Cornelia C C H Wielders

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

40 papers	657 citations	623734 14 h-index	610901 24 g-index
41 all docs	41 docs citations	41 times ranked	960 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Comparing Pandemic to Seasonal Influenza Mortality: Moderate Impact Overall but High Mortality in Young Children. PLoS ONE, 2012, 7, e31197.	2.5	63
2	Screening for Coxiella burnetii seroprevalence in chronic Q fever high-risk groups reveals the magnitude of the Dutch Q fever outbreak. Epidemiology and Infection, 2013, 141, 847-851.	2.1	62
3	Evaluation of Commonly Used Serological Tests for Detection of Coxiella burnetii Antibodies in Well-Defined Acute and Follow-Up Sera. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1110-1115.	3.1	56
4	Extended-spectrum Î²-lactamase- and pAmpC-producing Enterobacteriaceae among the general population in a livestock-dense area. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2017, 23, 120.e1-120.e8.	6.0	51
5	Long-term Carriage of Extended-Spectrum Î²-Lactamaseâ€“Producing Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae in the General Population in The Netherlands. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 66, 1368-1376.	5.8	38
6	The burden of 2009 pandemic influenza A(H1N1) in the Netherlands. European Journal of Public Health, 2012, 22, 150-157.	0.3	32
7	Characteristics of Hospitalized Acute Q Fever Patients during a Large Epidemic, The Netherlands. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e91764.	2.5	29
8	Association between human papillomavirus vaccine uptake and cervical cancer screening in the Netherlands: Implications for future impact on prevention. International Journal of Cancer, 2013, 132, 932-943.	5.1	26
9	Long-Term Serological Follow-Up of Acute Q-Fever Patients after a Large Epidemic. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0131848.	2.5	25
10	Time to acquire and lose carriership of ESBL/pAmpC producing E. coli in humans in the Netherlands. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0193834.	2.5	25
11	Kinetics of antibody response to Coxiella burnetii infection (Q fever): Estimation of the seroresponse onset from antibody levels. Epidemics, 2015, 13, 37-43.	3.0	23
12	MRSA in persons not living or working on a farm in a livestock-dense area: prevalence and risk factors. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2017, 72, dkw483.	3.0	20
13	Strategies for early detection of chronic <scp>Q</scp>â€fever: a systematic review. European Journal of Clinical Investigation, 2013, 43, 616-639.	3.4	17
14	Persistent High IgG Phase I Antibody Levels against Coxiella burnetii among Veterinarians Compared to Patients Previously Diagnosed with Acute Q Fever after Three Years of Follow-Up. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0116937.	2.5	16
15	Seasonality in carriage of extended-spectrum Î²-lactamase-producing Escherichia coli and Klebsiella pneumoniae in the general population: a pooled analysis of nationwide cross-sectional studies. Epidemiology and Infection, 2020, 148, e68.	2.1	16
16	Early Diagnosis and Treatment of Patients with Symptomatic Acute Q Fever Do Not Prohibit IgG Antibody Responses to Coxiella burnetii. Vaccine Journal, 2012, 19, 1661-1666.	3.1	13
17	Severely impaired health status of non-notified Q fever patients leads to an underestimation of the true burden of disease. Epidemiology and Infection, 2015, 143, 2580-2587.	2.1	13
18	Mortality associated with carbapenem-susceptible and Verona Integron-encoded Metallo-Î²-lactamase-positive Pseudomonas aeruginosa bacteremia. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control, 2020, 9, 25.	4.1	12

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19	High Coxiella burnetii DNA Load in Serum during Acute Q Fever Is Associated with Progression to a Serologic Profile Indicative of Chronic Q Fever. Journal of Clinical Microbiology, 2013, 51, 3192-3198.	3.9	11
20	Prevalence and risk factors for colonization of Clostridium difficile among adults living near livestock farms in the Netherlands. Epidemiology and Infection, 2017, 145, 2745-2749.	2.1	10
21	Should Acute Q-Fever Patients be Screened for Valvulopathy to Prevent Endocarditis?. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 67, 360-366.	5.8	9
22	A genetic cluster of MDR Enterobacter cloacae complex ST78 harbouring a plasmid containing blaVIM-1 and mcr-9 in the Netherlands. JAC-Antimicrobial Resistance, 2021, 3, dlab046.	2.1	9
23	Risk factors associated with the incidence of self-reported COVID-19-like illness: data from a web-based syndromic surveillance system in the Netherlands. Epidemiology and Infection, 2021, 149, e129.	2.1	9
24	Epidemiology of carbapenem-resistant and carbapenemase-producing Enterobacterales in the Netherlands 2017â€“2019. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control, 2022, 11, 57.	4.1	9
25	Correlations between Peripheral Blood Coxiella burnetii DNA Load, Interleukin-6 Levels, and C-Reactive Protein Levels in Patients with Acute Q Fever. Vaccine Journal, 2014, 21, 484-487.	3.1	7
26	Single nucleotide polymorphisms in immune response genes in acute Q fever cases with differences in self-reported symptoms. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2015, 34, 943-950.	2.9	7
27	A mandatory indication-registration tool in hospital electronic medical records enabling systematic evaluation and benchmarking of the quality of antimicrobial use: a feasibility study. Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control, 2021, 10, 103.	4.1	7
28	Notification data and criteria during a large Q-fever epidemic reassessed. Epidemiology and Infection, 2019, 147, e191.	2.1	6
29	Third-generation cephalosporin and carbapenem resistance in Streptococcus mitis/oralis. Results from a nationwide registry in the Netherlands. Clinical Microbiology and Infection, 2019, 25, 518-520.	6.0	6
30	Detection of phase I IgG antibodies to Coxiella burnetii with EIA as a screening test for blood donations. European Journal of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, 2012, 31, 3207-3209.	2.9	5
31	Large Regional Differences in Serological Follow-Up of Q Fever Patients in The Netherlands. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e60707.	2.5	5
32	Cost-effectiveness of Screening Program for Chronic Q Fever, the Netherlands. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2020, 26, 238-246.	4.3	5
33	A prospective matched case-control study on the genomic epidemiology of colistin-resistant Enterobacterales from Dutch patients. Communications Medicine, 2022, 2, .	4.2	4
34	Spatial analysis of positive and negative Q fever laboratory results for identifying high- and low-risk areas of infection in the Netherlands. Infection Ecology and Epidemiology, 2013, 3, 20432.	0.8	3
35	National point prevalence study on carriage of multidrug-resistant microorganisms in Dutch long-term care facilities in 2018. Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, 2021, 76, 1604-1613.	3.0	3
36	Impact of Q-fever on physical and psychosocial functioning until 8 years after Coxiella burnetii infection: An integrative data analysis. PLoS ONE, 2022, 17, e0263239.	2.5	3

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37	Use of a Doseâ€“Response Model to Study Temporal Trends in Spatial Exposure to Coxiella burnetii: Analysis of a Multiyear Outbreak of Q Fever. Zoonoses and Public Health, 2017, 64, 118-126.	2.2	1
38	Use of Antibiotics among Residents Living Close to Poultry or Goat Farms: A Nationwide Analysis in The Netherlands. Antibiotics, 2021, 10, 1346.	3.7	1
39	Reply to Million and Raoult. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2018, 68, 170-171.	5.8	0
40	Incidence and severity of SARS-CoV-2 infection in former Q fever patients as compared to the Dutch population, 2020â€“2021. Epidemiology and Infection, 2022, 150, .	2.1	0