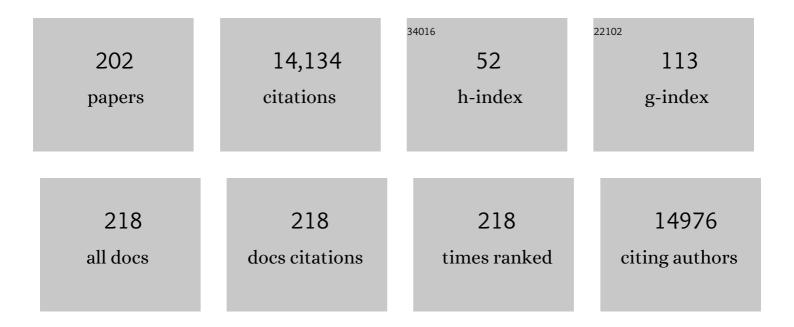
## Kathryn Maitland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mortality after Fluid Bolus in African Children with Severe Infection. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 364, 2483-2495.	13.9	1,871
2	Surviving Sepsis Campaign: guidelines on the management of critically ill adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Intensive Care Medicine, 2020, 46, 854-887.	3.9	1,536
3	Surviving Sepsis Campaign: Guidelines on the Management of Critically III Adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e440-e469.	0.4	816
4	Artesunate versus quinine in the treatment of severe falciparum malaria in African children (AQUAMAT): an open-label, randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2010, 376, 1647-1657.	6.3	809
5	Bacteremia among Children Admitted to a Rural Hospital in Kenya. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 39-47.	13.9	773
6	A Mal functional variant is associated with protection against invasive pneumococcal disease, bacteremia, malaria and tuberculosis. Nature Genetics, 2007, 39, 523-528.	9.4	411
7	High incidence of malaria in α-thalassaemic children. Nature, 1996, 383, 522-525.	13.7	253
8	Four phases of intravenous fluid therapy: a conceptual model. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 740-747.	1.5	251
9	Exploring mechanisms of excess mortality with early fluid resuscitation: insightsfrom the FEAST trial. BMC Medicine, 2013, 11, 68.	2.3	211
10	Both heterozygous and homozygous α+ thalassemias protect against severe and fatal Plasmodium falciparum malaria on the coast of Kenya. Blood, 2005, 106, 368-371.	0.6	167
11	Randomized Trial of Volume Expansion with Albumin or Saline in Children with Severe Malaria: Preliminary Evidence of Albumin Benefit. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2005, 40, 538-545.	2.9	167
12	Suppression of erythropoiesis in malarial anemia is associated with hemozoin in vitro and in vivo. Blood, 2006, 108, 2569-2577.	0.6	164
13	Assessment of Severe Malnutrition Among Hospitalized Children in Rural Kenya. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 294, 591.	3.8	158
14	Enhanced Prophylaxis plus Antiretroviral Therapy for Advanced HIV Infection in Africa. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 377, 233-245.	13.9	156
15	Predicting the Clinical Outcome of Severe Falciparum Malaria in African Children: Findings From a Large Randomized Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2012, 54, 1080-1090.	2.9	148
16	HIV Infection, Malnutrition, and Invasive Bacterial Infection among Children with Severe Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 49, 336-343.	2.9	146
17	Children with Severe Malnutrition: Can Those at Highest Risk of Death Be Identified with the WHO Protocol?. PLoS Medicine, 2006, 3, e500.	3.9	144
18	Invasive bacterial co-infection in African children with Plasmodium falciparum malaria: a systematic review. BMC Medicine, 2014, 12, 31.	2.3	144

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Plasmodium vevax and P. falciparum: Biological interactions and the possibility of cross-species immunity. Parasitology Today, 1997, 13, 227-231.	3.1	135
20	Use of clinical syndromes to target antibiotic prescribing in seriously ill children in malaria endemic area: observational study. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 330, 995.	2.4	133
21	Response to volume resuscitation in children with severe malaria*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2003, 4, 426-431.	0.2	130
22	<i>CISH</i> and Susceptibility to Infectious Diseases. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 362, 2092-2101.	13.9	129
23	Burden, Features, and Outcome of Neurological Involvement in Acute Falciparum Malaria in Kenyan Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2007, 297, 2232.	3.8	127
24	Case management of HIV-infected severely malnourished children: challenges in the area of highest prevalence. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 1305-1307.	6.3	126
25	Diarrhoea Complicating Severe Acute Malnutrition in Kenyan Children: A Prospective Descriptive Study of Risk Factors and Outcome. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e38321.	1.1	126
26	The interaction between Plasmodium falciparum and P. vivax in children on Espiritu Santo island, Vanuatu. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1996, 90, 614-620.	0.7	125
27	Diagnosing Severe Falciparum Malaria in Parasitaemic African Children: A Prospective Evaluation of Plasma PfHRP2 Measurement. PLoS Medicine, 2012, 9, e1001297.	3.9	123
28	Unintended Consequences: Fluid Resuscitation Worsens Shock in an Ovine Model of Endotoxemia. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 198, 1043-1054.	2.5	114
29	Severe P. falciparum malaria in Kenyan children: evidence for hypovolaemia. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 2003, 96, 427-434.	0.2	111
30	Defining Childhood Severe Falciparum Malaria for Intervention Studies. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e251.	3.9	101
31	Volume Expansion with Albumin Compared to Gelofusine in Children with Severe Malaria: Results of a Controlled Trial. PLOS Clinical Trials, 2006, 1, e21.	3.5	97
32	Pathophysiology of severe malaria in children. Acta Tropica, 2004, 90, 131-140.	0.9	93
33	Population Turnover in Remote Oceania Shortly after Initial Settlement. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 1157-1165.e7.	1.8	91
34	Human candidate gene polymorphisms and risk of severe malaria in children in Kilifi, Kenya: a case-control association study. Lancet Haematology,the, 2018, 5, e333-e345.	2.2	90
35	Excess child mortality after discharge from hospital in Kilifi, Kenya: a retrospective cohort analysis. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2011, 89, 725-732.	1.5	81
36	Anaemia and blood transfusion in African children presenting to hospital with severe febrile illness. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 21.	2.3	81

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37	Pre-transfusion management of children with severe malarial anaemia: a randomised controlled trial of intravascular volume expansion. British Journal of Haematology, 2005, 128, 393-400.	1.2	74
38	The incidence, aetiology and outcome of acute seizures in children admitted to a rural Kenyan district hospital. BMC Pediatrics, 2008, 8, 5.	0.7	74
39	Choice of fluids for resuscitation in children with severe infection and shock: systematic review. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 341, c4416-c4416.	2.4	74
40	Alpha thalassaemia is associated with increased soluble transferrin receptor levels. British Journal of Haematology, 1998, 103, 365-369.	1.2	72
41	Use of deferred consent for severely ill children in a multi-centre phase III trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 90.	0.7	72
42	External Financial Aid to Blood Transfusion Services in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Need for Reflection. PLoS Medicine, 2012, 9, e1001309.	3.9	71
43	Acidosis of severe falciparum malaria: heading for a shock?. Trends in Parasitology, 2005, 21, 11-16.	1.5	70
44	Gender Parity in Critical Care Medicine. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 425-429.	2.5	69
45	Are Laboratory Services Coming of Age in Sub-Saharan Africa?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2006, 42, 383-384.	2.9	68
46	Cardiac function and hemodynamics in Kenyan children with severe malaria. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 940-945.	0.4	68
47	Are bedside features of shock reproducible between different observers?. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2004, 89, 977-979.	1.0	67
48	Plasmodium vivax: a cause of malnutrition in young children. QJM - Monthly Journal of the Association of Physicians, 1997, 90, 751-757.	0.2	66
49	Determination of ciprofloxacin in human plasma using high-performance liquid chromatography coupled with fluorescence detection: Application to a population pharmacokinetics study in children with severe malnutrition. Journal of Chromatography B: Analytical Technologies in the Biomedical and Life Sciences. 2011. 879. 146-152.	1.2	65
50	Immediate Transfusion in African Children with Uncomplicated Severe Anemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 407-419.	13.9	64
51	Predicting mortality in sick African children: the FEAST Paediatric Emergency Triage (PET) Score. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 174.	2.3	62
52	The epidemiology of sickle cell disease in children recruited in infancy in Kilifi, Kenya: a prospective cohort study. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1458-e1466.	2.9	62
53	Capillary refill: prognostic value in Kenyan children. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2004, 89, 950-955.	1.0	54
54	Management of severe malaria in children: proposed guidelines for the United Kingdom. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 331, 337-343.	2.4	53

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55	Fraction of all hospital admissions and deaths attributable to malnutrition among children in rural Kenya. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 2008, 88, 1626-1631.	2.2	52
56	Emergency triage assessment for hypoxaemia in neonates and young children in a Kenyan hospital: an observational study. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2009, 87, 263-270.	1.5	52
57	Likely Health Outcomes for Untreated Acute Febrile Illness in the Tropics in Decision and Economic Models; A Delphi Survey. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e17439.	1.1	50
58	The clinical epidemiology of sickle cell anemia In <scp>A</scp> frica. American Journal of Hematology, 2018, 93, 363-370.	2.0	49
59	Transfusion Volume for Children with Severe Anemia in Africa. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 420-431.	13.9	49
60	†The Words Will Pass with the Blowing Wind': Staff and Parent Views of the Deferred Consent Process, with Prior Assent, Used in an Emergency Fluids Trial in Two African Hospitals. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e54894.	1.1	47
61	Red blood cell phenotypes in the $\hat{l}_\pm$ + thalassaemias from early childhood to maturity. British Journal of Haematology, 1996, 95, 266-272.	1.2	44
62	TRANSFUSION COMPLICATIONS: Bacterial contamination of pediatric whole blood transfusions in a Kenyan hospital. Transfusion, 2009, 49, 2594-2598.	0.8	44
63	Survival and haematological recovery of children with severe malaria transfused in accordance to WHO guidelines in Kilifi, Kenya. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 256.	0.8	43
64	Incidence and Clinical Characteristics of Group A Rotavirus Infections among Children Admitted to Hospital in Kilifi, Kenya. PLoS Medicine, 2008, 5, e153.	3.9	43
65	Phase II trial of isotonic fluid resuscitation in Kenyan children with severe malnutrition and hypovolaemia. BMC Pediatrics, 2010, 10, 71.	0.7	42
66	Hypoglycaemia in severe malaria, clinical associations and relationship to quinine dosage. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2010, 10, 334.	1.3	42
67	Transfusion and Treatment of severe anaemia in African children (TRACT): a study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 593.	0.7	42
68	Effect of 10-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine on the incidence of radiologically-confirmed pneumonia and clinically-defined pneumonia in Kenyan children: an interrupted time-series analysis. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e337-e346.	2.9	41
69	Severe Malaria in African Children — The Need for Continuing Investment. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 2416-2417.	13.9	40
70	High Frequency of Blackwater Fever Among Children Presenting to Hospital With Severe Febrile Illnesses in Eastern Uganda. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, 939-946.	2.9	40
71	Invasive Gram-negative bacilli are frequently resistant to standard antibiotics for children admitted to hospital in Kilifi, Kenya. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2005, 56, 232-235.	1.3	39
72	Severe malaria: lessons learned from the management of critical illness in children. Trends in Parasitology, 2006, 22, 457-462.	1.5	38

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73	Absence of malaria-specific mortality in children in an area of hyperendemic malaria. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1997, 91, 562-566.	0.7	37
74	Perturbations in Electrolyte Levels in Kenyan Children with Severe Malaria Complicated by Acidosis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2005, 40, 9-16.	2.9	36
75	Genetic restriction of Plasmodium falciparum in an area of stable transmission: an example of island evolution?. Parasitology, 2000, 120, 335-343.	0.7	34
76	Randomised controlled trial of oxygen therapy and high-flow nasal therapy in African children with pneumonia. Intensive Care Medicine, 2021, 47, 566-576.	3.9	34
77	Thalassaemia in Vanuatu, South-West Pacific: frequency and haematological phenotypes of young children. British Journal of Haematology, 1995, 89, 485-495.	1.2	33
78	Characteristics and outcome of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in hospitalised African children. Resuscitation, 2009, 80, 69-72.	1.3	33
79	Observational study: 27Âyears of severe malaria surveillance in Kilifi, Kenya. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 124.	2.3	33
80	Hypokalemia in children with severe falciparum malaria. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 5, 81-85.	0.2	32
81	Sequence variation does not confound the measurement of plasma PfHRP2 concentration in African children presenting with severe malaria. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 276.	0.8	32
82	Strategies for Efficient Computation of the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information. Medical Decision Making, 2014, 34, 327-342.	1.2	32
83	Changing trends in blood transfusion in children and neonates admitted in Kilifi District Hospital, Kenya. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 307.	0.8	31
84	Iron Deficiency and Acute Seizures: Results from Children Living in Rural Kenya and a Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e14001.	1.1	30
85	Management of severe paediatric malaria in resource-limited settings. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 42.	2.3	30
86	Falciparum malaria: current therapeutic challenges. Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, 2004, 17, 405-412.	1.3	29
87	Reduced soluble transferrin receptor concentrations in acute malaria in Vanuatu American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1999, 60, 875-878.	0.6	29
88	Decorticate, decerebrate and opisthotonic posturing and seizures in Kenyan children with cerebral malaria. Malaria Journal, 2005, 4, 57.	0.8	28
89	Lactate clearance as a prognostic marker of mortality in severely ill febrile children in East Africa. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 37.	2.3	28
90	Progressive Increase in Antimicrobial Resistance among Invasive Isolates of Haemophilus influenzae Obtained from Children Admitted to a Hospital in Kilifi, Kenya, from 1994 to 2002. Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, 2005, 49, 3021-3024.	1.4	27

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91	Positive replication and linkage disequilibrium mapping of the chromosome 21q22.1 malaria susceptibility locus. Genes and Immunity, 2007, 8, 570-576.	2.2	27
92	Endotoxaemia is common in children with Plasmodium falciparummalaria. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 117.	1.3	27
93	Children's Oxygen Administration Strategies Trial (COAST): ÂA randomised controlled trial of high flow versus oxygen versus control in African children with severe pneumonia. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 100.	0.9	27
94	The FEAST trial of fluid bolus in African children with severe infection. Lancet, The, 2012, 379, 613.	6.3	26
95	Late Presentation With HIV in Africa: Phenotypes, Risk, and Risk Stratification in the REALITY Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, S140-S146.	2.9	26
96	WHO guidelines on fluid resuscitation in children: missing the FEAST data. BMJ, The, 2014, 348, f7003-f7003.	3.0	25
97	Two complement receptor one alleles have opposing associations with cerebral malaria and interact with α+thalassaemia. ELife, 2018, 7, .	2.8	25
98	Maternal perceptions of factors contributing to severe under-nutrition among children in a rural African setting. Rural and Remote Health, 2011, 11, 1423.	0.4	25
99	Malaria. Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, 2003, 16, 389-395.	1.3	24
100	Myocardial and haemodynamic responses to two fluid regimens in African children with severe malnutrition and hypovolaemic shock (AFRIM study). Critical Care, 2017, 21, 103.	2.5	24
101	Phase II trial of standard versus increased transfusion volume in Ugandan children with acute severe anemia. BMC Medicine, 2014, 12, 67.	2.3	23
102	Inflammation and lung injury in an ovine model of fluid resuscitated endotoxemic shock. Respiratory Research, 2018, 19, 231.	1.4	23
103	The indirect health effects of malaria estimated from health advantages of the sickle cell trait. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 856.	5.8	23
104	Children's Oxygen Administration Strategies Trial (COAST): ÂA randomised controlled trial of high flow versus oxygen versus control in African children with severe pneumonia. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 100.	0.9	23
105	Phase II trial on the use of Dextran 70 or starch for supportive therapy in Kenyan children with severe malaria*. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 1630-1636.	0.4	22
106	The 12th consensus conference of the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative (ADQI XII) â€. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 729-731.	1.5	22
107	Effect of ready-to-use supplementary food on mortality in severely immunocompromised HIV-infected individuals in Africa initiating antiretroviral therapy (REALITY): an open-label, parallel-group, randomised controlled trial. Lancet HIV,the, 2018, 5, e231-e240.	2.1	22
108	Improving statistical power in severe malaria genetic association studies by augmenting phenotypic precision. ELife, 2021, 10, .	2.8	22

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109	Diagnostic performance of visible severe wasting for identifying severe acute malnutrition in children admitted to hospital in Kenya. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2011, 89, 900-906.	1.5	21
110	Validation of triple pass 24-hour dietary recall in Ugandan children by simultaneous weighed food assessment. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	0.6	21
111	Co-trimoxazole or multivitamin multimineral supplement for post-discharge outcomes after severe anaemia in African children: a randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e1435-e1447.	2.9	21
112	Dosing regimens of oral ciprofloxacin for children with severe malnutrition: a population pharmacokinetic study with Monte Carlo simulation. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2011, 66, 2336-2345.	1.3	19
113	Rapid intravenous rehydration of children with acute gastroenteritis and dehydration: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Pediatrics, 2018, 18, 44.	0.7	19
114	Mortality after inpatient treatment for diarrhea in children: a cohort study. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 20.	2.3	19
115	Healthcare-provider perceptions of barriers to oxygen therapy for paediatric patients in three government-funded eastern Ugandan hospitals; a qualitative study. BMC Health Services Research, 2019, 19, 335.	0.9	19
116	An Ovine Model of Hyperdynamic Endotoxemia and Vital Organ Metabolism. Shock, 2018, 49, 99-107.	1.0	18
117	Assessment of Myocardial Function in Kenyan Children With Severe, Acute Malnutrition. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e191054.	2.8	18
118	Implications for paediatric shock management in resource-limited settings: a perspective from the FEAST trial. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 119.	2.5	17
119	Gastroenteritis aggressive versus slow treatment for rehydration (CASTRO): a phase II rehydration trial for severe dehydration: WHO plan C versus slow rehydration. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 122.	2.3	17
120	Research priorities in the management of severePlasmodium falciparummalaria in children. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 2006, 100, 95-108.	1.6	16
121	Population pharmacokinetics of a single daily intramuscular dose of gentamicin in children with severe malnutrition. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2007, 59, 681-689.	1.3	16
122	The prognostic value of dipstick urinalysis in children admitted to hospital with severe malnutrition. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2010, 95, 422-426.	1.0	15
123	Intravenous rehydration of malnourished children with acute gastroenteritis and severe dehydration: A systematic review. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 65.	0.9	15
124	Oral rehydration of malnourished children with diarrhoea and dehydration: A systematic review. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 66.	0.9	15
125	Development and Validation of an Objective, Passive Dietary Assessment Method for Estimating Food and Nutrient Intake in Households in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Study Protocol. Current Developments in Nutrition, 2020, 4, nzaa020.	0.1	15
126	Transfusion management of severe anaemia in African children: a consensus algorithm. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 193, 1247-1259.	1.2	15

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127	The acceptability to women in Mombasa, Kenya, of the donation and transfusion of umbilical cord blood for severe anaemia in young children. Vox Sanguinis, 2008, 94, 125-131.	0.7	14
128	Spleen volume and clinical disease manifestations of severe Plasmodium falciparum malaria in African children. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 108, 283-289.	0.7	14
129	Safety and efficacy of allogeneic umbilical cord red blood cell transfusion for children with severe anaemia in a Kenyan hospital: an open-label single-arm trial. Lancet Haematology,the, 2015, 2, e101-e107.	2.2	14
130	Pediatric blood transfusion practices at a regional referral hospital in Kenya. Transfusion, 2016, 56, 2732-2738.	0.8	14
131	Increased adhesion of Plasmodium falciparum infected erythrocytes to ICAM-1 in children with acute intestinal injury. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 54.	0.8	14
132	Modifying gut integrity and microbiome in children with severe acute malnutrition using legume-based feeds (MIMBLE): A pilot trial. Cell Reports Medicine, 2021, 2, 100280.	3.3	14
133	Mortality Among Kenyan Children Admitted to a Rural District Hospital on Weekends as Compared With Weekdays. Pediatrics, 2004, 114, 1737-1738.	1.0	13
134	Fluid Management of Shock in Severe Malnutrition: What is the Evidence for Current Guidelines and What Lessons Have Been Learned from Clinical Studies and Trials in other Pediatric Populations?. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, 2014, 35, S71-S78.	0.5	13
135	Haematological quality and age of donor blood issued for paediatric transfusion to four hospitals in subâ€Saharan Africa. Vox Sanguinis, 2019, 114, 340-348.	0.7	13
136	Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy and cost of different methods for the assessment of severeÂ anaemia in hospitalised children in Eastern Uganda. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 130.	0.9	13
137	Pointâ€of are haemoglobin testing in African hospitals: a neglected essential diagnostic test. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 193, 894-901.	1.2	12
138	Management of Severe Malaria: Results from Recent Trials. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2013, 764, 241-250.	0.8	11
139	Effects of volume resuscitation on the microcirculation in animal models of lipopolysaccharide sepsis: a systematic review. Intensive Care Medicine Experimental, 2016, 4, 38.	0.9	11
140	The clinical spectrum of severe childhood malaria in Eastern Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 322.	0.8	11
141	Assessment of Myocardial Function and Injury by Echocardiography and Cardiac Biomarkers in African Children With Severe Plasmodium falciparum Malaria*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2018, 19, 179-185.	0.2	11
142	Plasma chloroquine concentrations in young and older malaria patients treated with chloroquine. Acta Tropica, 1997, 66, 155-161.	0.9	10
143	Lactate levels in severe malarial anaemia are associated with haemozoin-containing neutrophils and low levels of IL-12. Malaria Journal, 2006, 5, 101.	0.8	10
144	Alleleâ€specific HLAâ€B*15 typing by PCRâ€SSP and its application to four distinct ethnic populations. Tissue Antigens, 1998, 51, 293-300.	1.0	10

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145	Single low-dose primaquine for blocking transmission of Plasmodium falciparum malaria – a proposed model-derived age-based regimen for sub-Saharan Africa. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 11.	2.3	10
146	Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy and cost of different methods for the assessment of severeÂ anaemia in hospitalised children in Eastern Uganda. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 130.	0.9	10
147	Imaging in severe malaria*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 12, 237-238.	0.2	9
148	New Diagnostics for Common Childhood Infections. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 875-877.	13.9	9
149	Incidence and predictors of hospital readmission in children presenting with severe anaemia in Uganda and Malawi: a secondary analysis of TRACT trial data. BMC Public Health, 2021, 21, 1480.	1.2	9
150	Sickle cell anaemia and severe Plasmodium falciparum malaria: a secondary analysis of the Transfusion and Treatment of African Children Trial (TRACT). The Lancet Child and Adolescent Health, 2022, 6, 606-613.	2.7	9
151	Malaria Mortality: The Pacific Enigma. Parasitology Today, 1998, 14, 258-259.	3.1	8
152	BLOOD COMPONENTS: The quality of stored umbilical cord and adultâ€donated whole blood in Mombasa, Kenya. Transfusion, 2010, 50, 611-616.	0.8	8
153	The microbiologic safety of umbilical cord blood transfusion for children with severe anemia in Mombasa, Kenya. Transfusion, 2012, 52, 1542-1551.	0.8	8
154	Reliability and validity of the World Health Organization reading standards for paediatric chest radiographs used in the field in an impact study of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine in Kilifi, Kenya. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0200715.	1.1	8
155	A Clinical and Physiological Prospective Observational Study on the Management of Pediatric Shock in the Post-Fluid Expansion as Supportive Therapy Trial Era*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2022, 23, 502-513.	0.2	8
156	Malaria sporozoite rates for <i>Anopheles farauti</i> s.s. Laveran (Diptera: Culicidae) from Vanuatu. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 1995, 89, 305-307.	1.6	7
157	Fluid resuscitation with 0.9% saline alters haemostasis in an ovine model of endotoxemic shock. Thrombosis Research, 2019, 176, 39-45.	0.8	7
158	Whole blood versus red cell concentrates for children with severe anaemia: a secondary analysis of the Transfusion and Treatment of African Children (TRACT) trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2022, 10, e360-e368.	2.9	7
159	HLA class-I and class-II allele frequencies and two-locus haplotypes in Melanesians of Vanuatu and New Caledonia. Tissue Antigens, 2004, 64, 678-686.	1.0	6
160	Fluid Management of Severefalciparum Malaria in African Children. Tropical Doctor, 2004, 34, 67-70.	0.2	6
161	Haptoglobin HP2-2 genotype, α-thalassaemia and acute seizures in children living in a malaria-endemic area. Epilepsy Research, 2008, 81, 114-118.	0.8	6
162	Antimicrobials in children admitted to hospital in malaria endemic areas. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 340, c1818-c1818.	2.4	6

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163	Mortality risk over time after early fluid resuscitation in African children. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 377.	2.5	6
164	Intravenous fluids for seriously ill children. Lancet, The, 2004, 363, 242-243.	6.3	5
165	Phase III Trials Required to Resolve Clinical Equipoise over Optimal Fluid Management in Children with Severe Malaria. PLOS Clinical Trials, 2007, 2, e2.	3.5	5
166	Hypothermia in Children with Severe Malnutrition: Low Prevalence on the Tropical Coast of Kenya. Journal of Tropical Pediatrics, 2009, 55, 413-416.	0.7	5
167	Plasma <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Histidine-rich Protein 2 Concentrations in Children With Malaria Infections of Differing Severity in Kilifi, Kenya. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, e2415-e2423.	2.9	5
168	Informing thresholds for paediatric transfusion in Africa: the need for a trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 27.	0.9	5
169	Characterising demographics, knowledge, practices and clinical care among patients attending sickle cell disease clinics in Eastern Uganda. Wellcome Open Research, 2020, 5, 87.	0.9	5
170	Secondary re-analysis of the FEAST trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine, the, 2019, 7, e29.	5.2	4
171	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and susceptibility to childhood diseases in Kilifi, Kenya. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 5942-5950.	2.5	4
172	Risk of pneumococcal bacteremia in Kenyan children with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 148.	2.3	4
173	Gastroenteritis Rehydration Of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (GASTROSAM): A Phase II Randomised Controlled trial: Trial Protocol. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 160.	0.9	4
174	Modifying Intestinal Integrity and MicroBiome in Severe Malnutrition with Legume-Based Feeds (MIMBLE 2.0): protocol for a phase II refined feed and intervention trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 95.	0.9	4
175	Informing thresholds for paediatric transfusion in Africa: the need for a trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 27.	0.9	4
176	A predictive algorithm for identifying children with sickle cell anemia among children admitted to hospital with severe anemia in Africa. American Journal of Hematology, 2022, 97, 527-536.	2.0	4
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