## Melissa M Higdon

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3321198/publications.pdf

Version: 2024-02-01

44 papers

2,391 citations

361296 20 h-index 38 g-index

45 all docs

45 docs citations

45 times ranked

2535 citing authors

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Duration of effectiveness of vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 infection and COVID-19 disease: results of a systematic review and meta-regression. Lancet, The, 2022, 399, 924-944.	6.3	752
2	A Systematic Review of Coronavirus Disease 2019 Vaccine Efficacy and Effectiveness Against Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 Infection and Disease. Open Forum Infectious Diseases, 2022, 9, .	0.4	62
3	Digitally recorded and remotely classified lung auscultation compared with conventional stethoscope classifications among children aged 1–59 months enrolled in the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) case–control study. BMJ Open Respiratory Research, 2022, 9, e001144.	1.2	3
4	Assessing the Reliability of SARS-CoV-2 Neutralization Studies That Use Post-Vaccination Sera. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 850.	2.1	5
5	Global burden of acute lower respiratory infection associated with human metapneumovirus in children under 5 years in 2018: a systematic review and modelling study. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e33-e43.	2.9	71
6	Urinary arsenic is associated with wasting and underweight status in young children in rural Bangladesh. Environmental Research, 2021, 195, 110025.	3.7	7
7	Training physicians in India to interpret pediatric chest radiographs according to World Health Organization research methodology. Pediatric Radiology, 2021, 51, 1322-1331.	1.1	3
8	Upper Respiratory Tract Co-detection of Human Endemic Coronaviruses and High-density Pneumococcus Associated With Increased Severity Among HIV-Uninfected Children Under 5 Years Old in the PERCH Study. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, 503-512.	1.1	5
9	Epidemiology of the Rhinovirus (RV) in African and Southeast Asian Children: A Case-Control Pneumonia Etiology Study. Viruses, 2021, 13, 1249.	1.5	9
10	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-1-infected South African Children in the Era of Antiretroviral Treatment. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S69-S78.	1.1	6
11	The Etiology of Pneumonia in Zambian Children. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S40-S49.	1.1	10
12	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Bangladesh. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S79-S90.	1.1	8
13	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-uninfected South African Children. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S59-S68.	1.1	10
14	The Etiology of Childhood Pneumonia in Mali. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S18-S28.	1,1	13
15	Etiology and Clinical Characteristics of Severe Pneumonia Among Young Children in Thailand. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S91-S100.	1.1	8
16	The Etiology of Pneumonia in HIV-infected Zambian Children. Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal, 2021, 40, S50-S58.	1.1	12
17	Digital auscultation in PERCH: Associations with chest radiography and pneumonia mortality in children. Pediatric Pulmonology, 2020, 55, 3197-3208.	1.0	13
18	Pneumococcal colonization prevalence and density among Thai children with severe pneumonia and community controls. PLoS ONE, 2020, 15, e0232151.	1.1	19

#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
20	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
21	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
22	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
23	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
24	Title is missing!. , 2020, 15, e0232151.		0
25	Causes of severe pneumonia requiring hospital admission in children without HIV infection from Africa and Asia: the PERCH multi-country case-control study. Lancet, The, 2019, 394, 757-779.	6.3	569
26	Chest Radiograph Findings in Childhood Pneumonia Cases From the Multisite PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S262-S270.	2.9	56
27	Density of Upper Respiratory Colonization With Streptococcus pneumoniae and Its Role in the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia Among Children Aged &It5 Years in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S317-S327.	2.9	96
28	The Incremental Value of Repeated Induced Sputum and Gastric Aspirate Samples for the Diagnosis of Pulmonary Tuberculosis in Young Children With Acute Community-Acquired Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S309-S316.	2.9	21
29	The Diagnostic Utility of Induced Sputum Microscopy and Culture in Childhood Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S280-S288.	2.9	29
30	Detection of Pneumococcal DNA in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for Diagnosing Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S347-S356.	2.9	37
31	Colonization Density of the Upper Respiratory Tract as a Predictor of Pneumonia—Haemophilus influenzae, Moraxella catarrhalis, Staphylococcus aureus, and Pneumocystis jirovecii. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S328-S336.	2.9	49
32	Is Higher Viral Load in the Upper Respiratory Tract Associated With Severe Pneumonia? Findings From the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S337-S346.	2.9	81
33	The Effect of Antibiotic Exposure and Specimen Volume on the Detection of Bacterial Pathogens in Children With Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S368-S377.	2.9	70
34	Microscopic Analysis and Quality Assessment of Induced Sputum From Children With Pneumonia in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S271-S279.	2.9	32
35	Limited Utility of Polymerase Chain Reaction in Induced Sputum Specimens for Determining the Causes of Childhood Pneumonia in Resource-Poor Settings: Findings From the Pneumonia Etiology Research for Child Health (PERCH) Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S289-S300.	2.9	31
36	Association of C-Reactive Protein With Bacterial and Respiratory Syncytial Virus–Associated Pneumonia Among Children Aged <5 Years in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S378-S386.	2.9	84

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37	Should Controls With Respiratory Symptoms Be Excluded From Case-Control Studies of Pneumonia Etiology? Reflections From the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S205-S212.	2.9	25
38	Standardization of Clinical Assessment and Sample Collection Across All PERCH Study Sites. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S228-S237.	2.9	27
39	Evaluation of Pneumococcal Load in Blood by Polymerase Chain Reaction for the Diagnosis of Pneumococcal Pneumonia in Young Children in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S357-S367.	2.9	30
40	Data Management and Data Quality in PERCH, a Large International Case-Control Study of Severe Childhood Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S238-S244.	2.9	13
41	Safety of Induced Sputum Collection in Children Hospitalized With Severe or Very Severe Pneumonia. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, S301-S308.	2.9	17
42	Pertussis-Associated Pneumonia in Infants and Children From Low- and Middle-Income Countries Participating in the PERCH Study. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 63, S187-S196.	2.9	38
43	Arsenic exposure is associated with pediatric pneumonia in rural Bangladesh: a case control study. Environmental Health, 2015, 14, 83.	1.7	34
44	Contribution of the BacT/Alert MB Mycobacterium Bottle to Bloodstream Infection Surveillance in Thailand: Added Yield for Burkholderia pseudomallei. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2015, 53, 910-914.	1.8	8