Kathryn Maitland

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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202 papers 14,134 citations

34016

h-index

52

22102

113 g-index

218 all docs

218 docs citations

218 times ranked

14976 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	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
2	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
3	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
4	The impact of malaria-protective red blood cell polymorphisms on parasite biomass in children with severe Plasmodium falciparum malaria. Nature Communications, 2022, 13, .	5. 8	3
5	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
6	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
7	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
8	Pointâ€ofâ€care haemoglobin testing in African hospitals: a neglected essential diagnostic test. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 193, 894-901.	1.2	12
9	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
10	Transfusion management of severe anaemia in African children: a consensus algorithm. British Journal of Haematology, 2021, 193, 1247-1259.	1.2	15
11	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
12	Improving statistical power in severe malaria genetic association studies by augmenting phenotypic precision. ELife, $2021,10,10$	2.8	22
13	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
14	Children's Oxygen Administration Strategies And Nutrition Trial (COAST-Nutrition): a protocol for a phase II randomised controlled trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2021, 6, 221.	0.9	1
15	Sepsis hysteria? Not for children – Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2020, 396, 1333-1334.	6.3	O
16	Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency and susceptibility to childhood diseases in Kilifi, Kenya. Blood Advances, 2020, 4, 5942-5950.	2.5	4
17	The clinical spectrum of severe childhood malaria in Eastern Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2020, 19, 322.	0.8	11
18	The costâ€effectiveness of prophylaxis strategies for individuals with advanced HIV starting treatment in Africa. Journal of the International AIDS Society, 2020, 23, e25469.	1.2	О

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19	Risk of pneumococcal bacteremia in Kenyan children with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. BMC Medicine, 2020, 18, 148.	2.3	4
20	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
21	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
22	Surviving Sepsis Campaign: Guidelines on the Management of Critically Ill Adults with Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Critical Care Medicine, 2020, 48, e440-e469.	0.4	816
23	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	1
24	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
25	Observational study: 27Âyears of severe malaria surveillance in Kilifi, Kenya. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 124.	2.3	33
26	Transfusion Volume for Children with Severe Anemia in Africa. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 420-431.	13.9	49
27	Immediate Transfusion in African Children with Uncomplicated Severe Anemia. New England Journal of Medicine, 2019, 381, 407-419.	13.9	64
28	Gastroenteritis aggressive versus slow treatment for rehydration (GASTRO): a phase II rehydration trial for severe dehydration: WHO plan C versus slow rehydration. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 122.	2.3	17
29	Use of whole blood as the routine transfusion product in Africa. ISBT Science Series, 2019, 14, 300-307.	1.1	3
30	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
31	Secondary re-analysis of the FEAST trial. Lancet Respiratory Medicine, the, 2019, 7, e29.	5.2	4
32	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
33	Mortality after inpatient treatment for diarrhea in children: a cohort study. BMC Medicine, 2019, 17, 20.	2.3	19
34	Methodology for Objective, Passive, Image- and Sensor-based Assessment of Dietary Intake, Meal-timing, and Food-related Activity in Ghana and Kenya (P13-028-19). Current Developments in Nutrition, 2019, 3, nzz036.P13-028-19.	0.1	2
35	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
36	Pre-clinical study protocol: Blood transfusion in endotoxaemic shock. MethodsX, 2019, 6, 1124-1132.	0.7	1

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37	Assessment of Myocardial Function in Kenyan Children With Severe, Acute Malnutrition. JAMA Network Open, 2019, 2, e191054.	2.8	18
38	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
39	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
40	The indirect health effects of malaria estimated from health advantages of the sickle cell trait. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 856.	5.8	23
41	Fluid resuscitation with 0.9% saline alters haemostasis in an ovine model of endotoxemic shock. Thrombosis Research, 2019, 176, 39-45.	0.8	7
42	Mortality risk over time after early fluid resuscitation in African children. Critical Care, 2019, 23, 377.	2.5	6
43	Emergency fluid bolus therapy studies: first do no harm. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2019, 104, 409-410.	1.0	2
44	Informing thresholds for paediatric transfusion in Africa: the need for a trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 27.	0.9	5
45	Informing thresholds for paediatric transfusion in Africa: the need for a trial. Wellcome Open Research, 2019, 4, 27.	0.9	4
46	Population Turnover in Remote Oceania Shortly after Initial Settlement. Current Biology, 2018, 28, 1157-1165.e7.	1.8	91
47	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
48	Implications for paediatric shock management in resource-limited settings: a perspective from the FEAST trial. Critical Care, 2018, 22, 119.	2.5	17
49	Rapid intravenous rehydration of children with acute gastroenteritis and dehydration: a systematic review and meta-analysis. BMC Pediatrics, 2018, 18, 44.	0.7	19
50	An Ovine Model of Hyperdynamic Endotoxemia and Vital Organ Metabolism. Shock, 2018, 49, 99-107.	1.0	18
51	The clinical epidemiology of sickle cell anemia In <scp>A</scp> frica. American Journal of Hematology, 2018, 93, 363-370.	2.0	49
52	Inflammation and lung injury in an ovine model of fluid resuscitated endotoxemic shock. Respiratory Research, 2018, 19, 231.	1.4	23
53	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
54	Two complement receptor one alleles have opposing associations with cerebral malaria and interact with \hat{l}_{\pm} +thalassaemia. ELife, 2018, 7, .	2.8	25

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55	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
56	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
57	Single low-dose primaquine for blocking transmission of Plasmodium falciparum malaria $\hat{a} \in \hat{a}$ a proposed model-derived age-based regimen for sub-Saharan Africa. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 11.	2.3	10
58	Lactate clearance as a prognostic marker of mortality in severely ill febrile children in East Africa. BMC Medicine, 2018, 16, 37.	2.3	28
59	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
60	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
61	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
62	Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy and cost of different methods for the assessment of severe anaemia in hospitalised children in Eastern Uganda. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 130.	0.9	13
63	Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy and cost of different methods for the assessment of severe anaemia in hospitalised children in Eastern Uganda. Wellcome Open Research, 2018, 3, 130.	0.9	10
64	Gender Parity in Critical Care Medicine. American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine, 2017, 196, 425-429.	2.5	69
65	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
66	Enhanced Prophylaxis plus Antiretroviral Therapy for Advanced HIV Infection in Africa. New England Journal of Medicine, 2017, 377, 233-245.	13.9	156
67	Intravenous rehydration of malnourished children with acute gastroenteritis and severe dehydration: A systematic review. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 65.	0.9	15
68	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
69	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
70	Oral rehydration of malnourished children with diarrhoea and dehydration: A systematic review. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 66.	0.9	15
71	Gastroenteritis Aggressive Versus Slow Treatment For Rehydration (GASTRO). A pilot rehydration study for severe dehydration: WHO plan C versus slower rehydration. Wellcome Open Research, 2017, 2, 62.	0.9	2
72	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

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73	Validation of triple pass 24-hour dietary recall in Ugandan children by simultaneous weighed food assessment. BMC Nutrition, 2016, 2, .	0.6	21
74	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
75	Severe Malaria in African Children — The Need for Continuing Investment. New England Journal of Medicine, 2016, 375, 2416-2417.	13.9	40
76	Pediatric blood transfusion practices at a regional referral hospital in Kenya. Transfusion, 2016, 56, 2732-2738.	0.8	14
77	Increased adhesion of Plasmodium falciparum infected erythrocytes to ICAM-1 in children with acute intestinal injury. Malaria Journal, 2016, 15, 54.	0.8	14
78	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
79	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
80	Anaemia and blood transfusion in African children presenting to hospital with severe febrile illness. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 21.	2.3	81
81	Management of severe paediatric malaria in resource-limited settings. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 42.	2.3	30
82	Predicting mortality in sick African children: the FEAST Paediatric Emergency Triage (PET) Score. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 174.	2.3	62
83	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
84	Strategies for Efficient Computation of the Expected Value of Partial Perfect Information. Medical Decision Making, 2014, 34, 327-342.	1.2	32
85	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
86	New Diagnostics for Common Childhood Infections. New England Journal of Medicine, 2014, 370, 875-877.	13.9	9
87	WHO guidelines on fluid resuscitation in children: missing the FEAST data. BMJ, The, 2014, 348, f7003-f7003.	3.0	25
88	Invasive bacterial co-infection in African children with Plasmodium falciparum malaria: a systematic review. BMC Medicine, 2014, 12, 31.	2.3	144
89	Four phases of intravenous fluid therapy: a conceptual model. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 740-747.	1.5	251
90	Phase II trial of standard versus increased transfusion volume in Ugandan children with acute severe anemia. BMC Medicine, 2014, 12, 67.	2.3	23

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91	The 12th consensus conference of the Acute Dialysis Quality Initiative (ADQI XII) â€. British Journal of Anaesthesia, 2014, 113, 729-731.	1.5	22
92	Authors' reply to Southall. BMJ, The, 2014, 348, g1619-g1619.	3.0	1
93	Exploring mechanisms of excess mortality with early fluid resuscitation: insights from the FEAST trial. BMC Medicine, $2013, 11, 68$.	2.3	211
94	Blood Transfusion in Resource-limited Settings. , 2013, , 162-167.		0
95	Management of Severe Malaria: Results from Recent Trials. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2013, 764, 241-250.	0.8	11
96	Endotoxaemia is common in children with Plasmodium falciparummalaria. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2013, 13, 117.	1.3	27
97	â€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
98	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
99	Diagnosing Severe Falciparum Malaria in Parasitaemic African Children: A Prospective Evaluation of Plasma PfHRP2 Measurement. PLoS Medicine, 2012, 9, e1001297.	3.9	123
100	External Financial Aid to Blood Transfusion Services in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Need for Reflection. PLoS Medicine, 2012, 9, e1001309.	3.9	71
101	Tailoring management of severe and complicated malnutrition: more research is required first Pathogens and Global Health, 2012, 106, 197-199.	1.0	2
102	The FEAST trial of fluid bolus in African children with severe infection. Lancet, The, 2012, 379, 613.	6.3	26
103	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
104	The microbiologic safety of umbilical cord blood transfusion for children with severe anemia in Mombasa, Kenya. Transfusion, 2012, 52, 1542-1551.	0.8	8
105	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
106	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
107	Imaging in severe malaria*. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2011, 12, 237-238.	0.2	9
108	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

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109	Use of deferred consent for severely ill children in a multi-centre phase III trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 90.	0.7	72
110	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
111	Mortality after Fluid Bolus in African Children with Severe Infection. New England Journal of Medicine, 2011, 364, 2483-2495.	13.9	1,871
112	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
113	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
114	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
115	BLOOD COMPONENTS: The quality of stored umbilical cord and adultâ€donated whole blood in Mombasa, Kenya. Transfusion, 2010, 50, 611-616.	0.8	8
116	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
117	Cardiac function and hemodynamics in Kenyan children with severe malaria. Critical Care Medicine, 2010, 38, 940-945.	0.4	68
118	Phase II trial of isotonic fluid resuscitation in Kenyan children with severe malnutrition and hypovolaemia. BMC Pediatrics, 2010, 10, 71.	0.7	42
119	Hypoglycaemia in severe malaria, clinical associations and relationship to quinine dosage. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2010, 10, 334.	1.3	42
120	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
121	Iron Deficiency and Acute Seizures: Results from Children Living in Rural Kenya and a Meta-Analysis. PLoS ONE, 2010, 5, e14001.	1.1	30
122	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
123	Antimicrobials in children admitted to hospital in malaria endemic areas. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2010, 340, c1818-c1818.	2.4	6
124	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
125	Changing trends in blood transfusion in children and neonates admitted in Kilifi District Hospital, Kenya. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 307.	0.8	31
126	<i>CISH</i> and Susceptibility to Infectious Diseases. New England Journal of Medicine, 2010, 362, 2092-2101.	13.9	129

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127	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
128	HIV Infection, Malnutrition, and Invasive Bacterial Infection among Children with Severe Malaria. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2009, 49, 336-343.	2.9	146
129	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
130	TRANSFUSION COMPLICATIONS: Bacterial contamination of pediatric whole blood transfusions in a Kenyan hospital. Transfusion, 2009, 49, 2594-2598.	0.8	44
131	Characteristics and outcome of cardiopulmonary resuscitation in hospitalised African children. Resuscitation, 2009, 80, 69-72.	1.3	33
132	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
133	Haptoglobin HP2-2 genotype, î±-thalassaemia and acute seizures in children living in a malaria-endemic area. Epilepsy Research, 2008, 81, 114-118.	0.8	6
134	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
135	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
136	Case management of HIV-infected severely malnourished children: challenges in the area of highest prevalence. Lancet, The, 2008, 371, 1305-1307.	6.3	126
137	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
138	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
139	Life-Threatening Tropical Infections. , 2008, , 370-437.		0
140	Defining Childhood Severe Falciparum Malaria for Intervention Studies. PLoS Medicine, 2007, 4, e251.	3.9	101
141	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
142	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
143	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
144	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

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145	Positive replication and linkage disequilibrium mapping of the chromosome 21q22.1 malaria susceptibility locus. Genes and Immunity, 2007, 8, 570-576.	2.2	27
146	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
147	Suppression of erythropoiesis in malarial anemia is associated with hemozoin in vitro and in vivo. Blood, 2006, 108, 2569-2577.	0.6	164
148	Severe malaria: lessons learned from the management of critical illness in children. Trends in Parasitology, 2006, 22, 457-462.	1.5	38
149	Are Laboratory Services Coming of Age in Sub-Saharan Africa?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2006, 42, 383-384.	2.9	68
150	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
151	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
152	Research priorities in the management of severePlasmodium falciparummalaria in children. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology, 2006, 100, 95-108.	1.6	16
153	How Do We Treat Children with Severe Malaria?., 2006, 582, 9-21.		2
154	Assessment of Severe Malnutrition Among Hospitalized Children in Rural Kenya. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2005, 294, 591.	3.8	158
155	Both heterozygous and homozygous $\hat{l}_{\pm}+$ thalassemias protect against severe and fatal Plasmodium falciparum malaria on the coast of Kenya. Blood, 2005, 106, 368-371.	0.6	167
156	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
157	Acidosis of severe falciparum malaria: heading for a shock?. Trends in Parasitology, 2005, 21, 11-16.	1.5	70
158	Volume Status in Severe Malaria: No Evidence Provided for the Degree of Filling of the Intravascular Compartment. PLoS Medicine, 2005, 2, e27.	3.9	1
159	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
160	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
161	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
162	Perturbations in Electrolyte Levels in Kenyan Children with Severe Malaria Complicated by Acidosis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2005, 40, 9-16.	2.9	36

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163	Management of severe malaria in children: proposed guidelines for the United Kingdom. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 2005, 331, 337-343.	2.4	53
164	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
165	Bacteremia among Children Admitted to a Rural Hospital in Kenya. New England Journal of Medicine, 2005, 352, 39-47.	13.9	773
166	Decorticate, decerebrate and opisthotonic posturing and seizures in Kenyan children with cerebral malaria. Malaria Journal, 2005, 4, 57.	0.8	28
167	Mortality Among Kenyan Children Admitted to a Rural District Hospital on Weekends as Compared With Weekdays. Pediatrics, 2004, 114, 1737-1738.	1.0	13
168	Are bedside features of shock reproducible between different observers?. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2004, 89, 977-979.	1.0	67
169	Capillary refill: prognostic value in Kenyan children. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2004, 89, 950-955.	1.0	54
170	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
171	Pathophysiology of severe malaria in children. Acta Tropica, 2004, 90, 131-140.	0.9	93
172	Intravenous fluids for seriously ill children. Lancet, The, 2004, 363, 242-243.	6.3	5
173	Fluid Management of Severefalciparum Malaria in African Children. Tropical Doctor, 2004, 34, 67-70.	0.2	6
174	Hypokalemia in children with severe falciparum malaria. Pediatric Critical Care Medicine, 2004, 5, 81-85.	0.2	32
175	Falciparum malaria: current therapeutic challenges. Current Opinion in Infectious Diseases, 2004, 17, 405-412.	1.3	29
176	Malaria. Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology, 2004, 549, 125-134.	0.8	0
177	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
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