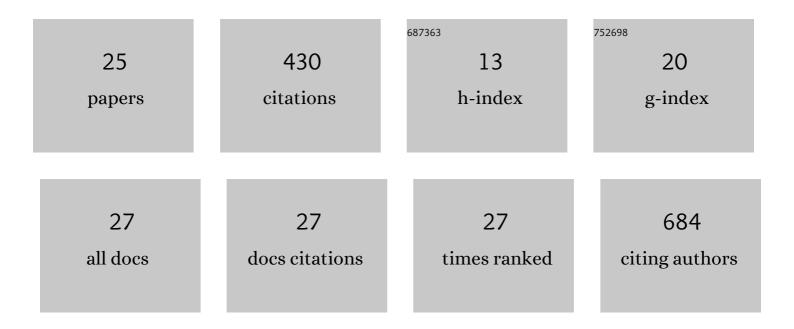
Abu Mohd Naser

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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#	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. International Journal of Epidemiology, 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. Hypertension, 2021, 77, 2127-2137.	2.7	15
3	Past Sodium Intake, Contemporary Sodium Intake, and Cardiometabolic Health in Southwest Coastal Bangladesh. Journal of the American Heart Association, 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. Nutrients, 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. Npj Clean Water, 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. GeoHealth, 2020, 4, e2019GH000229.	4.0	6
7	Groundwater Chemistry and Blood Pressure: A Cross-Sectional Study in Bangladesh. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health, 2019, 16, 2289.	2.6	6
8	Comparison of Urinary Sodium and Blood Pressure Relationship From the Spot Versus 24â€Hour Urine Samples. Journal of the American Heart Association, 2019, 8, e013287.	3.7	12
9	Letter to the Editor Regarding, "The Unintended Consequences of the Reverse Osmosis Revolution― Environmental Science & Technology, 2019, 53, 7173-7174.	10.0	6
10	Drinking Water Salinity, Urinary Macroâ€Mineral Excretions, and Blood Pressure in the Southwest Coastal Population of Bangladesh. Journal of the American Heart Association, 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. Environmental Research, 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. Environmental Science & Technology, 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. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, 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. Trials, 2018, 19, 358.	1.6	43
15	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: system for monitoring coverage and quality in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 360.	1.6	19
16	WASH Benefits Bangladesh trial: management structure for achieving high coverage in an efficacy trial. Trials, 2018, 19, 359.	1.6	18
17	Effect of Groundwater Iron on Residual Chlorine in Water Treated with Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate Tablets in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 977-983.	1.4	13
18	Prevalence and Association of Escherichia coli and Diarrheagenic Escherichia coli in Stored Foods for Young Children and Flies Caught in the Same Households in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 1031-1038.	1.4	21

Abu Mohd Naser

#	Article	IF	CITATION
19	Can Sanitary Inspection Surveys Predict Risk of Microbiological Contamination of Groundwater Sources? Evidence from Shallow Tubewells in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 96, 16-0489.	1.4	24
20	First Do No Harm: The Need to Explore Potential Adverse Health Implications of Drinking Rainwater. Environmental Science & Technology, 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. Lancet, The, 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. BMJ Open, 2017, 7, e015205.	1.9	18
23	Effectiveness of the Hydrogen Sulfide Test as a Water Quality Indicator for Diarrhea Risk in Rural Bangladesh. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1867-1871.	1.4	3
24	Association of Volunteer Communication Mobilizers' Polio-Related Knowledge and Job-Related Characteristics With Health Message Delivery Performance in Kano District of Nigeria. Global Health Communication, 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. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0121907.	2.5	69