

# Johan Ursing

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

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Version: 2024-02-01

30  
papers

922  
citations

430874

18  
h-index

454955

30  
g-index

34  
all docs

34  
docs citations

34  
times ranked

1483  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Travel-associated infection presenting in Europe (2008â€“12): an analysis of EuroTravNet longitudinal, surveillance data, and evaluation of the effect of the pre-travel consultation. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2015, 15, 55-64.	9.1	206
2	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Drug Resistance Phenotype as Assessed by Patient Antimalarial Drug Levels and Its Association With pfmdr1 Polymorphisms. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2013, 207, 842-847.	4.0	99
3	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 RNA in Serum as Predictor of Severe Outcome in Coronavirus Disease 2019: A Retrospective Cohort Study. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 73, e2995-e3001.	5.8	75
4	Artemether-lumefantrine dosing for malaria treatment in young children and pregnant women: A pharmacokinetic-pharmacodynamic meta-analysis. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2018, 15, e1002579.	8.4	47
5	Similar Efficacy and Tolerability of Double-Dose Chloroquine and Artemether-Lumefantrine for Treatment of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Infection in Guinea-Bissau: A Randomized Trial. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 203, 109-116.	4.0	44
6	PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM GENOTYPES ASSOCIATED WITH CHLOROQUINE AND AMODIAQUINE RESISTANCE IN GUINEA-BISSAU. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 844-848.	1.4	37
7	Drug resistance associated genetic polymorphisms in <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> and <i>Plasmodium vivax</i> collected in Honduras, Central America. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 376.	2.3	32
8	Prevalence of resistance associated polymorphisms in <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> field isolates from southern Pakistan. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 18.	2.3	31
9	<i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> genotypes associated with chloroquine and amodiaquine resistance in Guinea-Bissau. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 76, 844-8.	1.4	31
10	Chloroquine resistant <i>P. falciparum</i> prevalence is low and unchanged between 1990 and 2005 in Guinea-Bissau: An effect of high chloroquine dosage?. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2007, 7, 555-561.	2.3	29
11	Different doses of amodiaquine and chloroquine for treatment of uncomplicated malaria in children in Guinea-Bissau: implications for future treatment recommendations. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 101, 231-238.	1.8	28
12	Duration of SARS-CoV-2 viremia and its correlation to mortality and inflammatory parameters in patients hospitalized for COVID-19: a cohort study. <i>Diagnostic Microbiology and Infectious Disease</i> , 2022, 102, 115595.	1.8	28
13	Chloroquine Is Grossly Overdosed and Overused but Well Tolerated in Guinea-Bissau. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2009, 53, 180-185.	3.2	27
14	Malaria Transmission in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau between 1995 and 2012: Malaria Resurgence Did Not Negatively Affect Mortality. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e101167.	2.5	24
15	High-Dose Chloroquine for Uncomplicated <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Malaria Is Well Tolerated and Causes Similar QT Interval Prolongation as Standard-Dose Chloroquine in Children. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2020, 64, .	3.2	21
16	No Seasonal Accumulation of Resistant <i>P. falciparum</i> when High-Dose Chloroquine Is Used. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2009, 4, e6866.	2.5	20
17	Multiplex PCR detection of <i>Cryptosporidium</i> sp., <i>Giardia lamblia</i> and <i>Entamoeba histolytica</i> directly from dried stool samples from Guinea-Bissauan children with diarrhoea. <i>Infectious Diseases</i> , 2017, 49, 655-663.	2.8	19
18	Chloroquine Is Grossly Under Dosed in Young Children with Malaria: Implications for Drug Resistance. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2014, 9, e86801.	2.5	18

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19	Proof of concept: used malaria rapid diagnostic tests applied for parallel sequencing for surveillance of molecular markers of anti-malarial resistance in Bissau, Guinea-Bissau during 2014â€“2017. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2019, 18, 252.	2.3	17
20	Prevalence of diarrhoeal pathogens among children under five years of age with and without diarrhoea in Guinea-Bissau. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2021, 15, e0009709.	3.0	17
21	Artemether-Lumefantrine versus Dihydroartemisinin-Piperaquine for Treatment of Uncomplicated <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Malaria in Children Aged Less than 15 Years in Guinea-Bissau â€“ An Open-Label Non-Inferiority Randomised Clinical Trial. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0161495.	2.5	15
22	Characterization of drug resistance associated genetic polymorphisms among <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> field isolates in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2014, 13, 182.	2.3	12
23	Temporal and Seasonal Changes of Genetic Polymorphisms Associated with Altered Drug Susceptibility to Chloroquine, Lumefantrine, and Quinine in Guinea-Bissau between 2003 and 2012. <i>Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy</i> , 2015, 59, 872-879.	3.2	11
24	High-Dose Chloroquine for Treatment of Chloroquine-Resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> Malaria. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2016, 213, 1315-1321.	4.0	8
25	Carriers, channels and chloroquine efficacy in Guinea-Bissau. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2008, 24, 49-51.	3.3	6
26	Single nucleotide polymorphisms in <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> V type H <sup>+</sup> pyrophosphatase gene (pfvp2) and their associations with pfcr1 and pfmdr1 polymorphisms. <i>Infection, Genetics and Evolution</i> , 2014, 24, 111-115.	2.3	6
27	Stable high frequencies of sulfadoxineâ€“pyrimethamine resistance associated mutations and absence of K13 mutations in <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> 3 and 4 years after the introduction of artesunate plus sulfadoxineâ€“pyrimethamine in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, India. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2020, 19, 290.	2.3	6
28	Unexpected selections of <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> polymorphisms in previously treatment-naïve areas after monthly presumptive administration of three different anti-malarial drugs in Liberia 1976â€“78. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2017, 16, 113.	2.3	5
29	Chloroquine-susceptible and -resistant <i>Plasmodium falciparum</i> strains survive high chloroquine concentrations by becoming dormant but are eliminated by prolonged exposure. <i>Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy</i> , 2022, 77, 1005-1011.	3.0	2
30	Microbial hara-kiri: Exploiting lysosomal cell death in malaria parasites. <i>Microbial Cell</i> , 2015, 2, 57-58.	3.2	1