

Karin Källander

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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74
papers

3,392
citations

159525

30
h-index

149623

56
g-index

82
all docs

82
docs citations

82
times ranked

3902
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	Mobile Health (mHealth) Approaches and Lessons for Increased Performance and Retention of Community Health Workers in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Review. <i>Journal of Medical Internet Research</i> , 2013, 15, e17.	2.1	493
2	Using the three delays model to understand why newborn babies die in eastern Uganda. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 964-972.	1.0	209
3	Symptom overlap for malaria and pneumonia—policy implications for home management strategies. <i>Acta Tropica</i> , 2004, 90, 211-214.	0.9	207
4	Delayed care seeking for fatal pneumonia in children aged under five years in Uganda: a case-series study. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2008, 86, 332-338.	1.5	190
5	Supervising community health workers in low-income countries—a review of impact and implementation issues. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2014, 7, 24085.	0.7	157
6	Utilization of public or private health care providers by febrile children after user fee removal in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2009, 8, 45.	0.8	115
7	Interventions to Improve Motivation and Retention of Community Health Workers Delivering Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM): Stakeholder Perceptions and Priorities. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 87, 111-119.	0.6	113
8	Determinants of delay in care-seeking for febrile children in eastern Uganda. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2009, 14, 472-479.	1.0	109
9	Malaria Rapid Testing by Community Health Workers Is Effective and Safe for Targeting Malaria Treatment: Randomised Cross-Over Trial in Tanzania. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2011, 6, e19753.	1.1	109
10	Can community health workers and caretakers recognise pneumonia in children? Experiences from western Uganda. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2006, 100, 956-963.	0.7	79
11	Effect of the Uganda Newborn Study on care-seeking and care practices: a cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2015, 8, 24584.	0.7	74
12	Digital Technologies for Health Workforce Development in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A Scoping Review. <i>Global Health, Science and Practice</i> , 2018, 6, S41-S48.	0.6	74
13	Integrated Community Case Management of Fever in Children under Five Using Rapid Diagnostic Tests and Respiratory Rate Counting: A Multi-Country Cluster Randomized Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 87, 21-29.	0.6	69
14	Local fever illness classifications: implications for home management of malaria strategies. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2004, 9, 1191-1199.	1.0	67
15	Community acceptability of use of rapid diagnostic tests for malaria by community health workers in Uganda. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2010, 9, 203.	0.8	65
16	Access, acceptability and utilization of community health workers using diagnostics for case management of fever in Ugandan children: a cross-sectional study. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2012, 11, 121.	0.8	64
17	Valuing the work of unpaid community health workers and exploring the incentives to volunteering in rural Africa. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2016, 31, 205-216.	1.0	59
18	Using theory and formative research to design interventions to improve community health worker motivation, retention and performance in Mozambique and Uganda. <i>Human Resources for Health</i> , 2015, 13, 25.	1.1	56

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19	Social autopsy: INDEPTH Network experiences of utility, process, practices, and challenges in investigating causes and contributors to mortality. <i>Population Health Metrics</i> , 2011, 9, 44.	1.3	53
20	CA-MRSA and HA-MRSA coexist in community and hospital settings in Uganda. <i>Antimicrobial Resistance and Infection Control</i> , 2019, 8, 94.	1.5	51
21	Community referral in home management of malaria in western Uganda: A case series study. <i>BMC International Health and Human Rights</i> , 2006, 6, 2.	2.5	50
22	Adherence to artesunate-amodiaquine combination therapy for uncomplicated malaria in children in Zanzibar, Tanzania. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2009, 14, 766-774.	1.0	49
23	Use of drugs, perceived drug efficacy and preferred providers for febrile children: implications for home management of fever. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2009, 8, 131.	0.8	49
24	Home-based management of fever in rural Uganda: community perceptions and provider opinions. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2007, 6, 11.	0.8	44
25	The Uganda Newborn Study (UNEST): an effectiveness study on improving newborn health and survival in rural Uganda through a community-based intervention linked to health facilities - study protocol for a cluster randomized controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2012, 13, 213.	0.7	41
26	Potential Roles of Mhealth for Community Health Workers: Formative Research With End Users in Uganda and Mozambique. <i>JMIR MHealth and UHealth</i> , 2015, 3, e76.	1.8	40
27	System effectiveness of a targeted free mass distribution of long lasting insecticidal nets in Zanzibar, Tanzania. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2010, 9, 173.	0.8	37
28	Early identification and treatment of pneumonia: a call to action. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e12-e13.	2.9	35
29	Setting global research priorities for integrated community case management (iCCM): Results from a CHNRI (Child Health and Nutrition Research Initiative) exercise. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2014, 4, 020413.	1.2	35
30	Community Acceptability and Adoption of Integrated Community Case Management in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 87, 97-104.	0.6	33
31	Rational use of antibiotics by community health workers and caregivers for children with suspected pneumonia in Zambia: a cross-sectional mixed methods study. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2016, 16, 897.	1.2	31
32	Evaluating the effect of innovative motivation and supervision approaches on community health worker performance and retention in Uganda and Mozambique: study protocol for a randomised controlled trial. <i>Trials</i> , 2015, 16, 157.	0.7	30
33	Estimating the cost of referral and willingness to pay for referral to higher-level health facilities: a case series study from an integrated community case management programme in Uganda. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2015, 15, 347.	0.9	29
34	The case for verbal autopsy in health systems strengthening. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2017, 5, e20-e21.	2.9	28
35	Home and community management of acute respiratory infections in children in eight Ugandan districts. <i>Annals of Tropical Paediatrics</i> , 2005, 25, 283-291.	1.0	27
36	High prevalence of antibiotic resistance in nasopharyngeal bacterial isolates from healthy children in rural Uganda: A cross-sectional study. <i>Upsala Journal of Medical Sciences</i> , 2015, 120, 249-256.	0.4	27

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37	Epidemiological studies of the “non-specific effects” of vaccines: I “ data collection in observational studies. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2009, 14, 969-976.	1.0	25
38	A qualitative study on caretakers' perceived need of bed-nets after reduced malaria transmission in Zanzibar, Tanzania. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2012, 12, 606.	1.2	24
39	Introduction of Newborn Care within Integrated Community Case Management in Uganda. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 87, 46-53.	0.6	23
40	Pneumococcal Carriage in Children under Five Years in Uganda-Will Present Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccines Be Appropriate?. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0166018.	1.1	23
41	Childhood pneumonia diagnostics: community health workers’ and national stakeholders’ differing perspectives of new and existing aids. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2017, 10, 1290340.	0.7	23
42	Performance of Four Respiratory Rate Counters to Support Community Health Workers to Detect the Symptoms of Pneumonia in Children in Low Resource Settings: A Prospective, Multicentre, Hospital-Based, Single-Blinded, Comparative Trial. <i>EClinicalMedicine</i> , 2019, 12, 20-30.	3.2	21
43	Assessing the Quality of Care for Pneumonia in Integrated Community Case Management: A Cross-Sectional Mixed Methods Study. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2016, 11, e0152204.	1.1	18
44	The use of counting beads to improve the classification of fast breathing in low-resource settings: a multi-country review. <i>Health Policy and Planning</i> , 2015, 30, 696-704.	1.0	17
45	Variation in the quality and out-of-pocket cost of treatment for childhood malaria, diarrhoea, and pneumonia: Community and facility based care in rural Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0200543.	1.1	17
46	Performance of five pulse oximeters to detect hypoxaemia as an indicator of severe illness in children under five by frontline health workers in low resource settings “ A prospective, multicentre, single-blinded, trial in Cambodia, Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Uganda. <i>EClinicalMedicine</i> , 2021, 38, 101040.	3.2	16
47	Nasopharyngeal carriage, spa types and antibiotic susceptibility profiles of <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> from healthy children less than 5%years in Eastern Uganda. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2019, 19, 1023.	1.3	15
48	Universal access to pneumonia prevention and care: a call for action. <i>Lancet Respiratory Medicine</i> , the, 2014, 2, 950-952.	5.2	14
49	Home-based management of malaria in the era of urbanisation. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 373, 1582-1584.	6.3	12
50	Barriers on the pathway to survival for children dying from treatable illnesses in Inhambane province, Mozambique. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2019, 9, 010809.	1.2	11
51	Perceived Quality of Care for Common Childhood Illnesses: Facility versus Community Based Providers in Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e79943.	1.1	10
52	Impact of an integrated community case management programme on uptake of appropriate diarrhoea and pneumonia treatments in Uganda: A propensity score matching and equity analysis study. <i>International Journal for Equity in Health</i> , 2015, 14, 74.	1.5	10
53	Usability and acceptability of a multimodal respiratory rate and pulse oximeter device in case management of children with symptoms of pneumonia: A cross-sectional study in Ethiopia. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2021, 110, 1620-1632.	0.7	10
54	Performance, Acceptability, and Usability of Respiratory Rate Timers and Pulse Oximeters When Used by Frontline Health Workers to Detect Symptoms of Pneumonia in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia: Protocol for a Two-Phase, Multisite, Mixed-Methods Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2018, 7, e10191.	0.5	10

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55	High effective coverage of vector control interventions in children after achieving low malaria transmission in Zanzibar, Tanzania. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2013, 12, 38.	0.8	9
56	Integrated community case management in a peri-urban setting: a qualitative evaluation in Wakiso District, Uganda. <i>BMC Health Services Research</i> , 2017, 17, 785.	0.9	9
57	Determining the Agreement Between an Automated Respiratory Rate Counter and a Reference Standard for Detecting Symptoms of Pneumonia in Children: Protocol for a Cross-Sectional Study in Ethiopia. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e16531.	0.5	9
58	Usability and acceptability of an automated respiratory rate counter to assess children for symptoms of pneumonia: A cross-sectional study in Ethiopia. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2020, 109, 1196-1206.	0.7	8
59	Usability and acceptability of an automated respiratory rate counter to assess childhood pneumonia in Nepal. <i>Acta Paediatrica, International Journal of Paediatrics</i> , 2020, 109, 1207-1220.	0.7	8
60	District Health Teams™ Readiness to Institutionalize Integrated Community Case Management in the Uganda Local Health Systems: A Repeated Qualitative Study. <i>Global Health, Science and Practice</i> , 2020, 8, 190-204.	0.6	8
61	Automated Respiratory Rate Counter to Assess Children for Symptoms of Pneumonia: Protocol for Cross-Sectional Usability and Acceptability Studies in Ethiopia and Nepal. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2020, 9, e14405.	0.5	8
62	Universal versus conditional day 3 follow-up for children with non-severe unclassified fever at the community level in Ethiopia: A cluster-randomised non-inferiority trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2018, 15, e1002553.	3.9	7
63	“I also take part in caring for the sick child”: a qualitative study on fathers’ roles and responsibilities in seeking care for children in Southwest Ethiopia. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2020, 10, e038932.	0.8	7
64	Exploring the Equity Impact of Current Digital Health Design Practices: Protocol for a Scoping Review. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2022, 11, e34013.	0.5	5
65	Universal Versus Conditional Third Day Follow-Up Visit for Children With Nonsevere Unclassified Fever at the Community Level in Ethiopia: Protocol for a Cluster Randomized Noninferiority Trial. <i>JMIR Research Protocols</i> , 2018, 7, e99.	0.5	4
66	Does Chest Attachment of an Automated Respiratory Rate Monitor Influence the Actual Respiratory Rate in Children Under Five?. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 102, 20-27.	0.6	4
67	Appropriateness of Care for Common Childhood Infections at Low-Level Private Health Facilities in a Rural District in Western Uganda. <i>International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health</i> , 2021, 18, 7742.	1.2	2
68	Management and Follow-up Practices of Children with Unclassified Fever in Rural Ethiopia: Experiences of Health Extension Workers and Caregivers. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 1255-1261.	0.6	2
69	Setting global research priorities for private sector child health service delivery: Results from a CHNRI exercise. <i>Journal of Global Health</i> , 2020, 10, 021201.	1.2	2
70	One-arm safety intervention study on community case management of chest indrawing pneumonia in children in Nigeria – a study protocol. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2020, 13, 1775368.	0.7	1
71	A qualitative study of the perspectives of health workers and policy makers on external support provided to low-level private health facilities in a Ugandan rural district, in management of childhood infections. <i>Global Health Action</i> , 2021, 14, 1961398.	0.7	1
72	Capacity to provide care for common childhood infections at low-level private health facilities in Western, Uganda. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2021, 16, e0257851.	1.1	1

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73	More work needs to be done to ensure that better pneumonia diagnostics aids are developed and launched to better support frontline health workersâ€”A response to â€œAre respiratory rate counters really so badâ€”by Ansermino etÂal.. EclinicalMedicine, 2019, 16, 15.	3.2	0
74	A Qualitative Exploration of the Referral Process of Children with Common Infections from Private Low-Level Health Facilities in Western Uganda. Children, 2021, 8, 996.	0.6	0