

# Eline L Korenromp

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

75  
papers

4,720  
citations

126858

33  
h-index

102432

66  
g-index

76  
all docs

76  
docs citations

76  
times ranked

5832  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	WHO method for estimating congenital syphilis to inform surveillance and service provision, Paraguay. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2022, 100, 231-236.	1.5	6
2	The impact of the program for medical male circumcision on HIV in South Africa: analysis using three epidemiological models. <i>Gates Open Research</i> , 2021, 5, 15.	2.0	9
3	Strategic options for syphilis control in Papua New Guineaâ€” impact and cost-effectiveness projections using the syphilis interventions towards elimination (SITE) model. <i>Infectious Disease Modelling</i> , 2021, 6, 584-597.	1.2	2
4	Prevalence of syphilis among men who have sex with men: a global systematic review and meta-analysis from 2000â€”20. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e1110-e1118.	2.9	99
5	Estimating burden of syphilis among men who have sex with men â€” Authors' reply. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e1649.	2.9	0
6	The Spectrum-STI Groups model: syphilis prevalence trends across high-risk and lower-risk populations in Yunnan, China. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2020, 10, 5472.	1.6	6
7	Prevalence of syphilis, gonorrhoea and chlamydia in women in Fiji, the Federated States of Micronesia, Papua New Guinea and Samoa, 1995â€”2017: Spectrum-STI model estimates. <i>Western Pacific Surveillance and Response Journal: WPSAR</i> , 2020, 11, 27-40.	0.3	3
8	Chlamydia, gonorrhoea, trichomoniasis and syphilis: global prevalence and incidence estimates, 2016. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2019, 97, 548-562P.	1.5	985
9	Second Order Segmented Polynomials for Syphilis and Gonorrhea Prevalence and Incidence Trends Estimation: Application to Spectrumâ€™s Guinea-Bissau and South Africa Data. <i>International Journal of Biostatistics</i> , 2019, 15, .	0.4	1
10	Global burden of maternal and congenital syphilis and associated adverse birth outcomesâ€”Estimates for 2016 and progress since 2012. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2019, 14, e0211720.	1.1	227
11	Trends and Predictors of Syphilis Prevalence in the General Population: Global Pooled Analyses of 1103 Prevalence Measures Including 136 Million Syphilis Tests. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 66, 1184-1191.	2.9	47
12	The emerging health impact of voluntary medical male circumcision in Zimbabwe: An evaluation using three epidemiological models. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0199453.	1.1	19
13	Adult gonorrhoea, chlamydia and syphilis prevalence, incidence, treatment and syndromic case reporting in South Africa: Estimates using the Spectrum-STI model, 1990-2017. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0205863.	1.1	73
14	Adult female syphilis prevalence, congenital syphilis case incidence and adverse birth outcomes, Mongolia 2000â€”2016: Estimates using the Spectrum STI tool. <i>Infectious Disease Modelling</i> , 2018, 3, 13-22.	1.2	9
15	Syphilis prevalence trends in adult women in 132 countries â€” estimations using the Spectrum Sexually Transmitted Infections model. <i>Scientific Reports</i> , 2018, 8, 11503.	1.6	38
16	Prevalence and incidence estimates for syphilis, chlamydia, gonorrhoea, and congenital syphilis in Colombia, 1995â€”2016. <i>Revista Panamericana De Salud Publica/Pan American Journal of Public Health</i> , 2018, 42, e118.	0.6	13
17	Trends in Adult Chlamydia and Gonorrhoea Prevalence, Incidence and Urethral Discharge Case Reporting in Morocco over 1995â€”2015â€”Estimates Using the Spectrum-Sexually Transmitted Infection Model. <i>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i> , 2017, 44, 557-564.	0.8	19
18	Spectrum-Malaria: a user-friendly projection tool for health impact assessment and strategic planning by malaria control programmes in sub-Saharan Africa. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2017, 16, 68.	0.8	12

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19	Estimating prevalence trends in adult gonorrhoea and syphilis in low- and middle-income countries with the Spectrum-STI model: results for Zimbabwe and Morocco from 1995 to 2016. <i>Sexually Transmitted Infections</i> , 2017, 93, 599-606.	0.8	29
20	The case for investing in the male condom. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0177108.	1.1	25
21	Pathways and progress to enhanced global sexually transmitted infection surveillance. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2017, 14, e1002328.	3.9	13
22	Impact of malaria interventions on child mortality in endemic African settings: comparison and alignment between LiST and Spectrum-Malaria model. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2017, 17, 781.	1.2	5
23	Costing of National STI Program Implementation for the Global STI Control Strategy for the Health Sector, 2016-2021. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0170773.	1.1	42
24	The prevalence and incidence of active syphilis in women in Morocco, 1995-2016: Model-based estimation and implications for STI surveillance. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2017, 12, e0181498.	1.1	14
25	World Health Organization Global Health Sector Strategy on Sexually Transmitted Infections: An Evidence-to-Action Brief for Colombia. <i>Revista Colombiana De Obstetricia Y Ginecologia</i> , 2017, 68, 193.	0.2	17
26	Framework for Evaluating the Health Impact of the Scale-Up of Malaria Control Interventions on All-Cause Child Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 97, 9-19.	0.6	25
27	Trends in adult chlamydia and gonorrhoea prevalence, incidence and urethral discharge case reporting in Mongolia from 1995 to 2016 – estimates using the Spectrum-STI model. <i>Western Pacific Surveillance and Response Journal: WPSAR</i> , 2017, 8, 20-29.	0.3	11
28	Micronutrient powder distribution through Maternal, Neonatal and Child Health Weeks in Nigeria: process evaluation of feasibility and use. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2016, 19, 1882-1892.	1.1	17
29	Malaria intervention scale-up in Africa: effectiveness predictions for health programme planning tools, based on dynamic transmission modelling. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2016, 15, 417.	0.8	22
30	Antiretroviral Treatment Scale-Up and Tuberculosis Mortality in High TB/HIV Burden Countries: An Econometric Analysis. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0160481.	1.1	8
31	Mortality changes after grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria: an econometric analysis from 1995 to 2010. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2015, 15, 977.	1.2	15
32	Vitamin A-fortified cooking oil reduces vitamin A deficiency in infants, young children and women: results from a programme evaluation in Indonesia. <i>Public Health Nutrition</i> , 2015, 18, 2511-2522.	1.1	31
33	Impact and Cost of the HIV/AIDS National Strategic Plan for Mozambique, 2015-2019 – Projections with the Spectrum/Goals Model. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0142908.	1.1	32
34	Health impact of external funding for HIV, tuberculosis and malaria: systematic review. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2014, 29, 650-662.	1.0	15
35	Using Health Surveillance Systems Data to Assess the Impact of AIDS and Antiretroviral Treatment on Adult Morbidity and Mortality in Botswana. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e100431.	1.1	10
36	Progress towards malaria control targets in relation to national malaria programme funding. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2013, 12, 18.	0.8	33

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37	Methodological and Policy Limitations of Quantifying the Saving of Lives: A Case Study of the Global Fund's Approach. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2013, 10, e1001522.	3.9	26
38	HIV prevalence measurement in household surveys. <i>Aids</i> , 2013, 27, 285-287.	1.0	2
39	Financing HIV Programming: How Much Should Low- And Middle-Income Countries and their Donors Pay?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e67565.	1.1	19
40	Outcomes and Impact of HIV Prevention, ART and TB Programs in Swaziland – Early Evidence from Public Health Triangulation. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e69437.	1.1	19
41	Lives saved from malaria prevention in Africa—evidence to sustain cost-effective gains. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2012, 11, 94.	0.8	14
42	Implementing the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2011–2015 – Optimizing Allocations and the Global Fund's Contribution: A Scenario Projections Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e38816.	1.1	17
43	Expanding ART for Treatment and Prevention of HIV in South Africa: Estimated Cost and Cost-Effectiveness 2011-2050. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30216.	1.1	125
44	Scaling-up antiretroviral treatment in resource-poor countries: prioritization and choices. <i>Aids</i> , 2011, 25, 857-859.	1.0	3
45	Reductions in malaria and anaemia case and death burden at hospitals following scale-up of malaria control in Zanzibar, 1999-2008. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 46.	0.8	101
46	Lives saved by tuberculosis control and prospects for achieving the 2015 global target for reducing tuberculosis mortality. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2011, 89, 573-582.	1.5	61
47	Long-Term Costs and Health Impact of Continued Global Fund Support for Antiretroviral Therapy. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e21048.	1.1	34
48	Economic Returns to Investment in AIDS Treatment in Low and Middle Income Countries. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e25310.	1.1	78
49	Lives saved by Global Fund-supported HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria programs: estimation approach and results between 2003 and end-2007. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2010, 10, 109.	1.3	86
50	Initial evidence of reduction of malaria cases and deaths in Rwanda and Ethiopia due to rapid scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2009, 8, 14.	0.8	181
51	ART in rural Uganda—efficient scale-up with home-based care?. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 374, 2034-2035.	6.3	2
52	Clinical Prognostic Value of RNA Viral Load and CD4 Cell Counts during Untreated HIV-1 Infection—A Quantitative Review. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e5950.	1.1	55
53	Reduced mortality with home-based HIV treatment in Uganda. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2008, 371, 703-705.	6.3	2
54	Estimating the Resources Needed and Savings Anticipated from Roll-Out of Adult Male Circumcision in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2008, 3, e2679.	1.1	55

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55	Quantifying HIV-1 transmission due to contaminated injections. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2007, 104, 9794-9799.	3.3	24
56	The anatomy of a malaria disaster: drug policy choice and mortality in African children. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2007, 7, 739-748.	4.6	25
57	Estimating the Number of Insecticide-Treated Nets Required by African Households to Reach Continent-wide Malaria Coverage Targets. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2007, 297, 2241.	3.8	36
58	The burden of malaria mortality among African children in the year 2000. International Journal of Epidemiology, 2006, 35, 691-704.	0.9	240
59	Malaria Attributable to the HIV-1 Epidemic, Sub-Saharan Africa. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2005, 11, 1410-1419.	2.0	110
60	Impact of malaria control on childhood anaemia in Africa - a quantitative review. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2004, 9, 1050-1065.	1.0	153
61	PEDIATRIC MORTALITY IN AFRICA: PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM MALARIA AS A CAUSE OR RISK?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 71, 16-24.	0.6	84
62	Pediatric mortality in Africa: plasmodium falciparum malaria as a cause or risk?. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 71, 16-24.	0.6	40
63	Child coverage with mosquito nets and malaria treatment from population-based surveys in african countries: a baseline for monitoring progress in roll back malaria. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 71, 232-8.	0.6	31
64	Monitoring mosquito net coverage for malaria control in Africa: possession vs. use by children under 5 years. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2003, 8, 693-703.	1.0	141
65	Effects of Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection on Recurrence of Tuberculosis after Rifampin-Based Treatment: An Analytical Review. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2003, 37, 101-112.	2.9	153
66	Measurement of trends in childhood malaria mortality in Africa: an assessment of progress toward targets based on verbal autopsy. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2003, 3, 349-358.	4.6	206
67	Higher risk behaviour and rates of sexually transmitted diseases in Mwanza compared to Uganda may help explain HIV prevention trial outcomes. Aids, 2003, 17, 2653-2660.	1.0	33
68	What proportion of episodes of gonorrhoea and chlamydia becomes symptomatic?. International Journal of STD and AIDS, 2002, 13, 91-101.	0.5	145
69	Can Behavior Change Explain Increases in the Proportion of Genital Ulcers Attributable to Herpes in Sub-Saharan Africa?. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2002, 29, 228-238.	0.8	29
70	HIV dynamics and behaviour change as determinants of the impact of sexually transmitted disease treatment on HIV transmission in the context of the Rakai trial. Aids, 2002, 16, 2209-2218.	1.0	45
71	Modelling HIV/AIDS epidemics in Botswana and India: impact of interventions to prevent transmission. Bulletin of the World Health Organization, 2002, 80, 89-96.	1.5	99
72	Estimating the Magnitude of STD Cofactor Effects on HIV Transmission. Sexually Transmitted Diseases, 2001, 28, 613-621.	0.8	66

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73	HIV spread and partnership reduction for different patterns of sexual behaviour – a study with the microsimulation model <i>STDSIM</i> . <i>Mathematical Population Studies</i> , 2000, 8, 135-173.	0.8	40
74	Model-based evaluation of single-round mass treatment of sexually transmitted diseases for HIV control in a rural African population. <i>Aids</i> , 2000, 14, 573-593.	1.0	78
75	Relative risks and population attributable fraction of incident HIV associated with symptoms of sexually transmitted diseases and treatable symptomatic sexually transmitted diseases in Rakai District, Uganda. <i>Aids</i> , 1999, 13, 2113-2123.	1.0	106