseases in Australia. Medical Journal of Australia, 2017, 206, 320-324.	0.8	45

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19	<i>Rickettsia honei</i> . Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 990, 62-66.	1.8	44
20	Spotted fever group rickettsial infection in South-Eastern Australia: Isolation of rickettsiae. Comparative Immunology, Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 1993, 16, 223-233.	0.7	41
21	Diversity of the 47-kD HtrA Nucleic Acid and Translated Amino Acid Sequences from 17 Recent Human Isolates of <i>Orientia</i> . Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2013, 13, 367-375.	0.6	41
22	Flinders Island Spotted Fever Rickettsioses Caused by "marmionii―Strain of Rickettsia honei, Eastern Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 566-573.	2.0	38
23	Is there a Lyme-like disease in Australia? Summary of the findings to date. One Health, 2016, 2, 42-54.	1.5	37
24	Patient and sample-related factors that effect the success of in vitro isolation of Orientia tsutsugamushi. Southeast Asian Journal of Tropical Medicine and Public Health, 2007, 38, 91-6.	1.0	37
25	A comparison of methods for extracting DNA from Coxiella burnetii as measured by a duplex qPCR assay. Letters in Applied Microbiology, 2011, 52, 514-520.	1.0	31
26	Novel Rickettsia in Ticks, Tasmania, Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2009, 15, 1654-1656.	2.0	30
27	Seroprevalence and risk factors for Rickettsia felis exposure in dogs from Southeast Queensland and the Northern Territory, Australia. Parasites and Vectors, 2013, 6, 159.	1.0	30
28	Comparison of the performance of IFA, CFA, and ELISA assays for the serodiagnosis of acute Q fever by quality assessment. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2013, 75, 16-21.	0.8	30
29	Ultrastructural and Genetic Evidence of a Reptilian Tick, <i>Aponomma hydrosauri</i> , as a Host of <i>Rickettsia honei</i> in Australia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2003, 990, 67-74.	1.8	28
30	Markers of exposure to spotted fever rickettsiae in patients with chronic illness, including fatigue, in two Australian populations. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2008, 101, 269-274.	0.2	27
31	Rickettsia gravesii sp. nov.: a novel spotted fever group rickettsia in Western Australian Amblyomma triguttatum triguttatum ticks. International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology, 2017, 67, 3156-3161.	0.8	25
32	Seroprevalence of rickettsial infections and Q fever in Bhutan. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0006107.	1.3	25
33	Not only â€~Flinders Island' spotted fever. Pathology, 2005, 37, 242-245.	0.3	24
34	Three Rickettsioses, Darnley Island, Australia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2007, 13, 1105-1107.	2.0	24
35	Bayesian Validation of the Indirect Immunofluorescence Assay and Its Superiority to the Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay and the Complement Fixation Test for Detecting Antibodies against Coxiella burnetii in Goat Serum. Vaccine Journal, 2016, 23, 507-514.	3.2	23
36	Aponomma hydrosauri, the reptile-associated tick reservoir of Rickettsia honei on Flinders Island, Australia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 69, 314-7.	0.6	23

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37	An outbreak of scrub typhus in military personnel despite protocols for antibiotic prophylaxis: doxycycline resistance excluded by a quantitative PCR-based susceptibility assay. Microbes and Infection, 2016, 18, 406-411.	1.0	22
38	Rickettsia felisInfections and Comorbid Conditions, Laos, 2003–2011. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2014, 20, 1402-1404.	2.0	21
39	Serological evidence of exposure to Rickettsia felis and Rickettsia typhi in Australian veterinarians. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 129.	1.0	21
40	Molecular detection of <i>Coxiella burnetii</i> in raw meat intended for pet consumption. Zoonoses and Public Health, 2020, 67, 443-452.	0.9	21
41	An analysis of Q fever patients 6 years after an outbreak in Newport, Wales, UK. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2012, 105, 1067-1073.	0.2	19
42	Detection and Identification of a Novel Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia in Western Australia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1078, 197-199.	1.8	18
43	Diagnostic evaluation of IgM ELISA and IgM Immunofluorescence assay for the diagnosis of Acute Scrub Typhus in central Nepal. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2020, 20, 138.	1.3	18
44	Rickettsioses in Australia. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2006, 1078, 74-79.	1.8	17
45	Validation of an indirect immunofluorescence assay (IFA) for the detection of IgG antibodies against Coxiella burnetii in bovine serum. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2019, 169, 104698.	0.7	17
46	Protein array of Coxiella burnetii probed with Q fever sera. Science China Life Sciences, 2013, 56, 453-459.	2.3	16
47	Ixodes holocyclus Tick-Transmitted Human Pathogens in North-Eastern New South Wales, Australia. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2016, 1, 4.	0.9	16
48	Potentially pathogenic spotted fever group rickettsiae present in Western Australia. Australian Journal of Rural Health, 2006, 14, 284-285.	0.7	15
49	Q Fever Outbreak at a Cosmetics Supply Factory. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2006, 42, e50-e52.	2.9	15
50	Isolation of Coxiella burnetii from serum of patients with acute Q fever. Journal of Microbiological Methods, 2015, 119, 74-78.	0.7	15
51	Rickettsia Detected in the Reptile Tick Bothriocroton hydrosauri from the Lizard Tiliqua rugosa in South Australia. Pathogens, 2016, 5, 41.	1.2	15
52	Detection of SARS-CoV-2 infection by microRNA profiling of the upper respiratory tract. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0265670.	1.1	15
53	Novel genotypes of Coxiella burnetii identified in isolates from Australian Q fever patients. International Journal of Medical Microbiology, 2016, 306, 463-470.	1.5	14
54	Evidence of exposure to Rickettsia felis in Australian patients. One Health, 2016, 2, 95-98.	1.5	14

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55	Peripartum dynamics of Coxiella burnetii infections in intensively managed dairy goats associated with a Q fever outbreak in Australia. Preventive Veterinary Medicine, 2017, 139, 58-66.	0.7	13
56	Rickettsial Infections and Q Fever Amongst Febrile Patients in Bhutan. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2018, 3, 12.	0.9	13
57	Genome Sequence of Coxiella burnetii Strain AuQ01 (Arandale) from an Australian Patient with Acute Q Fever. Genome Announcements, 2014, 2, .	0.8	12
58	Scrub Typhus Outbreak in a Remote Primary School, Bhutan, 2014. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2017, 23, 1412-1414.	2.0	12
59	Quantification of Rickettsia Australis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1992, 47, 141-146.	0.6	12
60	The Attenuated Nine Mile Phase II Clone 4/RSA439 Strain of Coxiella burnetii is Highly Virulent for Severe Combined Immunodeficient (SCID) Mice. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 800-803.	0.6	11
61	A longitudinal study of serological responses to Coxiella burnetii and shedding at kidding among intensively-managed goats supports early use of vaccines. Veterinary Research, 2017, 48, 50.	1.1	11
62	Murine typhus: the first reported case from Victoria. Medical Journal of Australia, 2004, 180, 482-482.	0.8	10
63	Scrub Typhus among Pediatric Patients in Dambadeniya:A Base Hospital in Sri Lanka. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2012, 87, 342-344.	0.6	10
64	Detecting and measuring small numbers of viableCoxiella burnetii. FEMS Immunology and Medical Microbiology, 2012, 64, 61-65.	2.7	10
65	A Molecular Survey of Tick-Borne Pathogens from Ticks Collected in Central Queensland, Australia. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2018, 18, 151-163.	0.6	10
66	Scrub typhus diagnosis on acute specimens using serological and molecular assays — a 3-year prospective study. Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease, 2018, 91, 112-117.	0.8	10
67	Comparative sensitivity of four different cell lines for the isolation of Coxiella burnetii. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 2012, 334, 75-78.	0.7	9
68	National Seroprevalence of Coxiella burnetii in Chile, 2016–2017. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 531.	1.2	9
69	Selection of Diagnostic Cutoffs for Murine Typhus IgM and IgG Immunofluorescence Assay: A Systematic Review. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 103, 55-63.	0.6	9
70	Q Fever Cholecystitis in an Unvaccinated Butcher Diagnosed by Gallbladder Polymerase Chain Reaction. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2010, 10, 421-423.	0.6	8
71	Scrub typhus reinfection. Tropical Doctor, 2018, 48, 69-72.	0.2	8
72	Update on Tick-Borne Rickettsioses around the World: a Geographic Approach. Clinical Microbiology Reviews, 2014, 27, 166-166.	5.7	7

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73	Isolation of a divergent strain of Rickettsia japonica from Dew's Australian bat Argasid ticks (Argas) Tj ETQq1	1 0.784314 1.1	rgBJ /Overloo
74	Serological Evidence of <i>Rickettsia</i> , <i>Orientia</i> , and <i>Coxiella</i> in Domestic Animals from Bhutan: Preliminary Findings. Vector-Borne and Zoonotic Diseases, 2019, 19, 95-101.	0.6	7
75	Evidence of Q Fever and Rickettsial Disease in Chile. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2020, 5, 99.	0.9	7
76	Fatal Case of Mediterranean Spotted Fever Associated with Septic Shock, Iran. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2022, 28, 485-488.	2.0	7
77	Genome Sequence of Rickettsia gravesii, Isolated from Western Australian Ticks. Genome Announcements, 2013, 1, .	0.8	6
78	Seroepidemiological Study of Outdoor Recreationists' Exposure to Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia in Western Australia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 584-588.	0.6	6
79	The natural history of acute Q fever: a prospective Australian cohort. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2016, 109, 661-668.	0.2	6
80	Screening for Rickettsia, Coxiella and Borrelia Species in Ticks from Queensland, Australia. Pathogens, 2020, 9, 1016.	1.2	6
81	Molecular Evidence of Novel Spotted Fever Group Rickettsia Species in Amblyomma albolimbatum Ticks from the Shingleback Skink (Tiliqua rugosa) in Southern Western Australia. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 35.	1.2	6
82	The epidemiology of Rickettsia felis infecting fleas of companion animals in eastern Australia. Parasites and Vectors, 2018, 11, 138.	1.0	5
83	Long-Lasting Transcriptional Changes in Circulating Monocytes of Acute Q Fever Patients. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2019, 6, .	0.4	5
84	A randomised controlled trial of the immunogenicity and safety of a formaldehyde-inactivated Coxiella burnetii vaccine in 8-week-old goats. Veterinary Immunology and Immunopathology, 2021, 236, 110253.	0.5	5
85	Exposure to Leptospira spp. and Associated Risk Factors in the Human, Cattle and Dog Populations in Bhutan. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 308.	1.2	4
86	An outbreak investigation of scrub typhus in Western Province, Solomon Islands, 2014. Western Pacific Surveillance and Response Journal: WPSAR, 2016, 7, 6-9.	0.3	4
87	â€~One Health' solutions for ticks and tick-borne diseases, and rickettsial pathogens of humans, domestic animals and wildlife. Ticks and Tick-borne Diseases, 2018, 9, 1604-1605.	1.1	3
88	Coxiella burnetii. , 2010, , 145-148.		3
89	Serological Evidence of Rickettsia spp. in Western Australian Dogs. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 407-412.	0.6	3
90	Molecular confirmation of scrub typhus infection and characterization of genotype from Karnataka, India. Journal of Vector Borne Diseases, 2016, 53, 185-187.	0.1	3

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91	Comparison of the Serion IgM ELISA and Microscopic Agglutination Test for diagnosis of Leptospira spp. infections in sera from different geographical origins and estimation of Leptospira seroprevalence in the Wiwa indigenous population from Colombia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022, 16, e0009876.	1.3	3
92	Biosafety and biosecurity requirements for Orientia spp. diagnosis and research: recommendations for risk-based biocontainment, work practices and the case for reclassification to risk group 2. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2019, 19, 1044.	1.3	2
93	Scrub Typhus and Molecular Characterization of Orientia tsutsugamushi from Central Nepal. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 422.	1.2	2
94	A Short Report on the Lack of a Pyrogenic Response of Australian Genomic Group IV Isolates of Coxiella burnetii in Guinea Pigs. Tropical Medicine and Infectious Disease, 2019, 4, 18.	0.9	1
95	Serological Evidence of Exposure to Spotted Fever Group and Typhus Group Rickettsiae in Australian Wildlife Rehabilitators. Pathogens, 2021, 10, 745.	1.2	1
96	Rickettsia. , 2010, , 197-199.		1
97	Foreign tick smuggling rickettsia evades Australian border control. Medical Journal of Australia, 2018, 208, 505-505.	0.8	0
98	890The prevalence and risk factors for Coxiella burnetii on commercial dairy goat farms in Australia. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2021, 50, .	0.9	0
99	Laboratory diagnosis of human infections transmitted by ticks, fleas, mites and lice in Australia. Microbiology Australia, 2018, 39, 182.	0.1	0
100	Validation of an Indirect Immunofluorescence Assay and Commercial Q Fever Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay for Use in Macropods. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 0, , .	1.8	0