

Abu Mohd Naser

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

25
papers

430
citations

687363

13
h-index

752698

20
g-index

27
all docs

27
docs citations

27
times ranked

684
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Consequences of access to water from managed aquifer recharge systems for blood pressure and proteinuria in south-west coastal Bangladesh: a stepped-wedge cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Journal of Epidemiology</i> , 2021, 50, 916-928.	1.9	13
2	Spot Urine Formulas to Estimate 24-Hour Urinary Sodium Excretion Alter the Dietary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship. <i>Hypertension</i> , 2021, 77, 2127-2137.	2.7	15
3	Past Sodium Intake, Contemporary Sodium Intake, and Cardiometabolic Health in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2020, 9, e014978.	3.7	4
4	Urinary Sodium Excretion and Blood Pressure Relationship across Methods of Evaluating the Completeness of 24-h Urine Collections. <i>Nutrients</i> , 2020, 12, 2772.	4.1	5
5	Associations of drinking rainwater with macro-mineral intake and cardiometabolic health: a pooled cohort analysis in Bangladesh, 2016–2019. <i>Npj Clean Water</i> , 2020, 3, 20.	8.0	12
6	Modeling the Relationship of Groundwater Salinity to Neonatal and Infant Mortality From the Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey 2000 to 2014. <i>GeoHealth</i> , 2020, 4, e2019GH000229.	4.0	6
7	Groundwater Chemistry and Blood Pressure: A Cross-Sectional Study in Bangladesh. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2019, 16, 2289.	2.6	6
8	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24-Hour Urine Samples. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e013287.	3.7	12
9	Letter to the Editor Regarding, “The Unintended Consequences of the Reverse Osmosis Revolution”. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 7173-7174.	10.0	6
10	Drinking Water Salinity, Urinary Macro-Mineral Excretions, and Blood Pressure in the Southwest Coastal Population of Bangladesh. <i>Journal of the American Heart Association</i> , 2019, 8, e012007.	3.7	30
11	Arsenic and fasting blood glucose in the context of other drinking water chemicals: a cross-sectional study in Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Research</i> , 2019, 172, 249-257.	7.5	13
12	Sand Barriers around Latrine Pits Reduce Fecal Bacterial Leaching into Shallow Groundwater: A Randomized Controlled Trial in Coastal Bangladesh. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2019, 53, 2105-2113.	10.0	8
13	Effects of lipid-based nutrient supplements and infant and young child feeding counseling with or without improved water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) on anemia and micronutrient status: results from 2 cluster-randomized trials in Kenya and Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Clinical Nutrition</i> , 2019, 109, 148-164.	4.7	37
14	Achieving optimal technology and behavioral uptake of single and combined interventions of water, sanitation hygiene and nutrition, in an efficacy trial (WASH benefits) in rural Bangladesh. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 358.	1.6	43
15	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 360.	1.6	19
16	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2018, 19, 359.	1.6	18
17	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 977-983.	1.4	13
18	Prevalence and Association of <i>Escherichia coli</i> and Diarrheagenic <i>Escherichia coli</i> in Stored Foods for Young Children and Flies Caught in the Same Households in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 98, 1031-1038.	1.4	21

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19	Can Sanitary Inspection Surveys Predict Risk of Microbiological Contamination of Groundwater Sources? Evidence from Shallow Tubewells in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 16-0489.	1.4	24
20	First Do No Harm: The Need to Explore Potential Adverse Health Implications of Drinking Rainwater. <i>Environmental Science & Technology</i> , 2017, 51, 5865-5866.	10.0	16
21	Drinking water salinity and kidney health in southwest coastal Bangladesh: baseline findings of a community-based stepped-wedge randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2017, 389, S15.	13.7	14
22	Stepped-wedge cluster-randomised controlled trial to assess the cardiovascular health effects of a managed aquifer recharge initiative to reduce drinking water salinity in southwest coastal Bangladesh: study design and rationale. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2017, 7, e015205.	1.9	18
23	Effectiveness of the Hydrogen Sulfide Test as a Water Quality Indicator for Diarrhea Risk in Rural Bangladesh. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 1867-1871.	1.4	3
24	Association of Volunteer Communication Mobilizersâ€™ Polio-Related Knowledge and Job-Related Characteristics With Health Message Delivery Performance in Kano District of Nigeria. <i>Global Health Communication</i> , 2015, 1, 48-57.	0.5	2
25	Effects of Source- versus Household Contamination of Tubewell Water on Child Diarrhea in Rural Bangladesh: A Randomized Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0121907.	2.5	69