Van C Lansingh

List of Publications by Citations

82 papers	25,677 citations	30 h-index	85 g-index
85 ext. papers	31,236 ext. citations	9 avg, IF	7.55 L-index

#	Paper	IF	Citations
82	Global, regional, and national age-sex specific all-cause and cause-specific mortality for 240 causes of death, 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet, The* , **2015**, 385, 117-71	40	4599
81	Global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and years lived with disability for 301 acute and chronic diseases and injuries in 188 countries, 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet, The*, **2015**, 386, 743-800	40	3802
80	Global, regional, and national life expectancy, all-cause mortality, and cause-specific mortality for 249 causes of death, 1980-2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet, The*, **2016**, 388, 1459-1544	40	3525
79	Global, regional, and national age-sex specific mortality for 264 causes of death, 1980-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet, The*, **2017**, 390, 1151-1210	40	2542
78	Global, regional, and national comparative risk assessment of 79 behavioural, environmental and occupational, and metabolic risks or clusters of risks in 188 countries, 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet, The*, **2015**, 386, 2287-323	40	1776
77	Global causes of blindness and distance vision impairment 1990-2020: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2017**, 5, e1221-e1234	13.6	1218
76	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) for 306 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 188 countries, 1990-2013: quantifying the epidemiological transition. *Lancet, The*, **2015**, 386, 2145-91	40	1203
75	Global, regional, and national disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) for 333 diseases and injuries and healthy life expectancy (HALE) for 195 countries and territories, 1990-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet, The*, **2017**, 390, 1260-1344	40	1152
74	Magnitude, temporal trends, and projections of the global prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2017**, 5, e888-e897	13.6	953
73	Global, regional, and national levels and causes of maternal mortality during 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet, The*, **2014**, 384, 980-1004	40	950
72	Global, regional, and national incidence and mortality for HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria during 1990-2013: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *Lancet, The*, **2014**, 384, 1005-70	40	653
71	Global, regional, and national under-5 mortality, adult mortality, age-specific mortality, and life expectancy, 1970-2016: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet, The*, **2017**, 390, 1084-1150	40	421
70	Global, regional, national, and selected subnational levels of stillbirths, neonatal, infant, and under-5 mortality, 1980-2015: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet, The*, **2016**, 388, 1725-1774	40	413
69	Estimates of global, regional, and national incidence, prevalence, and mortality of HIV, 1980-2015: the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet HIV,the*, **2016**, 3, e361-e387	7.8	382
68	Healthcare Access and Quality Index based on mortality from causes amenable to personal health care in 195 countries and territories, 1990-2015: a novel analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2015. *Lancet, The*, **2017**, 390, 231-266	40	352
67	Guidelines on Diabetic Eye Care: The International Council of Ophthalmology Recommendations for Screening, Follow-up, Referral, and Treatment Based on Resource Settings. *Ophthalmology*, **2018**, 125, 1608-1622	7.3	231
66	Measuring progress and projecting attainment on the basis of past trends of the health-related Sustainable Development Goals in 188 countries: an analysis from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2016. *Lancet, The*, **2017**, 390, 1423-1459	40	224

65	The Lancet Global Health Commission on Global Eye Health: vision beyond 2020. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2021**, 9, e489-e551	13.6	131
64	Global cost-effectiveness of cataract surgery. *Ophthalmology*, **2007**, 114, 1670-8	7.3	130
63	Trends in prevalence of blindness and distance and near vision impairment over 30 years: an analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2021**, 9, e130-e143	13.6	122
62	Cataract Surgical Rate and Socioeconomics: A Global Study **2016**, 57, 5872-5881		107
61	Causes of blindness and visual impairment in Latin America. *Survey of Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 57, 149-77	6.1	79
60	Estimated number of ophthalmologists worldwide (International Council of Ophthalmology update): will we meet the needs?. *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2020**, 104, 588-592	5.5	71
59	Social inequalities in blindness and visual impairment: a review of social determinants. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 60, 368-75	1.6	65
58	A Simple Method for Estimating the Economic Cost of Productivity Loss Due to Blindness and Moderate to Severe Visual Impairment. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2015**, 22, 349-55	1.9	45
57	Assessment of cataract surgical outcomes in settings where follow-up is poor: PRECOG, a multicentre observational study. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2013**, 1, e37-45	13.6	35
56	The cataract situation in Latin America: barriers to cataract surgery. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2014**, 158, 242-250.e1	4.9	32
55	Benefits and risks of immediately sequential bilateral cataract surgery: a literature review. *Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, **2015**, 43, 666-72	2.4	32
54	Does open access in ophthalmology affect how articles are subsequently cited in research?. *Ophthalmology*, **2009**, 116, 1425-31	7.3	31
53	Use of Global Visual Acuity Data in a time trade-off approach to calculate the cost utility of cataract surgery. *JAMA Ophthalmology*, **2009**, 127, 1183-93		30
52	Prevalence and causes of vision loss in Latin America and the Caribbean: 1990-2010. *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2014**, 98, 619-28	5.5	28
51	Cataract surgery rates in latin america: a four-year longitudinal study of 19 countries. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2010**, 17, 75-81	1.9	26
50	Will the SAFE strategy be sufficient to eliminate trachoma by 2020? Puzzlements and possible solutions. *Scientific World Journal, The*, **2013**, 2013, 648106	2.2	21
49	River blindness: an old disease on the brink of elimination and control. *Journal of Global Infectious Diseases*, **2011**, 3, 151-5	2.8	21
48	Assessment of trachoma prevalence in a mobile population in Central Australia. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2001**, 8, 97-108	1.9	19

47	The Challenge of Universal Eye Health in Latin America: distributive inequality of ophthalmologists in 14 countries. *BMJ Open*, **2016**, 6, e012819	3	16
46	COVID-19 and the eye: how much do we really know? A best evidence review. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2020**, 83, 250-261	1.1	14
45	Visual acuity and refraction by age for children of three different ethnic groups in Paraguay. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2013**, 76, 94-7	1.1	13
44	Do gender inequities exist in cataract surgical coverage? Meta-analysis in Latin America. *Clinical and Experimental Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 40, 458-66	2.4	12
43	Best practice eye care models. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 60, 351-7	1.6	12
42	A prospective study demonstrating the effect of 5% povidone-iodine application for anterior segment intraocular surgery in Paraguay. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2010**, 73, 125-8	1.1	11
41	Prevalence and causes of vision loss in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2015: magnitude, temporal trends and projections. *British Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2019**, 103, 885-893	5.5	11
40	Evaluation of an AI system for the detection of diabetic retinopathy from images captured with a handheld portable fundus camera: the MAILOR AI study. *Eye*, **2021**, 35, 632-638	4.4	11
39	Systematic review of the current status of programs and general knowledge of diagnosis and management of retinoblastoma. *Boletín Médico Del Hospital Infantil De México*, **2017**, 74, 41-54	0.6	10
38	A comparative analysis of avoidable causes of childhood blindness in Malaysia with low income, middle income and high income countries. *International Ophthalmology*, **2015**, 35, 201-7	2.2	10
37	Review of blindness and visual impairment in Paraguay: changes between 1999 and 2011. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2013**, 20, 301-7	1.9	10
36	Variation in cataract surgery needs in latin america. *JAMA Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 130, 1575-8		10
35	Cost and Expected Visual Effect of Interventions to Improve Follow-up After Cataract Surgery: Prospective Review of Early Cataract Outcomes and Grading (PRECOG) Study. *JAMA Ophthalmology* , **2017**, 135, 85-94	3.9	9
34	Trachoma control in two Central Australian Aboriginal communities: a case study. *International Ophthalmology*, **2010**, 30, 367-75	2.2	9
33	Trachoma surveys 2000-2005: results, recent advances in methodology, and factors affecting the determination of prevalence. *Survey of Ophthalmology*, **2007**, 52, 535-46	6.1	8
32	Avoidable Waste in Ophthalmic Epidemiology: A Review of Blindness Prevalence Surveys in Low and Middle Income Countries 2000-2014. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2018**, 25, 13-20	1.9	7
31	A myopic shift in Australian Aboriginals: 1977-2000. *Transactions of the American Ophthalmological Society*, **2003**, 101, 107-10; discussion 110-2		7
30	Transforming research results into useful tools for global health: BOOST. *The Lancet Global Health*, **2016**, 4, e96	13.6	7

29	Training of an ophthalmologist in concepts and practice of community eye health. *Indian Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2012**, 60, 365-7	1.6	6
28	Analyses of cataract surgery performed by the Unified Health System in Brazil, 2006-2007. *Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **2011**, 29, 428-32	4.1	6
27	Risk factors of age-related macular degeneration in Argentina. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2013**, 76, 80-4	1.1	5
26	A comparative assessment of avoidable blindness and visual impairment in seven Latin American countries: prevalence, coverage, and inequality. *Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health*, **2015**, 37, 13-20	4.1	5
25	Field Testing Project to Pilot World Health Organization Eye Health Indicators in Latin America. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2018**, 25, 91-104	1.9	4
24	Rapid assessment of avoidable blindness: Prevalence of blindness, visual impairment and diabetes in nuevo leon, Mexico 2014. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*, **2018**, 25, 412-418	1.9	4
23	Retinoblastoma in Mexico: part I. A review of general knowledge of the disease, diagnosis, and management. *Bolet□n M□dico Del Hospital Infantil De M□xico*, **2015**, 72, 299-306	0.6	4
22	Is the cost the primary barrier for cataract surgery in Paraguay?. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2014**, 77, 164-7	1.1	4
21	Cataract as a Cause of Blindness and Vision Impairment in Latin America: Progress Made and Challenges Beyond 2020. *American Journal of Ophthalmology*, **2021**, 225, 1-10	4.9	4
20	Complexities and challenges of surgical data collection from cataract patients: comparison of cataract surgery rates between 2001 and 2008 in all provinces of Argentina. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2014**, 77, 25-9	1.1	3
19	Vision 2020: moving beyond blindness. *International Health*, **2014**, 6, 158-9	2.4	3
18	Late diagnosis and surgical treatment of patients diagnosed with unilateral congenital cataract at Fundaci□ Visi□, in Asuncion, Paraguay. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2014**, 77, 297-299	1.1	3
17	Blindness **2017**, 239-246		2
16	Affordability of cataract surgery using the Big Mac prices. *Revista Mexicana De Oftalmolog□*, **2015**, 89, 21-30	0.7	2
15	Diabetes and pachymetry changes in pregnancy. *International Ophthalmology*, **2018**, 38, 2069-2076	2.2	2
14	Prevalence and causes of blindness in an urban area of Paraguay. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2012**, 75, 341-3	1.1	2
13	VISION 2020: The Right to Sight in 7 Years?. *Medical Hypothesis, Discovery, and Innovation in Ophthalmology*, **2013**, 2, 26-9	1.4	2
12	National survey of blindness and visual impairment in Guatemala, 2015. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2019**, 82, 91-97	1.1	1

11	Acceptance sampling rapid trachoma assessment (ASTRA). *Survey of Ophthalmology*, **2008**, 53, 90	6.1	1
10	Trachoma. *Clinical Evidence*, **2016**, 2016,		1
9	Central Macular Thickness in a Healthy Mexican Population Using Huvitz Optical Coherence Tomography. *Clinical Ophthalmology*, **2020**, 14, 3931-3940	2.5	1
8	Systematic review of the current status of programs and general knowledge of diagnosis and management of retinoblastoma. *Boletín Médico Del Hospital Infantil De México (English Edition)*, **2017**, 74, 41-54	0.4	0
7	Wikipedia, friend or foe regarding information on diabetic retinopathy? A content analysis in the world's leading 19 languages. *PLoS ONE*, **2021**, 16, e0258246	3.7	0
6	Predicting the environmental suitability for onchocerciasis in Africa as an aid to elimination planning. *PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases*, **2021**, 15, e0008824	4.8	0
5	¿Cómo hacer lectura crítica en oftalmología? Parte 1: Reducción del riesgo de edema macular cistoide poscirugía de catarata. *Revista Mexicana De Oftalmología*, **2017**, 91, 337-340	0.7	
4	La catarata sigue siendo la principal causa de ceguera en economías emergentes, incluyendo México. *Revista Mexicana De Oftalmología*, **2014**, 88, 208-209	0.7	
3	State of the globe: the unglamorous side of infectious diseases: parasites. *Journal of Global Infectious Diseases*, **2011**, 3, 113-4	2.8	
2	Prolific authors in ophthalmology and vision science. *Arquivos Brasileiros De Oftalmologia*, **2021**, 84, 624-627	1.1	
1	Update of a Simple Model to Calculate the Annual Global Productivity Loss Due to Blindness and Moderate and Severe Vision Impairment. *Ophthalmic Epidemiology*,1-9	1.9	