

# Mark S Shaefer

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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52  
papers

2,345  
citations

304368

22  
h-index

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52  
docs citations

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times ranked

2188  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Changes over time in creatinine clearance and comparison of emergent adverse events for HIV-positive adults receiving standard doses (300 mg/day) of lamivudine-containing antiretroviral therapy with baseline creatinine clearance of 30–49 vs ≥50 mL/min. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14, e0225199.	1.1	2
2	HLA-B*57:01 screening and hypersensitivity reaction to abacavir between 1999 and 2016 in the OPERA® observational database: a cohort study. AIDS Research and Therapy, 2019, 16, 1.	0.7	57
3	Similar neurocognitive outcomes after 48 weeks in HIV-1-infected participants randomized to continue tenofovir/emtricitabine + atazanavir/ritonavir or simplify to abacavir/lamivudine + atazanavir. Journal of NeuroVirology, 2019, 25, 22-31.	1.0	1
4	Abacavir Hypersensitivity Reaction Reporting Rates During a Decade of HLA-B*5701 Screening as a Risk Mitigation Measure. Pharmacotherapy, 2019, 39, 40-54.	1.2	18
5	Effect of Sorbitol on the Pharmacokinetic Profile of Lamivudine Oral Solution in Adults: An Open-Label, Randomized Study. Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, 2018, 103, 402-408.	2.3	25
6	Abacavir Use and Risk for Myocardial Infarction and Cardiovascular Events: Pooled Analysis of Data From Clinical Trials. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2018, 5, ofy086.	0.4	30
7	Changes from 2000 to 2009 in the Prevalence of HIV-1 Containing Drug Resistance-Associated Mutations from Antiretroviral Therapy-Naive, HIV-1-Infected Patients in the United States. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2018, 34, 672-679.	0.5	18
8	HLA-B*57:01 allele prevalence in HIV-infected North American subjects and the impact of allele testing on the incidence of abacavir-associated hypersensitivity reaction in HLA-B*57:01-negative subjects. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2017, 17, 256.	1.3	25
9	Response by gender of HIV-1-infected subjects treated with abacavir/lamivudine plus atazanavir, with or without ritonavir, for 144 weeks. HIV/AIDS - Research and Palliative Care, 2017, Volume 9, 51-61.	0.4	4
10	Estimated glomerular filtration rates through 144 weeks on therapy in HIV-1-infected subjects receiving atazanavir/ritonavir and abacavir/lamivudine or simplified to unboosted atazanavir/abacavir/lamivudine. HIV Clinical Trials, 2015, 16, 125-129.	2.0	3
11	Simplification to Abacavir/Lamivudine + Atazanavir Maintains Viral Suppression and Improves Bone and Renal Biomarkers in ASSURE, a Randomized, Open Label, Non-Inferiority Trial. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e96187.	1.1	24
12	HIV-1 Transmission Patterns in Antiretroviral Therapy-Naive, HIV-Infected North Americans Based on Phylogenetic Analysis by Population Level and Ultra-Deep DNA Sequencing. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e89611.	1.1	4
13	Inflammatory Biomarker Changes and Their Correlation with Framingham Cardiovascular Risk and Lipid Changes in Antiretroviral-Naive HIV-Infected Patients Treated for 144 Weeks with Abacavir/Lamivudine/Atazanavir with or without Ritonavir in ARIES. AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses, 2013, 29, 350-358.	0.5	20
14	ARIES 144 Week Results: Durable Virologic Suppression in HIV-Infected Patients Simplified to Unboosted Atazanavir/Abacavir/Lamivudine. HIV Clinical Trials, 2012, 13, 233-244.	2.0	27
15	Similar efficacy and tolerability of atazanavir compared with atazanavir/ritonavir, each with abacavir/lamivudine after initial suppression with abacavir/lamivudine plus ritonavir-boosted atazanavir in HIV-infected patients. Aids, 2010, 24, 2019-2027.	1.0	60
16	Similar Virologic and Immunologic Efficacy With Fosamprenavir Boosted With 100 mg or 200 mg of Ritonavir in HIV-Infected Patients: Results of the LESS Trial. HIV Clinical Trials, 2010, 11, 239-247.	2.0	4
17	Safety and Efficacy of a 36-Week Induction Regimen of Abacavir/Lamivudine and Ritonavir-Boosted Atazanavir in HIV-Infected Patients. HIV Clinical Trials, 2010, 11, 69-79.	2.0	25
18	A Study of HIV Provider Attitudes Toward HLA-B*5701 Testing in the United States. AIDS Patient Care and STDs, 2009, 23, 957-963.	1.1	4

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19	A randomized, controlled trial of initial anti-retroviral therapy with abacavir/lamivudine/zidovudine twice-daily compared to atazanavir once-daily with lamivudine/zidovudine twice-daily in HIV-infected patients over 48 weeks (ESS100327, the ACTION Study). <i>AIDS Research and Therapy</i> , 2009, 6, 3.	0.7	18
20	Randomized, double-blind, placebo-matched, multicenter trial of abacavir/lamivudine or tenofovir/emtricitabine with lopinavir/ritonavir for initial HIV treatment. <i>Aids</i> , 2009, 23, 1547-1556.	1.0	195
21	Short-term Safety and Tolerability of a Once-daily Fixed-dose Abacavir-Lamivudine Combination versus Twice-daily Dosing of Abacavir and Lamivudine as Separate Components: Findings from the ALOHA Study. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2008, 28, 314-322.	1.2	11
22	High Sensitivity of Human Leukocyte Antigen-B*5701 as a Marker for Immunologically Confirmed Abacavir Hypersensitivity in White and Black Patients. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2008, 46, 1111-1118.	2.9	384
23	First large, multicenter, open-label study utilizing HLA-B*5701 screening for abacavir hypersensitivity in North America. <i>Aids</i> , 2008, 22, 1673-1675.	1.0	81
24	Prevalence of Antiretroviral Drug Resistance and Resistance-Associated Mutations in Antiretroviral Therapy-Naïve HIV-Infected Individuals from 40 United States Cities. <i>HIV Clinical Trials</i> , 2007, 8, 1-8.	2.0	90
25	The KLEAN study of fosamprenavir-ritonavir versus lopinavir-ritonavir, each in combination with abacavir-lamivudine, for initial treatment of HIV infection over 48 weeks: a randomised non-inferiority trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 368, 476-482.	6.3	345
26	How clean was the KLEAN trial? – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 368, 1571.	6.3	1
27	Pilot Study of Once-Daily Simplification Therapy with Abacavir/Lamivudine/Zidovudine and Efavirenz for Treatment of HIV-1 Infection. <i>HIV Clinical Trials</i> , 2006, 7, 229-236.	2.0	9
28	Long-Term Results of Initial Therapy With Abacavir and Lamivudine Combined With Efavirenz, Amprenavir/Ritonavir, or Stavudine. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2006, 43, 284-292.	0.9	72
29	Patients Experiencing Early Virologic Failure on a Protease Inhibitor- or Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase Inhibitor-Based Initial Regimen Containing a Thymidine Analogue and Lamivudine Can Be Successfully Treated With a Quadruple-Nucleoside Regimen. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2006, 41, 127-129.	0.9	6
30	Reply to Carr. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2006, 193, 1742-1743.	1.9	0
31	Induction With Abacavir/Lamivudine/Zidovudine Plus Efavirenz for 48 Weeks Followed by 48-Week Maintenance With Abacavir/Lamivudine/Zidovudine Alone in Antiretroviral-Naïve HIV-1-Infected Patients. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2005, 39, 257-264.	0.9	46
32	Early Virologic Nonresponse to Tenofovir, Abacavir, and Lamivudine in HIV-Infected Antiretroviral-Naïve Subjects. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2005, 192, 1921-1930.	1.9	142
33	Abacavir and Lamivudine Fixed-Dose Combination Tablet Once Daily Compared With Abacavir and Lamivudine Twice Daily in HIV-Infected Patients Over 48 Weeks (ESS30008, SEAL). <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2005, 40, 422-427.	0.9	33
34	Abacavir/Lamivudine/Zidovudine Continues to be a Valid and Useful Antiretroviral Regimen. <i>Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2004, 38, 1314-1316.	0.9	5
35	Pharmacodynamic Effects of Zidovudine 600 mg Once/Day versus 300 mg Twice/Day in Therapy-Naïve Patients Infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2004, 24, 307-312.	1.2	20
36	Twice-Daily Trizivir versus Combivir-Abacavir in Antiretroviral-Experienced Adults with Human Immunodeficiency Virus-1 Infection: A Formulation-Switch Trial. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> , 2003, 23, 1432-1440.	1.2	1

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37	Impact of an Educational Program on Efficacy and Adherence With a Twice-Daily Lamivudine/Zidovudine/Abacavir Regimen in Underrepresented HIV-Infected Patients. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes</i> (1999), 2003, 34, 174-183.	0.9	62
38	Genotypic and Phenotypic Cross-Resistance Patterns to Lopinavir and Amprenavir in Protease Inhibitor-Experienced Patients with HIV Viremia. <i>AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses</i> , 2002, 18, 1011-1019.	0.5	21
39	Correlation between self-reported adherence to highly active antiretroviral therapy (HAART) and virologic outcome. <i>Advances in Therapy</i> , 2001, 18, 163-173.	1.3	51
40	Efficacy, safety, and adherence with a twice-daily combination lamivudine/zidovudine tablet formulation, plus a protease inhibitor, in HIV infection. <i>Aids</i> , 2000, 14, 671-681.	1.0	46
41	Viral genetic heterogeneity in HIV-1-infected individuals is associated with increasing use of HAART and higher viremia. <i>Aids</i> , 2000, 14, 813-819.	1.0	20
42	Evaluation of The Pharmacokinetic Interaction Between Cimetidine or Famotidine and Cyclosporine in Healthy Men. <i>Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1995, 29, 1088-1091.	0.9	4
43	Pharmacokinetics of tacrolimus in liver transplant patients*. <i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i> , 1995, 57, 281-290.	2.3	216
44	Blind Comparison of Patient Preference for Flavored Colestid Granules and Questran Light. <i>Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1993, 27, 700-703.	0.9	3
45	Treatment of Valproic Acid-Associated Hepatic Failure with Orthotopic Liver Transplantation. <i>Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1992, 26, 18-21.	0.9	14
46	SUCCESSFUL PROPHYLAXIS OF CYTOMEGALOVIRUS DISEASE AFTER PRIMARY CMV EXPOSURE IN LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS. <i>Transplantation</i> , 1991, 51, 90-97.	0.5	56
47	Sensory/Mixability Preference Evaluation of Cholestyramine Powder Formulations. <i>DICP: the Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1990, 24, 472-474.	0.2	1
48	Drug-Induced Hypertrichosis: Case Report and Review of the Literature. <i>DICP: the Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1990, 24, 365-368.	0.2	11
49	Prolonged Paralysis Associated with Long-Term Pancuronium Use. <i>Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1989, 9, 154-157.	1.2	15
50	HYDRALAZINE-INDUCED CHOLESTATIC JAUNDICE FOLLOWING LIVER TRANSPLANTATION. <i>Transplantation</i> , 1989, 47, 203-204.	0.5	6
51	Idiopathic Thromboembolism Associated with Triphasic Oral Contraceptives. <i>DICP: the Annals of Pharmacotherapy</i> , 1989, 23, 773-775.	0.2	5
52	The Newer Benzodiazepines - Lorazepam and Midazolam. <i>Seminars in Interventional Radiology</i> , 1987, 4, 173-178.	0.3	4