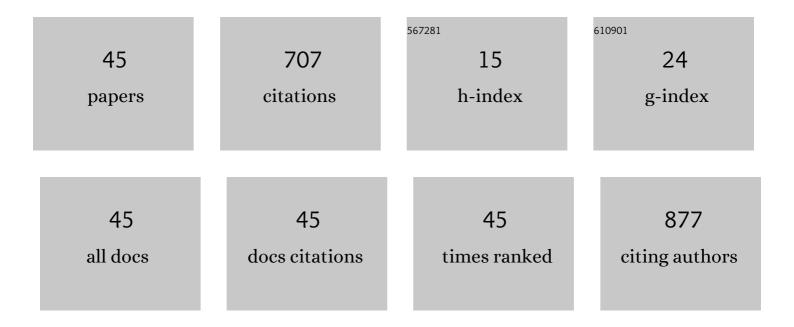
Prabhdeep Kaur

List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: https://exaly.com/author-pdf/3643231/publications.pdf Version: 2024-02-01



#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
1	Exposure to mosquito coil and biomass fuel smoke and respiratory health in rural Tamil Nadu, India. Journal of Public Health, 2022, 44, 625-633.	1.8	2
2	Persistent Post COVID-19 Symptoms and Functional Status after 12-14 weeks of recovery, Tamil Nadu, India, 2021. Journal of Infection, 2022, 84, 722-746.	3.3	8
3	Epidemiology of COVID-19 and effect of public health interventions, Chennai, India, March–October 2020: an analysis of COVID-19 surveillance system. BMJ Open, 2022, 12, e052067.	1.9	6
4	Effectiveness of the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 Coronavirus Vaccine (CovishieldTM) in Preventing SARS-CoV2 Infection, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, 2021. Vaccines, 2022, 10, 970.	4.4	6
5	Assessment of Carotid Arterial Stiffness in Community Settings With ARTSENS®. IEEE Journal of Translational Engineering in Health and Medicine, 2021, 9, 1-11.	3.7	28
6	Entry and initial spread of COVID-19 in India: Epidemiological analysis of media surveillance data, India, 2020. Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health, 2021, 9, 347-354.	1.9	7
7	Provision of the Continuum of Care to Noncommunicable Diseases Post-Floods in Kerala, India 2018. Disaster Medicine and Public Health Preparedness, 2021, , 1-4.	1.3	1
8	Association of incremental pulse wave velocity with cardiometabolic risk factors. Scientific Reports, 2021, 11, 15413.	3.3	5
9	Chronic Kidney Disease of Unknown Etiology in India: What Do We Know and Where We Need to Go. Kidney International Reports, 2021, 6, 2743-2751.	0.8	22
10	Surveillance for face mask compliance, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India, October-December, 2020. PLoS ONE, 2021, 16, e0257739.	2.5	6
11	India Hypertension Control Initiative—Hypertension treatment and blood pressure control in a cohort in 24 sentinel site clinics. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2021, 23, 720-729.	2.0	40
12	Secondary attack rate of COVID-19 among contacts and risk factors, Tamil Nadu, March–May 2020: a retrospective cohort study. BMJ Open, 2021, 11, e051491.	1.9	8
13	Interventions to Ensure the Continuum of Care for Hypertension During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Five Indian States—India Hypertension Control Initiative. Global Heart, 2021, 16, 82.	2.3	6
14	Blood pressure measurement device selection in lowâ€resource settings: Challenges, compromises, and routes to progress. Journal of Clinical Hypertension, 2020, 22, 792-801.	2.0	15
15	Leveraging Telemedicine for Chronic Disease Management in Low- and Middle-Income Countries During Covid-19. Global Heart, 2020, 15, 63.	2.3	38
16	Links Between the Epidemiology and Control of Noncommunicable Diseases and Neglected Tropical Diseases in Asia. Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, , 149-173.	0.4	2
17	CKD of Unknown Cause: AÂGlobal Epidemic?. Kidney International Reports, 2019, 4, 367-369.	0.8	18
18	Current status of human papillomavirus vaccination in India's cervical cancer prevention efforts. Lancet Oncology, The, 2019, 20, e637-e644.	10.7	76

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#	Article	IF	CITATIONS
19	Risk factors for cardiovascular disease in rural South India: cohort study. BMJ Open, 2019, 9, e029759.	1.9	10
20	A review of chronic kidney disease of unknown etiology in Sri Lanka, 2001–2015. Indian Journal of Nephrology, 2019, 30, 245-252.	0.5	4
21	Stemming the Wave of Cervical Cancer: Human Papillomavirus Vaccine Introduction in India. Journal of Global Oncology, 2018, 4, 1-4.	0.5	10
22	Prevalence of risk factors for non-communicable diseases in a rural tribal population of Mokokchung, Nagaland, India. The National Medical Journal of India, 2018, 31, 11.	0.3	20
23	Health seeking behaviour and health awareness among rural and urban adolescents in Dehradun District, Uttarakhand, India. International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health, 2017, 29, .	1.3	11
24	Process evaluation of communitisation programme in public sector health facilities, Mokokchung district, Nagaland, 2015. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2017, 42, 81.	0.4	3
25	Human papillomavirus vaccine for cancer cervix prevention: Rationale & recommendations for implementation in India. Indian Journal of Medical Research, 2017, 146, 153.	1.0	14
26	Out of Pocket Expenditure for Hospitalization among Below Poverty Line Households in District Solan, Himachal Pradesh, India, 2013. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149824.	2.5	9
27	Non-communicable disease comorbidities and risk factors among tuberculosis patients, Meghalaya, India. Indian Journal of Tuberculosis, 2016, 63, 123-125.	0.7	15
28	Utilization of services under Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram for institutional deliveries in the public sector facilities, Sirmaur District, Himachal Pradesh, India. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2016, 41, 65.	0.4	12
29	Diabetic retinopathy and its risk factors in patients with type 2 diabetes attending rural primary healthcare facilities in Tamil Nadu. The National Medical Journal of India, 2016, 29, 9.	0.3	2
30	Acceptance of cervical and breast cancer screening and cancer awareness among women in Villupuram, Tamil Nadu, India: A cross sectional survey. Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health, 2015, 3, S63-S68.	1.9	4
31	Evaluation of the universal immunization program and challenges in coverage of migrant children in Haridwar, Uttarakhand, India. Indian Journal of Community Medicine, 2015, 40, 239.	0.4	19
32	Using Implementation Science to Advance Cancer Prevention in India. Asian Pacific Journal of Cancer Prevention, 2015, 16, 3639-3644.	1.2	15
33	Rickettsial disease outbreaks in India: A review. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Public Health, 2014, 7, 249.	0.1	8
34	Prevalence of behavioral risk factors, overweight and hypertension in the urban slums of North 24 Parganas District, West Bengal, India, 2010. Indian Journal of Public Health, 2014, 58, 195.	0.6	21
35	Newborn care practices and home-based postnatal newborn care programme – Mewat, Haryana, India, 2013. Western Pacific Surveillance and Response Journal: WPSAR, 2014, 5, 22-29.	0.6	35
36	High prevalence of household pesticides and their unsafe use in rural South India. International Journal of Occupational Medicine and Environmental Health, 2013, 26, 275-82.	1.3	8

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37	Seven years of the field epidemiology training programme (FETP) at Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India: an internal evaluation. Human Resources for Health, 2012, 10, 36.	3.1	17
38	Low coverage of Janani Suraksha Yojana among mothers in 24-Parganas (South) of West Bengal in 2009. BMC Proceedings, 2012, 6, .	1.6	2
39	Prevalence, awareness, treatment, control and risk factors for hypertension in a rural population in South India. International Journal of Public Health, 2012, 57, 87-94.	2.3	58
40	Statistical issues in studying the relative importance of body mass index, waist circumference, waist hip ratio and waist stature ratio to predict type 2 diabetes. Journal of Applied Statistics, 2011, 38, 2063-2070.	1.3	1
41	High prevalence of tobacco use, alcohol use and overweight in a rural population in Tamil Nadu, India. Journal of Postgraduate Medicine, 2011, 57, 9-15.	0.4	36
42	Monitoring tobacco use and implementation of prevention policies is vital for strengthening tobacco control: an Indian perspective. International Journal of Public Health, 2010, 55, 229-230.	2.6	4
43	Chikungunya Outbreak, South India, 2006. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2008, 14, 1623-1625.	4.3	50
44	A comparison of anthropometric indices for predicting hypertension and type 2 diabetes in a male industrial population of Chennai, South India. Ethnicity and Disease, 2008, 18, 31-6.	2.3	18
45	Challenges and limitations of maintenance hemodialysis in urban South India. Hemodialysis International, 2007, 11, 485-491.	0.9	7