Steve W Lindsay

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

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205	11,620	23567 58	38395 95
papers	citations	h-index	g-index

215	215	215	8096
all docs	docs citations	times ranked	citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	The importance of vector control for the control and elimination of vector-borne diseases. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007831.	3.0	345
2	A systematic review of mathematical models of mosquito-borne pathogen transmission: 1970â€“2010. Journal of the Royal Society Interface, 2013, 10, 20120921.	3.4	306
3	THE IMPORTANCE OF MOSQUITO BEHAVIOURAL ADAPTATIONS TO MALARIA CONTROL IN AFRICA. Evolution; International Journal of Organic Evolution, 2013, 67, 1218-1230.	2.3	253
4	The evidence for improving housing to reduce malaria: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 209.	2.3	229
5	Role of flies and provision of latrines in trachoma control: cluster-randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2004, 363, 1093-1098.	13.7	212
6	Spatial repellents: from discovery and development to evidence-based validation. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 164.	2.3	210
7	Effect of two different house screening interventions on exposure to malaria vectors and on anaemia in children in The Gambia: a randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 374, 998-1009.	13.7	207
8	Effect of pregnancy on exposure to malaria mosquitoes. Lancet, The, 2000, 355, 1972.	13.7	206
9	Culturally compelling strategies for behaviour change: A social ecology model and case study in malaria prevention. Social Science and Medicine, 2006, 62, 2810-2825.	3.8	201
10	Integrated malaria vector control with microbial larvicides and insecticide-treated nets in western Kenya: a controlled trial. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2009, 87, 655-665.	3.3	185
11	Incidence of malaria among children living near dams in northern Ethiopia: community based incidence survey. BMJ: British Medical Journal, 1999, 319, 663-666.	2.3	183
12	Reducing malaria by mosquito-proofing houses. Trends in Parasitology, 2002, 18, 510-514.	3.3	183
13	Effect of fly control on trachoma and diar rhoea. Lancet, The, 1999, 353, 1401-1403.	13.7	182
14	Changes in house design reduce exposure to malaria mosquitoes. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2003, 8, 512-517.	2.3	177
15	Larval source management for malaria control in Africa: myths and reality. Malaria Journal, 2011, 10, 353.	2.3	177
16	Temperature-related duration of aquatic stages of the Afrotropical malaria vector mosquito Anopheles gambiae in the laboratory. Medical and Veterinary Entomology, 2004, 18, 174-179.	1.5	168
17	Household risk factors for malaria among children in the Ethiopian highlands. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2000, 94, 17-21.	1.8	165
18	Pathway to Deployment of Gene Drive Mosquitoes as a Potential Biocontrol Tool for Elimination of Malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa: Recommendations of a Scientific Working Group â€. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 98, 1-49.	1.4	165

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19	Suppression of exposure to malaria vectors by an order of magnitude using microbial larvicides in rural Kenya. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 1629-1642.	2.3	160
20	Malaria Transmission, Infection, and Disease at Three Sites with Varied Transmission Intensity in Uganda: Implications for Malaria Control. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 92, 903-912.	1.4	157
21	Housing Improvements and Malaria Risk in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Multi-Country Analysis of Survey Data. PLoS Medicine, 2017, 14, e1002234.	8.4	156
22	A tool box for operational mosquito larval control: preliminary results and early lessons from the Urban Malaria Control Programme in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 20.	2.3	150
23	Vectorial capacity and vector control: reconsidering sensitivity to parameters for malaria elimination. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 110, 107-117.	1.8	149
24	Estimating the annual entomological inoculation rate for Plasmodium falciparum transmitted by Anopheles gambiae s.l. using three sampling methods in three sites in Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 111.	2.3	147
25	Socioeconomic development as an intervention against malaria: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Lancet, The, 2013, 382, 963-972.	13.7	146
26	Mosquito larval source management for controlling malaria. The Cochrane Library, 2013, , CD008923.	2.8	143
27	The cross-cutting contribution of the end of neglected tropical diseases to the sustainable development goals. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2017, 6, 73.	3.7	130
28	Interdependence of domestic malaria prevention measures and mosquito-human interactions in urban Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 126.	2.3	126
29	Mapping changes in housing in sub-Saharan Africa from 2000 to 2015. Nature, 2019, 568, 391-394.	27.8	124
30	Transmission ecology of the fly Musca sorbens, a putative vector of trachoma. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2000, 94, 28-32.	1.8	122
31	Evidence-based vector control? Improving the quality of vector control trials. Trends in Parasitology, 2015, 31, 380-390.	3.3	119
32	A global assembly of adult female mosquito mark-release-recapture data to inform the control of mosquito-borne pathogens. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 276.	2.5	116
33	Do untreated bednets protect against malaria?. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2001, 95, 457-462.	1.8	115
34	Risk factors for house-entry by malaria vectors in a rural town and satellite villages in The Gambia. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 2.	2.3	113
35	Measures of Malaria Burden after Long-Lasting Insecticidal Net Distribution and Indoor Residual Spraying at Three Sites in Uganda: A Prospective Observational Study. PLoS Medicine, 2016, 13, e1002167.	8.4	111
36	Efficacy of Olyset Duo, a bednet containing pyriproxyfen and permethrin, versus a permethrin-only net against clinical malaria in an area with highly pyrethroid-resistant vectors in rural Burkina Faso: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2018, 392, 569-580.	13.7	102

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37	Identifying the most productive breeding sites for malaria mosquitoes in The Gambia. Malaria Journal, 2009, 8, 62.	2.3	101
38	Can source reduction of mosquito larval habitat reduce malaria transmission in Tigray, Ethiopia?. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2005, 10, 1274-1285.	2.3	99
39	Importance of Eaves to House Entry by Anopheline, But Not Culicine, Mosquitoes. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2009, 46, 505-510.	1.8	99
40	Microbial larvicides for malaria control in The Gambia. Malaria Journal, 2007, 6, 76.	2.3	98
41	DengueTools: innovative tools and strategies for the surveillance and control of dengue. Global Health Action, 2012, 5, 17273.	1.9	98
42	Integrating vector control across diseases. BMC Medicine, 2015, 13, 249.	5.5	98
43	Effect of 1997â€“98 El NiÃ±o on highland malaria in Tanzania. Lancet, The, 2000, 355, 989-990.	13.7	97
44	The global distribution and transmission limits of lymphatic filariasis: past and present. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 466.	2.5	96
45	Short-range attractiveness of pregnant women to Anopheles gambiae mosquitoes. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2002, 96, 113-116.	1.8	94
46	Mind the Gap: House Structure and the Risk of Malaria in Uganda. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0117396.	2.5	94
47	Threats to the effectiveness of insecticide-treated bednets for malaria control: thinking beyond insecticide resistance. The Lancet Global Health, 2021, 9, e1325-e1331.	6.3	94
48	The Human-Baited Double Net Trap: An Alternative to Human Landing Catches for Collecting Outdoor Biting Mosquitoes in Lao PDR. PLoS ONE, 2015, 10, e0138735.	2.5	81
49	Efficacy of indoor residual spraying with dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane against malaria in Gambian communities with high usage of long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. Lancet, The, 2015, 385, 1436-1446.	13.7	80
50	Effect of temperature and inter-specific competition on the development and survival of Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto and An. arabiensis larvae. Acta Tropica, 2009, 109, 118-123.	2.0	79
51	HIGH SPATIAL RESOLUTION MAPPING OF MALARIA TRANSMISSION RISK IN THE GAMBIA, WEST AFRICA, USING LANDSAT TM SATELLITE IMAGERY. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 76, 875-881.	1.4	76
52	Increased Threat of Urban Malaria from Anopheles stephensi Mosquitoes, Africa. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2019, 25, 1431-1433.	4.3	72
53	The effect of mass administration of sulfadoxine-pyrimethamine combined with artesunate on malaria incidence: a double-blind, community-randomized, placebo-controlled trial in The Gambia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2003, 97, 217-225.	1.8	71
54	Ecologists can enable communities to implement malaria vector control in Africa. Malaria Journal, 2006, 5, 9.	2.3	70

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55	Quantifying the Epidemiological Impact of Vector Control on Dengue. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004588.	3.0	70
56	Are topical insect repellents effective against malaria in endemic populations? A systematic review and meta-analysis. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 446.	2.3	69
57	Resurgence of Malaria Following Discontinuation of Indoor Residual Spraying of Insecticide in an Area of Uganda With Previously High-Transmission Intensity. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 65, 453-460.	5.8	65
58	Spatial Distribution of Mosquito Larvae and the Potential for Targeted Larval Control in The Gambia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 19-27.	1.4	65
59	Malaria and lymphatic filariasis: the case for integrated vector management. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2013, 13, 89-94.	9.1	64
60	Housing and child health in sub-Saharan Africa: A cross-sectional analysis. PLoS Medicine, 2020, 17, e1003055.	8.4	64
61	Risk of malaria attacks in Gambian children is greater away from malaria vector breeding sites. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2002, 96, 499-506.	1.8	63
62	Effect of Passive Zooprophylaxis on Malaria Transmission in the Gambia. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2001, 38, 822-828.	1.8	61
63	Benefit of Insecticide-Treated Nets, Curtains and Screening on Vector Borne Diseases, Excluding Malaria: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3228.	3.0	60
64	Discovery of an oviposition attractant for gravid malaria vectors of the Anopheles gambiae species complex. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 119.	2.3	60
65	Improving the built environment in urban areas to control Aedes aegypti-borne diseases. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2017, 95, 607-608.	3.3	60
66	Modeling the role of environmental variables on the population dynamics of the malaria vector Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 271.	2.3	59
67	Is Mosquito Larval Source Management Appropriate for Reducing Malaria in Areas of Extensive Flooding in The Gambia? A Cross-over Intervention Trial. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010, 82, 176-184.	1.4	58
68	How house design affects malaria mosquito density, temperature, and relative humidity: an experimental study in rural Gambia. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2018, 2, e498-e508.	11.4	58
69	Dry season ecology of Anopheles gambiae complex mosquitoes in The Gambia. Malaria Journal, 2008, 7, 156.	2.3	57
70	Affordable house designs to improve health in rural Africa: a field study from northeastern Tanzania. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2017, 1, e188-e199.	11.4	54
71	Can the buck always be passed to the highest level of clustering?. BMC Medical Research Methodology, 2016, 16, 29.	3.1	53
72	Impact of vector control interventions on malaria transmission intensity, outdoor vector biting rates and Anopheles mosquito species composition in Tororo, Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 445.	2.3	53

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73	Residual malaria transmission dynamics varies across The Gambia despite high coverage of control interventions. PLoS ONE, 2017, 12, e0187059.	2.5	52
74	Community-based surveillance of malaria vector larval habitats: a baseline study in urban Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. BMC Public Health, 2006, 6, 154.	2.9	50
75	High spatial resolution mapping of malaria transmission risk in the Gambia, west Africa, using LANDSAT TM satellite imagery. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2007, 76, 875-81.	1.4	50
76	Framework for rapid assessment and adoption of new vector control tools. Trends in Parasitology, 2014, 30, 191-204.	3.3	49
77	Why is malaria associated with poverty? Findings from a cohort study in rural Uganda. Infectious Diseases of Poverty, 2016, 5, 78.	3.7	49
78	Personal Protection of Permethrin-Treated Clothing against Aedes aegypti, the Vector of Dengue and Zika Virus, in the Laboratory. PLoS ONE, 2016, 11, e0152805.	2.5	48
79	Rapid improvements to rural Ugandan housing and their association with malaria from intense to reduced transmission: a cohort study. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2018, 2, e83-e94.	11.4	48
80	Spatial distribution of mosquito larvae and the potential for targeted larval control in The Gambia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 79, 19-27.	1.4	48
81	Pareto rules for malaria super-spreaders and super-spreading. Nature Communications, 2019, 10, 3939.	12.8	47
82	A greener vision for vector control: The example of the Singapore dengue control programme. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008428.	3.0	47
83	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE INTENSITY OF EXPOSURE TO MALARIA PARASITES AND INFECTION IN THE USAMBARA MOUNTAINS, TANZANIA. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 716-723.	1.4	47
84	Pyriproxyfen for mosquito control: female sterilization or horizontal transfer to oviposition substrates by Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto and Culex quinquefasciatus. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 280.	2.5	45
85	Role of Fish as Predators of Mosquito Larvae on the Floodplain of the Gambia River. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2009, 46, 546-556.	1.8	44
86	Promoting Health and Advancing Development through Improved Housing in Low-Income Settings. Journal of Urban Health, 2013, 90, 810-831.	3.6	44
87	Trained dogs identify people with malaria parasites by their odour. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2019, 19, 578-580.	9.1	42
88	HABITAT TARGETING FOR CONTROLLING AQUATIC STAGES OF MALARIA VECTORS IN AFRICA. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 517-518.	1.4	42
89	Risk Factors for Mosquito House Entry in the Lao PDR. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e62769.	2.5	41
90	Risk Factors for the Presence of Aedes aegypti and Aedes albopictus in Domestic Water-Holding Containers in Areas Impacted by the Nam Theun 2 Hydroelectric Project, Laos. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 88, 1070-1078.	1.4	40

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91	Water vapour is a pre-oviposition attractant for the malaria vector Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 365.	2.3	39
92	The contemporary distribution of Trypanosoma cruzi infection in humans, alternative hosts and vectors. Scientific Data, 2017, 4, 170050.	5.3	39
93	Mosquito Population Regulation and Larval Source Management in Heterogeneous Environments. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e71247.	2.5	39
94	Reduced mosquito survival in metal-roof houses may contribute to a decline in malaria transmission in sub-Saharan Africa. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 7770.	3.3	38
95	Alternative Treatments for Indoor Residual Spraying for Malaria Control in a Village with Pyrethroid- and DDT-Resistant Vectors in The Gambia. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e74351.	2.5	37
96	Resurgence of Malaria in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania, An Epidemic of Drug-Resistant Parasites. EcoHealth, 2000, 1, 134-153.	0.5	36
97	Risk and Control of Mosquito-Borne Diseases in Southeast Asian Rubber Plantations. Trends in Parasitology, 2016, 32, 402-415.	3.3	36
98	Assessment of community-level effects of intermittent preventive treatment for malaria in schoolchildren in Jinja, Uganda (START-IPT trial): a cluster-randomised trial. The Lancet Global Health, 2018, 6, e668-e679.	6.3	36
99	Habitat targeting for controlling aquatic stages of malaria vectors in Africa. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 517-8; author reply 519-20.	1.4	36
100	Global Warming and Risk of Vivax Malaria in Great Britain. EcoHealth, 2001, 2, 80-84.	0.5	35
101	Short communication: Negative spatial association between lymphatic filariasis and malaria in West Africa. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2006, 11, 129-135.	2.3	35
102	Risks and Challenges of Arboviral Diseases in Sudan: The Urgent Need for Actions. Viruses, 2020, 12, 81.	3.3	35
103	Habitat discrimination by gravid Anopheles gambiae sensu lato â€“ a push-pull system. Malaria Journal, 2014, 13, 133.	2.3	34
104	Adult vector control, mosquito ecology and malaria transmission. International Health, 2015, 7, 121-129.	2.0	34
105	Zooprophylaxis, artefact or reality? A paired-cohort study of the effect of passive zooprophylaxis on malaria in The Gambia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2002, 96, 593-596.	1.8	33
106	Assessing the future threat from vivax malaria in the United Kingdom using two markedly different modelling approaches. Malaria Journal, 2010, 9, 70.	2.3	33
107	New challenges, new tools: the impact of climate change on infectious diseases Commentary. Current Opinion in Microbiology, 1999, 2, 445-451.	5.1	32
108	Relationship between the intensity of exposure to malaria parasites and infection in the Usambara Mountains, Tanzania. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2006, 74, 716-23.	1.4	31

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109	Doseâ€“response tests and semi-field evaluation of lethal and sub-lethal effects of slow release pyriproxyfen granules (SumilarvÂ®0.5G) for the control of the malaria vectors Anopheles gambiae sensu lato. Malaria Journal, 2013, 12, 94.	2.3	30
110	Social Acceptability and Durability of Two Different House Screening Interventions against Exposure to Malaria Vectors, Plasmodium falciparum Infection, and Anemia in Children in The Gambia, West Africa. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2010, 83, 965-972.	1.4	29
111	Can Topical Insect Repellents Reduce Malaria? A Cluster-Randomised Controlled Trial of the Insect Repellent N,N-diethyl-m-toluamide (DEET) in Lao PDR. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e70664.	2.5	29
112	The RooPfs study to assess whether improved housing provides additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice in The Gambia: study protocol for a randomized controlled study and ancillary studies. Trials, 2016, 17, 275.	1.6	29
113	Risk factors for house-entry by culicine mosquitoes in a rural town and satellite villages in The Gambia. Parasites and Vectors, 2008, 1, 41.	2.5	28
114	Mass drug administration of ivermectin and dihydroartemisininâ€“piperaquine against malaria in settings with high coverage of standard control interventions: a cluster-randomised controlled trial in The Gambia. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2022, 22, 519-528.	9.1	28
115	Entomological Monitoring and Evaluation: Diverse Transmission Settings of ICEMR Projects Will Require Local and Regional Malaria Elimination Strategies. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 93, 28-41.	1.4	27
116	Exploring the potential of using cattle for malaria vector surveillance and control: a pilot study in western Kenya. Parasites and Vectors, 2017, 10, 18.	2.5	26
117	Reframing Critical Needs in Vector Biology and Management of Vector-Borne Disease. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2010, 4, e566.	3.0	25
118	Malaria and deaths in the English marshes. Lancet, The, 2006, 367, 1947-1951.	13.7	24
119	Improved method for distinguishing the human source of mosquito blood meals between close family members. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2000, 94, 572-574.	1.8	23
120	Agriculture and the promotion of insect pests: rice cultivation in river floodplains and malaria vectors in The Gambia. Malaria Journal, 2009, 8, 170.	2.3	23
121	Assessing the impact of the addition of pyriproxyfen on the durability of permethrin-treated bed nets in Burkina Faso: a compound-randomized controlled trial. Malaria Journal, 2019, 18, 383.	2.3	23
122	New Prototype Screened Doors and Windows for Excluding Mosquitoes from Houses: A Pilot Study in Rural Gambia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 99, 1475-1484.	1.4	23
123	â€˜Like sugar and honeyâ€™: The embedded ethics of a larval control project in The Gambia. Social Science and Medicine, 2010, 70, 1912-1919.	3.8	22
124	Selection of mosquito life-histories: a hidden weapon against malaria?. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 106.	2.3	22
125	Recommendations for building out mosquito-transmitted diseases in sub-Saharan Africa: the DELIVER mnemonic. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 2021, 376, 20190814.	4.0	22
126	How Effective is Integrated Vector Management Against Malaria and Lymphatic Filariasis Where the Diseases Are Transmitted by the Same Vector?. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3393.	3.0	21

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127	The AvecNet Trial to assess whether addition of pyriproxyfen, an insect juvenile hormone mimic, to long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets provides additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice in an area with pyrethroid-resistant vectors in rural Burkina Faso: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. Trials, 2015, 16, 113.	1.6	21
128	Chrysomya putoria, a Putative Vector of Diarrheal Diseases. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1895.	3.0	20
129	AquatainÂ® Mosquito Formulation (AMF) for the control of immature Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto and Anopheles arabiensis: dose-responses, persistence and sub-lethal effects. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 438.	2.5	20
130	Associations between urbanicity and malaria at local scales in Uganda. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 374.	2.3	20
131	Measuring Socioeconomic Inequalities in Relation to Malaria Risk: A Comparison of Metrics in Rural Uganda. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 650-658.	1.4	20
132	Vector bionomics and vectorial capacity as emergent properties of mosquito behaviors and ecology. PLoS Computational Biology, 2020, 16, e1007446.	3.2	20
133	Electric nets and sticky materials for analysing oviposition behaviour of gravid malaria vectors. Malaria Journal, 2012, 11, 374.	2.3	19
134	The impact of insecticide-treated school uniforms on dengue infections in school-aged children: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial in Thailand. Trials, 2012, 13, 212.	1.6	18
135	Analysing the oviposition behaviour of malaria mosquitoes: design considerations for improving two-choice egg count experiments. Malaria Journal, 2015, 14, 250.	2.3	18
136	Environmental temperature and growth faltering in African children: a cross-sectional study. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2020, 4, e116-e123.	11.4	18
137	Impact of seasonality and malaria control interventions on Anopheles density and species composition from three areas of Uganda with differing malaria endemicity. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 138.	2.3	18
138	Using trained dogs and organic semi-conducting sensors to identify asymptomatic and mild SARS-CoV-2 infections: an observational study. Journal of Travel Medicine, 2022, 29, .	3.0	18
139	The Flies and Eyes Project Design and methods of a cluster-randomised intervention study to confirm the importance of flies as trachoma vectors in The Gambia and to test a sustainable method of fly control using pit latrines. Ophthalmic Epidemiology, 2002, 9, 105-117.	1.7	17
140	Fish community characteristics of the lower Gambia River floodplains: a study in the last major undisturbed West African river. Freshwater Biology, 2009, 54, 254-271.	2.4	17
141	Bionomics and insecticide resistance of the arboviral vector Aedes albopictus in northern Lao PDR. PLoS ONE, 2018, 13, e0206387.	2.5	17
142	The COVID-19 pandemic should not derail global vector control efforts. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008606.	3.0	17
143	Improved housing versus usual practice for additional protection against clinical malaria in The Gambia (RooPfs): a household-randomised controlled trial. Lancet Planetary Health, The, 2021, 5, e220-e229.	11.4	17
144	Heterogeneous exposure and hotspots for malaria vectors at three study sites in Uganda. Gates Open Research, 2018, 2, 32.	1.1	17

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145	Study protocol for a three-armed randomized controlled trial to assess whether house screening can reduce exposure to malaria vectors and reduce malaria transmission in The Gambia. Trials, 2008, 9, 33.	1.6	16
146	To assess whether indoor residual spraying can provide additional protection against clinical malaria over current best practice of long-lasting insecticidal mosquito nets in The Gambia: study protocol for a two-armed cluster-randomised trial. Trials, 2011, 12, 147.	1.6	16
147	The circadian flight activity of Aedes aegypti parasitized with the filarial nematode Brugia pahangi. Physiological Entomology, 1986, 11, 325-334.	1.5	15
148	Home treatment of 'malaria' in children in rural Gambia is uncommon. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2003, 8, 884-894.	2.3	15
149	Factors triggering floodplain fish emigration: importance of fish density and food availability. Ecology of Freshwater Fish, 2009, 18, 60-64.	1.4	15
150	Spatio-temporal analysis of malaria vector density from baseline through intervention in a high transmission setting. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 637.	2.5	15
151	Diversity of Mosquitoes (Diptera: Culicidae) Attracted to Human Subjects in Rubber Plantations, Secondary Forests, and Villages in Luang Prabang Province, Northern Lao PDR. Journal of Medical Entomology, 2017, 54, 1589-1604.	1.8	15
152	Testing a pyriproxyfen auto-dissemination station attractive to gravid Anopheles gambiae sensu stricto for the development of a novel attract-release -and-kill strategy for malaria vector control. BMC Infectious Diseases, 2019, 19, 800.	2.9	15
153	Impact of increased ventilation on indoor temperature and malaria mosquito density: an experimental study in The Gambia. Journal of the Royal Society Interface, 2021, 18, 20201030.	3.4	15
154	Risk of exposure to potential vector mosquitoes for rural workers in Northern Lao PDR. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005802.	3.0	15
155	Development of a Gravid Trap for Collecting Live Malaria Vectors Anopheles gambiae s.l.. PLoS ONE, 2013, 8, e68948.	2.5	15
156	Mass Drug Administration With High-Dose Ivermectin and Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for Malaria Elimination in an Area of Low Transmission With High Coverage of Malaria Control Interventions: Protocol for the MASSIV Cluster Randomized Clinical Trial. JMIR Research Protocols, 2020, 9, e20904.	1.0	15
157	Climate Change and the Disappearance of Malaria from England. EcoHealth, 2000, 1, 184-187.	0.5	14
158	Mapping members of the Anopheles gambiae complex using climate data. Physiological Entomology, 2004, 29, 204-209.	1.5	13
159	Modelling geospatial distributions of the triatomine vectors of Trypanosoma cruzi in Latin America. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008411.	3.0	13
160	Could bio-detection dogs be used to limit the spread of COVID-19 by travellers?. Journal of Travel Medicine, 2020, 27, .	3.0	13
161	The Lancet Commission on dengue and other Aedes-transmitted viral diseases. Lancet, The, 2020, 395, 1890-1891.	13.7	12
162	Responses of the putative trachoma vector, Musca sorbens, to volatile semiochemicals from human faeces. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0007719.	3.0	12

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163	Knowledge gaps in the construction of rural healthy homes: AÂresearch agenda for improved low-cost housing in hot-humid Africa. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002909.	8.4	11
164	Pyriproxyfen-treated bed nets reduce reproductive fitness and longevity of pyrethroid-resistant Anopheles gambiae under laboratory and field conditions. Malaria Journal, 2021, 20, 273.	2.3	11
165	Rural Development and Malaria Control in Sub-Saharan Africa. EcoHealth, 2004, 1, 129-137.	2.0	10
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