Gary J Weil

List of Publications by Year
in descending order

95 papers	3,293 citations	159585 30 h-index	161849 54 g-index
95 all docs	95 docs citations	95 times ranked	2157 citing authors

#	Article	IF	Citations
1	Diagnostic tools for filariasis elimination programs. Trends in Parasitology, 2007, 23, 78-82.	3.3	200
2	A Review of Factors That Influence Individual Compliance with Mass Drug Administration for Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2447.	3.0	185
3	Effect of yearly mass drug administration with diethylcarbamazine and albendazole on bancroftian filariasis in Egypt: a comprehensive assessment. Lancet, The, 2006, 367, 992-999.	13.7	180
4	Efficacy, Safety, and Pharmacokinetics of Coadministered Diethylcarbamazine, Albendazole, and Ivermectin for Treatment of Bancroftian Filariasis. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2016, 62, 334-341.	5.8	160
5	A Trial of a Triple-Drug Treatment for Lymphatic Filariasis. New England Journal of Medicine, 2018, 379, 1801-1810.	27.0	132
6	Recombinant antigen-based antibody assays for the diagnosis and surveillance of lymphatic filariasis - a multicenter trial. Parasites and Vectors, 2004, 3, 9.	1.3	124
7	A Multicenter Evaluation of Diagnostic Tools to Define Endpoints for Programs to Eliminate Bancroftian Filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2012, 6, e1479.	3.0	104
8	Laboratory and Field Evaluation of a New Rapid Test for Detecting Wuchereria bancrofti Antigen in Human Blood. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 11-15.	1.4	103
9	Effectiveness of a triple-drug regimen for global elimination of lymphatic filariasis: a modelling study. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 451-458.	9.1	86
10	Transmission Assessment Surveys (TAS) to Define Endpoints for Lymphatic Filariasis Mass Drug Administration: A Multicenter Evaluation. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2013, 7, e2584.	3.0	85
11	Molecular cloning of Brugia malayi antigens for diagnosis of lymphatic filariasis. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 1994, 64, 261-271.	1.1	80
12	A Comprehensive Assessment of Lymphatic Filariasis in Sri Lanka Six Years after Cessation of Mass Drug Administration. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3281.	3.0	80
13	The Impact of Repeated Rounds of Mass Drug Administration with Diethylcarbamazine Plus Albendazole on Bancroftian Filariasis in Papua New Guinea. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2008, 2, e344.	3.0	74
14	Tissue and Stage-Specific Distribution of Wolbachia in Brugia malayi. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2011, 5, e1174.	3.0	73
15	The safety of double- and triple-drug community mass drug administration for lymphatic filariasis: A multicenter, open-label, cluster-randomized study. PLoS Medicine, 2019, 16, e1002839.	8.4	66
16	Comparison of Single-Dose Diethylcarbamazine and Ivermectin for Treatment of Bancroftian Filariasis in Papua New Guinea. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1993, 49, 804-811.	1.4	66
17	A multicenter evaluation of a new antibody test kit for lymphatic filariasis employing recombinant Brugia malayi antigen Bm-14. Acta Tropica, 2011, 120, S19-S22.	2.0	63
18	Potential Value of Triple Drug Therapy with Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine, and Albendazole (IDA) to Accelerate Elimination of Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis in Africa. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005163.	3.0	63

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19	Diagnostic Tools for Onchocerciasis Elimination Programs. Trends in Parasitology, 2015, 31, 571-582.	3.3	62
20	A RANDOMIZED CLINICAL TRIAL COMPARING SINGLE- AND MULTI-DOSE COMBINATION THERAPY WITH DIETHYLCARBAMAZINE AND ALBENDAZOLE FOR TREATMENT OF BANCROFTIAN FILARIASIS. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 70, 191-196.	1.4	55
21	Genomic diversity in Onchocerca volvulus and its Wolbachia endosymbiont. Nature Microbiology, 2017, 2, 16207.	13.3	53
22	Filarial Antigenemia and Loa loa Night Blood Microfilaremia in an Area Without Bancroftian Filariasis in the Democratic Republic of Congo. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2014, 91, 1142-1148.	1.4	52
23	Conventional parasitology and DNA-based diagnostic methods for onchocerciasis elimination programmes. Acta Tropica, 2015, 146, 114-118.	2.0	40
24	Reassessment of areas with persistent Lymphatic Filariasis nine years after cessation of mass drug administration in Sri Lanka. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0006066.	3.0	40
25	Programmatic Use of Molecular Xenomonitoring at the Level of Evaluation Units to Assess Persistence of Lymphatic Filariasis in Sri Lanka. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004722.	3.0	38
26	Adverse events following single dose treatment of lymphatic filariasis: Observations from a review of the literature. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006454.	3.0	38
27	High level expression of a glutamate-gated chloride channel gene in reproductive tissues of Brugia malayi may explain the sterilizing effect of ivermectin on filarial worms. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2014, 4, 71-76.	3.4	37
28	Effect of 3 years of biannual mass drug administration with albendazole on lymphatic filariasis and soil-transmitted helminth infections: a community-based study in Republic of the Congo. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2017, 17, 763-769.	9.1	37
29	Persistence of Parasite Antigenemia Following Diethylcarbamazine Therapy of Bancroftian Filariasis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 1988, 38, 589-595.	1.4	37
30	Transcription profiling reveals stage- and function-dependent expression patterns in the filarial nematode Brugia malayi. BMC Genomics, 2012, 13, 184.	2.8	36
31	High Pressure Freezing/Freeze Substitution Fixation Improves the Ultrastructural Assessment of Wolbachia Endosymbiont â€“ Filarial Nematode Host Interaction. PLoS ONE, 2014, 9, e86383.	2.5	32
32	Efficacy and Safety of a Single Dose of Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine, and Albendazole for Treatment of Lymphatic Filariasis in CÃ´te dâ€™Ivoire: An Open-label Randomized Controlled Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, e68-e75.	5.8	32
33	Comprehensive Assessment of a Hotspot with Persistent Bancroftian Filariasis in Coastal Sri Lanka. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2018, 99, 735-742.	1.4	32
34	Use of a Novel Portable Three-Dimensional Imaging System to Measure Limb Volume and Circumference in Patients with Filarial Lymphedema. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2017, 97, 1836-1842.	1.4	31
35	The Impact of Two Semiannual Treatments with Albendazole Alone on Lymphatic Filariasis and Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infections: A Community-Based Study in the Republic of Congo. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2015, 92, 959-966.	1.4	30
36	Measurement of Circulating Filarial Antigen Levels in Human Blood with a Point-of-Care Test Strip and a Portable Spectrodensitometer. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2016, 94, 1324-1329.	1.4	30

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37	Single-Dose Triple-Drug Therapy for Wuchereria bancrofti â€" 5-Year Follow-up. New England Journal of Medicine, 2020, 382, 1956-1957.	27.0	30
38	Pharmacokinetics, safety, and efficacy of a single co-administered dose of diethylcarbamazine, albendazole and ivermectin in adults with and without Wuchereria bancrofti infection in CÃ´te dâ€™Ivoire. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007325.	3.0	29
39	Semi-Quantitative Scoring of an Immunochromatographic Test for Circulating Filarial Antigen. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2013, 89, 916-918.	1.4	27
40	A case study of risk factors for lymphatic filariasis in the Republic of Congo. Parasites and Vectors, 2014, 7, 300.	2.5	26
41	Systems Biology Studies of Adult Paragonimus Lung Flukes Facilitate the Identification of Immunodominant Parasite Antigens. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2014, 8, e3242.	3.0	24
42	Community Rates of IgG4 Antibodies to Ascaris Haemoglobin Reflect Changes in Community Egg Loads Following Mass Drug Administration. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2016, 10, e0004532.	3.0	23
43	Human antibody responses to Wuchereria bancrofti infective larvae. Parasite Immunology, 2000, 22, 89-96.	1.5	21
44	Identification and characterization of Loa loa antigens responsible for cross-reactivity with rapid diagnostic tests for lymphatic filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006963.	3.0	21
45	Comparison of Repeated Doses of Ivermectin Versus Ivermectin Plus Albendazole for the Treatment of Onchocerciasis: A Randomized, Open-label, Clinical Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2020, 71, 933-943.	5.8	21
46	Safety and efficacy of co-administered diethylcarbamazine, albendazole and ivermectin during mass drug administration for lymphatic filariasis in Haiti: Results from a two-armed, open-label, cluster-randomized, community study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008298.	3.0	21
47	A multi-center field study of two point-of-care tests for circulating Wuchereria bancrofti antigenemia in Africa. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2017, 11, e0005703.	3.0	19
48	A comparison of two tests for filarial antigenemia in areas in Sri Lanka and Indonesia with low-level persistence of lymphatic filariasis following mass drug administration. Parasites and Vectors, 2015, 8, 369.	2.5	17
49	The safety of combined triple drug therapy with ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine and albendazole in the neglected tropical diseases co-endemic setting of Fiji: AÂcluster randomised trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008106.	3.0	17
50	An open label, block randomized, community study of the safety and efficacy of co-administered ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine plus albendazole vs. diethylcarbamazine plus albendazole for lymphatic filariasis in India. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009069.	3.0	17
51	A randomized clinical trial comparing single- and multi-dose combination therapy with diethylcarbamazine and albendazole for treatment of bancroftian filariasis. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2004, 70, 191-6.	1.4	16
52	The impact of four years of semiannual treatments with albendazole alone on lymphatic filariasis and soil-transmitted helminth infections: A community-based study in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008322.	3.0	15
53	Capillaria Ova and Diagnosis of Trichuris trichiura Infection in Humans by Kato-Katz Smear, Liberia. Emerging Infectious Diseases, 2018, 24, 1551-1554.	4.3	14
54	A multicenter, community-based, mixed methods assessment of the acceptability of a triple drug regimen for elimination of lymphatic filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009002.	3.0	14

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55	Systems analysis-based assessment of post-treatment adverse events in lymphatic filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007697.	3.0	13
56	The design and development of a multicentric protocol to investigate the impact of adjunctive doxycycline on the management of peripheral lymphoedema caused by lymphatic filariasis and podoconiosis. Parasites and Vectors, 2020, 13, 155.	2.5	13
57	Safety and efficacy of mass drug administration with a single-dose triple-drug regimen of albendazole + diethylcarbamazine + ivermectin for lymphatic filariasis in Papua New Guinea: An open-label, cluster-randomised trial. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022, 16, e0010096.	3.0	13
58	An Integrated Multiomics Approach to Identify Candidate Antigens for Serodiagnosis of Human Onchocerciasis*. Molecular and Cellular Proteomics, 2015, 14, 3224-3233.	3.8	12
59	Update on the current status of onchocerciasis in CÃ´te dâ€™Ivoire following 40 years of intervention: Progress and challenges. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2018, 12, e0006897.	3.0	12
60	Dosing pole recommendations for lymphatic filariasis elimination: A height-weight quantile regression modeling approach. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007541.	3.0	12
61	Systematic sampling of adults as a sensitive means of detecting persistence of lymphatic filariasis following mass drug administration in Sri Lanka. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007365.	3.0	12
62	A triple-drug treatment regimen to accelerate elimination of lymphatic filariasis: From conception to delivery. International Health, 2020, 13, S60-S64.	2.0	12
63	Risk factors for lymphatic filariasis in two villages of the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Parasites and Vectors, 2019, 12, 162.	2.5	11
64	An open label, randomized clinical trial to compare the tolerability and efficacy of ivermectin plus diethylcarbamazine and albendazole vs. diethylcarbamazine plus albendazole for treatment of brugian filariasis in Indonesia. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009294.	3.0	11
65	Expression of five acetylcholine receptor subunit genes in Brugia malayi adult worms. International Journal for Parasitology: Drugs and Drug Resistance, 2015, 5, 100-109.	3.4	10
66	Conservation and diversification of the transcriptomes of adult Paragonimus westermani and P. skrjabini. Parasites and Vectors, 2016, 9, 497.	2.5	10
67	Evaluation of Commercial Rapid Lateral Flow Tests, Alone or in Combination, for SARS-CoV-2 Antibody Testing. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, 105, 378-386.	1.4	10
68	Changes in Cytokine, Filarial Antigen, and DNA Levels Associated With Adverse Events Following Treatment of Lymphatic Filariasis. Journal of Infectious Diseases, 2018, 217, 280-287.	4.0	9
69	De novo Assembly of the Brugia malayi Genome Using Long Reads from a Single MinION Flowcell. Scientific Reports, 2019, 9, 19521.	3.3	9
70	Characterization of glycan determinants that mediate recognition of the major Wuchereria bancrofti circulating antigen by diagnostic antibodies. Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology, 2020, 240, 111317.	1.1	9
71	Comparison of the Impact of Annual and Semiannual Mass Drug Administration on Lymphatic Filariasis Prevalence in Flores Island, Indonesia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2019, 100, 336-343.	1.4	9
72	Impact of Annual versus Semiannual Mass Drug Administration with Ivermectin and Albendazole on Helminth Infections in Southeastern Liberia. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, 106, 700-709.	1.4	9

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73	Portable infrared imaging for longitudinal limb volume monitoring in patients with lymphatic filariasis. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2019, 13, e0007762.	3.0	8
74	Diagnostics to support elimination of lymphatic filariasisâ€"Development of two target product profiles. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009968.	3.0	8
75	Mass drug administration of ivermectin, diethylcarbamazine, plus albendazole compared with diethylcarbamazine plus albendazole for reduction of lymphatic filariasis endemicity in Papua New Guinea: a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet Infectious Diseases, The, 2022, 22, 1200-1209.	9.1	8
76	Results from two cohort studies in Central Africa show that clearance of Wuchereria bancrofti infection after repeated rounds of mass drug administration with albendazole alone is closely linked to individual adherence. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, e176-e183.	5.8	7
77	Impact of annual and semi-annual mass drug administration for Lymphatic Filariasis and Onchocerciasis on Hookworm Infection in CÃ´te dâ€™Ivoire. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2020, 14, e0008642.	3.0	7
78	Community control strategies for scabies: A cluster randomised noninferiority trial. PLoS Medicine, 2021, 18, e1003849.	8.4	7
79	Eosinophilic Meningitis Due to Infection With Paragonimus kellicotti. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2017, 64, 1271-1274.	5.8	6
80	Characterization and localization of antigens for serodiagnosis of human paragonimiasis. Parasitology Research, 2021, 120, 535-545.	1.6	6
81	Frequency and Clinical Significance of Localized Adverse Events following Mass Drug Administration for Lymphatic Filariasis in an Endemic Area in South India. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 96-99.	1.4	6
82	Individual Efficacy and Community Impact of Ivermectin, Diethylcarbamazine, and Albendazole Mass Drug Administration for Lymphatic Filariasis Control in Fiji: A Cluster Randomized Trial. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, 73, 994-1002.	5.8	5
83	Progress towards onchocerciasis elimination in CÃ´te dâ€™Ivoire: A geospatial modelling study. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2021, 15, e0009091.	3.0	4
84	A Reevaluation of the Tolerability and Effects of Single-Dose Ivermectin Treatment on Onchocerca volvulus Microfilariae in the Skin and Eyes in Eastern Ghana. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2021, , .	1.4	4
85	Characterization of a novel microfilarial antigen for diagnosis of Wuchereria bancrofti infections. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2022, 16, e0010407.	3.0	4
86	Letters to the Editors. Tropical Medicine and International Health, 2000, 5, 832-833.	2.3	3
87	Community-based trial assessing the impact of annual versus semiannual mass drug administration with ivermectin plus albendazole and praziquantel on helminth infections in northwestern Liberia. Acta Tropica, 2022, 231, 106437.	2.0	3
88	Semiannual Treatment of Albendazole Alone is Efficacious for Treatment of Lymphatic Filariasis: A Randomized Open-label Trial in Cote d'Ivoire. Clinical Infectious Diseases, 2021, , .	5.8	2
89	Impact of Semi-Annual Albendazole on Lymphatic Filariasis and Soil-Transmitted Helminth Infection: Parasitological Assessment after 14 Rounds of Community Treatment. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2022, 106, 729-731.	1.4	1
90	A strong effect of individual compliance with mass drug administration for lymphatic filariasis on sustained clearance of soil-transmitted helminth infections. Parasites and Vectors, 2021, 14, 310.	2.5	0

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91	Motile Onchocerca volvulus Microfilariae in the Anterior Chamber of the Eye. American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2020, 102, 921-921.	1.4	0
92	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008106.		0
93	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008106.		0
94	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008106.		0
95	Title is missing!. , 2020, 14, e0008106.		0