

# Josaphat Byamugisha

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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106  
papers

2,794  
citations

185998

28  
h-index

214527

47  
g-index

118  
all docs

118  
docs citations

118  
times ranked

3622  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	ATL. International Journal of Gynecological Cancer, 2014, 24, 576-585.	1.2	156
2	Persistent high fertility in Uganda: young people recount obstacles and enabling factors to use of contraceptives. BMC Public Health, 2010, 10, 530.	1.2	136
3	A <i>KIR B</i> centromeric region present in Africans but not Europeans protects pregnant women from pre-eclampsia. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112, 845-850.	3.3	134
4	Cost-effectiveness of cervical cancer screening methods in low- and middle-income countries: A systematic review. International Journal of Cancer, 2017, 141, 437-446.	2.3	127
5	Hormonal contraception and HIV acquisition: reanalysis using marginal structural modeling. Aids, 2010, 24, 1778-1781.	1.0	126
6	Heat-Stable Carbetocin versus Oxytocin to Prevent Hemorrhage after Vaginal Birth. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 743-752.	13.9	108
7	Constraints and prospects for contraceptive service provision to young people in Uganda: providers' perspectives. BMC Health Services Research, 2011, 11, 220.	0.9	86
8	Pregnancy, parturition and preeclampsia in women of African ancestry. American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2014, 210, 510-520.e1.	0.7	80
9	Plasma and cervical viral loads among Ugandan and Zimbabwean women during acute and early HIV-1 infection. Aids, 2010, 24, 573-582.	1.0	76
10	Dolutegravir versus efavirenz in women starting HIV therapy in late pregnancy (DolPHIN-2): an open-label, randomised controlled trial. Lancet HIV, 2020, 7, e332-e339.	2.1	75
11	Infecting HIV-1 Subtype Predicts Disease Progression in Women of Sub-Saharan Africa. EBioMedicine, 2016, 13, 305-314.	2.7	74
12	Audit of severe maternal morbidity in Uganda – implications for quality of obstetric care. Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica, 2006, 85, 797-804.	1.3	67
13	Uptake of community-based, self-collected HPV testing vs. visual inspection with acetic acid for cervical cancer screening in Kampala, Uganda: preliminary results of a randomised controlled trial. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2015, 20, 1355-1367.	1.0	60
14	Safety and pharmacokinetics of dolutegravir in pregnant mothers with HIV infection and their neonates: A randomised trial (DolPHIN-1 study). PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002895.	3.9	58
15	Progression of the first stage of spontaneous labour: A prospective cohort study in two sub-Saharan African countries. PLoS Medicine, 2018, 15, e1002492.	3.9	57
16	A Randomized Trial of Laryngeal Mask Airway in Neonatal Resuscitation. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 383, 2138-2147.	13.9	55
17	Understanding the role of embarrassment in gynaecological screening: a qualitative study from the ASPIRE cervical cancer screening project in Uganda. BMJ Open, 2014, 4, e004783.	0.8	52
18	Results of a community-based cervical cancer screening pilot project using human papillomavirus self-sampling in Kampala, Uganda. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2013, 122, 118-123.	1.0	51

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19	Neonatal resuscitation using a laryngeal mask airway: a randomised trial in Uganda. Archives of Disease in Childhood, 2018, 103, 255-260.	1.0	49
20	Teaching Surgical Skills Using Video Internet Communication in a Resource-Limited Setting. Obstetrics and Gynecology, 2013, 122, 127-131.	1.2	45
21	Defining quality of care during childbirth from the perspectives of Nigerian and Ugandan women: A qualitative study. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 139, 4-16.	1.0	42
22	Risk Factors for Obstetric Fistula in Western Uganda: A Case Control Study. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e112299.	1.1	41
23	Intraesarean insertion of the Copper T380A versus 6 weeks postcesarean: a randomized clinical trial. Contraception, 2015, 91, 198-203.	0.8	40
24	Community-based HPV self-collection versus visual inspection with acetic acid in Uganda: a cost-effectiveness analysis of the ASPIRE trial. BMJ Open, 2018, 8, e020484.	0.8	38
25	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages Among Pregnant Urban Ugandan Women. Maternal and Child Health Journal, 2010, 14, 492-500.	0.7	35
26	Comparison of treatment of incomplete abortion with misoprostol by physicians and midwives at district level in Uganda: a randomised controlled equivalence trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 2392-2398.	6.3	34
27	Effect of a novel vital sign device on maternal mortality and morbidity in low-resource settings: a pragmatic, stepped-wedge, cluster-randomised controlled trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2019, 7, e347-e356.	2.9	34
28	Trajectories of women's physical and psychosocial health following obstetric fistula repair in Uganda: a longitudinal study. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2019, 24, 53-64.	1.0	33
29	A qualitative assessment of Ugandan women's perceptions and knowledge of contraception. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2014, 124, 30-33.	1.0	29
30	Expectations and needs of Ugandan women for improved quality of childbirth care in health facilities: A qualitative study. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2017, 139, 38-46.	1.0	28
31	Performance of Cervical Cancer Screening Techniques in HIV-Infected Women in Uganda. Journal of Lower Genital Tract Disease, 2015, 19, 215-219.	0.9	27
32	Exploring the third delay: an audit evaluating obstetric triage at Mulago National Referral Hospital. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2016, 16, 300.	0.9	27
33	Quality of Care in Contraceptive Services Provided to Young People in Two Ugandan Districts: A Simulated Client Study. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6, e27908.	1.1	27
34	Audit of a program to increase the use of vacuum extraction in Mulago Hospital, Uganda. BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth, 2016, 16, 258.	0.9	24
35	Women's Acceptability of Misoprostol Treatment for Incomplete Abortion by Midwives and Physicians - Secondary Outcome Analysis from a Randomized Controlled Equivalence Trial at District Level in Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0149172.	1.1	23
36	Prospective cohort study comparing outcomes between vacuum extraction and secondâ€stage cesarean delivery at a Ugandan tertiary referral hospital. International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics, 2018, 142, 28-36.	1.0	22

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37	Discontinuation of oral contraceptives and depot medroxyprogesterone acetate among women with and without HIV in Uganda, Zimbabwe and Thailand. <i>Contraception</i> , 2011, 83, 542-548.	0.8	21
38	The Impact of Maternal Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy and Short-Course Combination Antiretrovirals for Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission on Early Infant Infection Rates at the Mulago National Referral Hospital in Kampala, Uganda, January 2007 to May 2009. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2011, 56, 69-75.	0.9	20
39	Time to act“ comprehensive abortion care in east Africa. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e601-e602.	2.9	20
40	Prevalence and Factors Associated with Sexually Transmitted Infections among HIV Positive Women Opting for Intrauterine Contraception. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0122400.	1.1	20
41	Injectable contraception: what should the longest interval be for reinjections?. <i>Contraception</i> , 2008, 77, 410-414.	0.8	19
42	Development and preliminary validation of a post-fistula repair reintegration instrument among Ugandan women. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2017, 14, 109.	1.2	19
43	Intermittent use of sulphadoxine-pyrimethamine for malaria prevention: a cross-sectional study of knowledge and practices among Ugandan women attending an urban antenatal clinic. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2014, 13, 399.	0.8	18
44	Abortion-related near-miss morbidity and mortality in 43 health facilities with differences in readiness to provide abortion care in Uganda. <i>BMJ Global Health</i> , 2021, 6, e003274.	2.0	18
45	The MamaMiso study of self-administered misoprostol to prevent bleeding after childbirth in rural Uganda: a community-based, placebo-controlled randomised trial. <i>BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth</i> , 2015, 15, 219.	0.9	17
46	Rehabilitation and reintegration programming adjunct to female genital fistula surgery: A systematic scoping review. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2020, 148, 42-58.	1.0	17
47	Higher sequence diversity in the vaginal tract than in blood at early HIV-1 infection. <i>PLoS Pathogens</i> , 2018, 14, e1006754.	2.1	16
48	Use of assisted vaginal birth to reduce unnecessary caesarean sections and improve maternal and perinatal outcomes. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2019, 7, e408-e409.	2.9	15
49	Knowledge, attitudes and prescribing pattern of emergency contraceptives by health care workers in Kampala, Uganda. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2007, 86, 1111-1116.	1.3	14
50	Beyond repair - family and community reintegration after obstetric fistula surgery: study protocol. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2015, 12, 115.	1.2	14
51	Impact of mode of delivery on pregnancy outcomes in women with premature rupture of membranes after 28 weeks of gestation in a low-resource setting: A prospective cohort study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0190388.	1.1	14
52	Perspectives on male partner notification and treatment for syphilis among antenatal women and their partners in Kampala and Wakiso districts, Uganda. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, 124.	1.3	14
53	Level of Partograph completion and healthcare workers’s perspectives on its use in Mulago National Referral and teaching hospital, Kampala, Uganda. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2019, 19, 107.	0.9	14
54	Pregnancy Risk Among Oral Contraceptive Pill, Injectable Contraceptive, and Condom Users in Uganda, Zimbabwe, and Thailand. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2007, 110, 1003-1009.	1.2	13

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55	Women's experiences of fistula-related stigma in Uganda: a conceptual framework to inform stigma-reduction interventions. <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 2020, 22, 352-367.	1.0	13
56	Trimester-Specific Population Pharmacokinetics and Other Correlates of Variability in Sulphadoxine-Pyrimethamine Disposition Among Ugandan Pregnant Women. <i>Drugs in R and D</i> , 2015, 15, 351-362.	1.1	12
57	Intrauterine Contraception Among Women Living With Human Immunodeficiency Virus. <i>Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2015, 126, 928-934.	1.2	12
58	Incident pregnancy and pregnancy outcomes among HIV-infected women in Uganda and Zimbabwe. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2015, 131, 255-259.	1.0	12
59	Immediate versus delayed postpartum use of levonorgestrel contraceptive implants: a randomized controlled trial in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology</i> , 2017, 217, 568.e1-568.e7.	0.7	12
60	Birth experience and quality of life after vacuum delivery and second-stage caesarean section: a prospective cohort study in Uganda. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2018, 23, 914-922.	1.0	12
61	The perspectives of in-school youths in Kampala, Uganda, on the role of parents in HIV prevention. <i>African Journal of AIDS Research</i> , 2009, 8, 193-200.	0.3	11
62	Negotiating quality standards for effective delivery of labor and childbirth care in Nigeria and Uganda. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2017, 139, 47-55.	1.0	11
63	Infant Exposure to Dolutegravir Through Placental and Breast Milk Transfer: A Population Pharmacokinetic Analysis of DolPHIN-1. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 73, e1200-e1207.	2.9	11
64	Stevens - Johnson syndrome due to nevirapine. <i>African Health Sciences</i> , 2005, 5, 338-40.	0.3	11
65	Neonatal resuscitation using a supraglottic airway device for improved mortality and morbidity outcomes in a low-income country: study protocol for a randomized trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 444.	0.7	10
66	Women's recommendations: vacuum extraction or caesarean section for prolonged second stage of labour, a prospective cohort study in Uganda. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2019, 24, 553-562.	1.0	10
67	Primary HIV prevention in pregnant and lactating Ugandan women: A randomized trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0212119.	1.1	10
68	Variations in CD4 cell counts among HIV-uninfected and infected women in Uganda and Zimbabwe. <i>International Journal of STD and AIDS</i> , 2010, 21, 342-345.	0.5	8
69	Incidence and characteristics of pregnancy-related death across ten low- and middle-income geographical regions: secondary analysis of a cluster randomised controlled trial. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2020, 127, 1082-1089.	1.1	8
70	Biobanking: Strengthening Uganda's Rapid Response to COVID-19 and Other Epidemics. <i>Biopreservation and Biobanking</i> , 2022, 20, 238-243.	0.5	8
71	A randomized clinical trial of two emergency contraceptive pill regimens in a Ugandan population. <i>Acta Obstetrica Et Gynecologica Scandinavica</i> , 2010, 89, 670-676.	1.3	7
72	HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria in Pregnancy. <i>Journal of Pregnancy</i> , 2012, 2012, 1-3.	1.1	7

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73	“As a man I felt small”: a qualitative study of Ugandan men’s experiences of living with a wife suffering from obstetric fistula. <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 2016, 18, 481-494.	1.0	7
74	Smartphone app for neonatal heart rate assessment: an observational study. <i>BMJ Paediatrics Open</i> , 2020, 4, e000688.	0.6	7
75	Why women die after reaching the hospital: a qualitative critical incident analysis of the “third delay” in postconflict northern Uganda. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e042909.	0.8	7
76	Respiratory monitoring during neonatal resuscitation using a supraglottic airway device vs. a face mask. <i>Resuscitation</i> , 2021, , .	1.3	7
77	Influences on participant reporting in the World Health Organisation drugs exposure pregnancy registry; a qualitative study. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2014, 14, 525.	0.9	6
78	Burden of Placental Malaria among Pregnant Women Who Use or Do Not Use Intermittent Preventive Treatment at Mulago Hospital, Kampala. <i>Malaria Research and Treatment</i> , 2016, 2016, 1-7.	2.0	6
79	Evaluating the safety, effectiveness and acceptability of treatment of incomplete second-trimester abortion using misoprostol provided by midwives compared with physicians: study protocol for a randomized controlled equivalence trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2019, 20, 376.	0.7	6
80	Cost of hospital care of women with postpartum haemorrhage in India, Kenya, Nigeria and Uganda: a financial case for improved prevention. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2021, 18, 18.	1.2	6
81	Comparative analysis of perinatal outcomes and birth defects amongst adolescent and older Ugandan mothers: evidence from a hospital-based surveillance database. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2021, 18, 56.	1.2	6
82	Is there a distinction between malaria treatment and intermittent preventive treatment? Insights from a cross-sectional study of anti-malarial drug use among Ugandan pregnant women. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2015, 14, 189.	0.8	5
83	Health and sustainable development; strengthening peri-operative care in low income countries to improve maternal and neonatal outcomes. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2018, 15, 168.	1.2	5
84	Antenatal Doppler ultrasound implementation in a rural sub-Saharan African setting: exploring the perspectives of women and healthcare providers. <i>Reproductive Health</i> , 2021, 18, 199.	1.2	5
85	Prognostic accuracy of antenatal Doppler ultrasound for adverse perinatal outcomes in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic review. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e049799.	0.8	5
86	Middle cerebral arterial flow redistribution is an indicator for intrauterine fetal compromise in late pregnancy in low-resource settings: A prospective cohort study. <i>BJOG: an International Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology</i> , 2022, 129, 1712-1720.	1.1	5
87	Consensus recommendations for the prevention of cervical cancer in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Southern African Journal of Gynaecological Oncology</i> , 2013, 5, 47-57.	0.3	4
88	Hormonal Contraceptive Use and Discontinuation Among HIV-Infected Women in Uganda and Zimbabwe. <i>Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndromes (1999)</i> , 2013, 63, 506-513.	0.9	4
89	Relationship between maternal pelvis height and other anthropometric measurements in a multisite cohort of Ugandan mothers. <i>Pan African Medical Journal</i> , 2016, 24, 257.	0.3	4
90	Young peoples’ interface with providers of contraceptive care: a simulated client study in two Ugandan districts. <i>Contraception and Reproductive Medicine</i> , 2016, 1, 15.	0.7	4

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91	A health care professionals training needs assessment for oncology in Uganda. <i>Human Resources for Health</i> , 2020, 18, 62.	1.1	4
92	Acceptability of treatment of latent tuberculosis infection in newly HIV-infected young women in Uganda. <i>International Journal of Tuberculosis and Lung Disease</i> , 2010, 14, 1647-9.	0.6	4
93	Clinical versus laboratory screening for sexually transmitted infections prior to insertion of intrauterine contraception among women living with HIV/AIDS: a randomized controlled trial. <i>Human Reproduction</i> , 2015, 30, 1573-1579.	0.4	3
94	Evaluating the Instructional Design and Effect on Knowledge, Teamwork, and Skills of Technology-Enhanced Simulation-Based Training in Obstetrics in Uganda: Stepped-Wedge Cluster Randomized Trial. <i>JMIR Medical Education</i> , 2021, 7, e17277.	1.2	3
95	Pregnant women, their male partners and health care providers' perceptions of HIV self-testing in Kampala, Uganda: Implications for integration in prevention of mother-to-child transmission programs and scale-up. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0253616.	1.1	3
96	Co-creation to scale up provision of simplified high-quality comprehensive abortion care in East Central and Southern Africa. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2018, 11, 1490106.	0.7	2
97	Rehabilitation and reintegration programming adjunct to female genital fistula surgery: a scoping review protocol. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2019, 9, e027991.	0.8	2
98	Repeat testing and counseling is one of the key services that the government should continue providing: participants' perceptions on extended repeat HIV testing and enhanced counseling (ERHTEC) for primary HIV prevention in pregnant and lactating women in the PRIMAL study, Uganda. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2020, 20, 694.	1.2	2
99	Incidence, associated risk factors, and the ideal mode of delivery following preterm labour between 24 to 28 weeks of gestation in a low resource setting. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0254801.	1.1	1
100	Outcome of infants with 10 min Apgar scores of 0-1 in a low-resource setting. <i>Archives of Disease in Childhood: Fetal and Neonatal Edition</i> , 2022, 107, 421-424.	1.4	1
101	Social support among women with genital fistula in Uganda. <i>Culture, Health and Sexuality</i> , 2022, , 1-16.	1.0	1
102	Perceived Causes of Obstetric Fistula and Predictors of Treatment Seeking among Ugandan Women: Insights from Qualitative Research. <i>African Journal of Reproductive Health</i> , 2020, 24, 129-140.	1.1	1
103	Exploring health care providers' experiences of and perceptions towards the use of misoprostol for management of second trimester incomplete abortion in Central Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2022, 17, e0268812.	1.1	1
104	Learning from maternal deaths due to uterine rupture: review of cases from peri-urban Uganda. <i>AJOG Global Reports</i> , 2022, 2, 100063.	0.4	1
105	Feasibility and acceptability of mobile phone data collection for longitudinal follow-up among patients treated for obstetric fistula in Uganda. <i>Health Care for Women International</i> , 2020, , 1-15.	0.6	0
106	Storage conditions of oxytocin in a tropical climate in a low-income country. <i>International Journal of Gynecology and Obstetrics</i> , 2021, 154, 44-48.	1.0	0