

# Paul M Emerson

## List of Publications by Year in descending order

Source: <https://exaly.com/author-pdf/5496360/publications.pdf>

Version: 2024-02-01

154  
papers

6,185  
citations

76196

40  
h-index

91712

69  
g-index

159  
all docs

159  
docs citations

159  
times ranked

4294  
citing authors

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
1	The Lancet Global Health Commission on Global Eye Health: vision beyond 2020. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2021, 9, e489-e551.	2.9	549
2	Azithromycin to Reduce Childhood Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2018, 378, 1583-1592.	13.9	256
3	Role of flies and provision of latrines in trachoma control: cluster-randomised controlled trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2004, 363, 1093-1098.	6.3	212
4	The Global Trachoma Mapping Project: Methodology of a 34-Country Population-Based Study. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 22, 214-225.	0.8	196
5	Reducing malaria by mosquito-proofing houses. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2002, 18, 510-514.	1.5	183
6	Effect of fly control on trachoma and diarrhoea. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1999, 353, 1401-1403.	6.3	182
7	Effect of Mass Distribution of Azithromycin for Trachoma Control on Overall Mortality in Ethiopian Children. <i>JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association</i> , 2009, 302, 962.	3.8	170
8	Integration of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene for the Prevention and Control of Neglected Tropical Diseases: A Rationale for Inter-Sectoral Collaboration. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2439.	1.3	159
9	Transmission ecology of the fly <i>Musca sorbens</i> , a putative vector of trachoma. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2000, 94, 28-32.	0.7	122
10	Malaria indicator survey 2007, Ethiopia: coverage and use of major malaria prevention and control interventions. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2010, 9, 58.	0.8	120
11	Antibiotic Selection Pressure and Macrolide Resistance in Nasopharyngeal <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i> : A Cluster-Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2010, 7, e1000377.	3.9	115
12	Individual, household and environmental risk factors for malaria infection in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions of Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 1211-1220.	0.7	110
13	Assessment of herd protection against trachoma due to repeated mass antibiotic distributions: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 373, 1111-1118.	6.3	104
14	Antimicrobial resistance following mass azithromycin distribution for trachoma: a systematic review. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases, The</i> , 2019, 19, e14-e25.	4.6	94
15	A Novel Electronic Data Collection System for Large-Scale Surveys of Neglected Tropical Diseases. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e74570.	1.1	86
16	The SAFE strategy for trachoma control: using operational research for policy, planning and implementation. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2006, 84, 613-619.	1.5	83
17	Comparison of annual versus twice-yearly mass azithromycin treatment for hyperendemic trachoma in Ethiopia: a cluster-randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 379, 143-151.	6.3	81
18	Evaluation of light microscopy and rapid diagnostic test for the detection of malaria under operational field conditions: a household survey in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2008, 7, 118.	0.8	80

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
19	Childhood Mortality in a Cohort Treated With Mass Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 52, 883-888.	2.9	78
20	Integrating an NTD with One of "The Big Three" Combined Malaria and Trachoma Survey in Amhara Region of Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e197.	1.3	77
21	Factors associated with mosquito net use by individuals in households owning nets in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 354.	0.8	73
22	The excess burden of trachomatous trichiasis in women: a systematic review and meta-analysis. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 985-992.	0.7	72
23	Intestinal Parasite Prevalence in an Area of Ethiopia after Implementing the SAFE Strategy, Enhanced Outreach Services, and Health Extension Program. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2223.	1.3	61
24	Effect of 3 years of SAFE (surgery, antibiotics, facial cleanliness, and environmental change) strategy for trachoma control in southern Sudan: a cross-sectional study. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 368, 589-595.	6.3	60
25	Follow-up of a low cost latrine promotion programme in one district of Amhara, Ethiopia: characteristics of early adopters and non-adopters. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2006, 11, 1406-1415.	1.0	59
26	Conjunctival Transcriptome in Scarring Trachoma. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 499-511.	1.0	59
27	Longer-Term Assessment of Azithromycin for Reducing Childhood Mortality in Africa. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2019, 380, 2207-2214.	13.9	56
28	Efficacy of latrine promotion on emergence of infection with ocular <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> after mass antibiotic treatment: a cluster-randomized trial. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 75-84.	0.8	54
29	Malaria prevalence, anemia and baseline intervention coverage prior to mass net distributions in Abia and Plateau States, Nigeria. <i>BMC Infectious Diseases</i> , 2014, 14, 168.	1.3	54
30	Trachoma and Relative Poverty: A Case-Control Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004228.	1.3	54
31	Risk factors for active trachoma in children and trichiasis in adults: a household survey in Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2008, 102, 432-438.	0.7	53
32	Trachoma survey methods: a literature review. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2009, 87, 143-151.	1.5	53
33	Evaluation of three years of the SAFE strategy (Surgery, Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness and) Tj ETQq1 1 0.784314 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 trachoma. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 1001-1010.	0.7	53
34	Pathogenesis of Progressive Scarring Trachoma in Ethiopia and Tanzania and Its Implications for Disease Control: Two Cohort Studies. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003763.	1.3	52
35	Intensive insecticide spraying for fly control after mass antibiotic treatment for trachoma in a hyperendemic setting: a randomised trial. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2006, 368, 596-600.	6.3	51
36	Prevalence and Causes of Blindness and Low Vision in Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2006, 3, e477.	3.9	48

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
37	Physical durability of PermaNet 2.0 long-lasting insecticidal nets over three to 32 months of use in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2013, 12, 242.	0.8	46
38	The Geographical Distribution and Burden of Trachoma in Africa. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2359.	1.3	46
39	Posterior lamellar versus bilamellar tarsal rotation surgery for trichomatous trichiasis in Ethiopia: a randomised controlled trial. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2016, 4, e175-e184.	2.9	46
40	Active trachoma and community use of sanitation, Ethiopia. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2017, 95, 250-260.	1.5	43
41	Characteristics of latrine promotion participants and non-participants; inspection of latrines; and perceptions of household latrines in Northern Ghana. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2007, 12, 772-782.	1.0	42
42	Malaria prevalence and mosquito net coverage in Oromia and SNNPR regions of Ethiopia. <i>BMC Public Health</i> , 2008, 8, 321.	1.2	42
43	Blinding Trachoma in Postconflict Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2006, 3, e478.	3.9	41
44	Absorbable Versus Silk Sutures for Surgical Treatment of Trichomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: A Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001137.	3.9	41
45	Which nets are being used: factors associated with mosquito net use in Amhara, Oromia and Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples' Regions of Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 92.	0.8	40
46	Mass azithromycin distribution for hyperendemic trachoma following a cluster-randomized trial: A continuation study of randomly reassigned subclusters (TANA II). <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2018, 15, e1002633.	3.9	39
47	Associations between Active Trachoma and Community Intervention with Antibiotics, Facial Cleanliness, and Environmental Improvement (A,F,E). <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e229.	1.3	39
48	A Venue-Based Survey of Malaria, Anemia and Mobility Patterns among Migrant Farm Workers in Amhara Region, Ethiopia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2015, 10, e0143829.	1.1	37
49	Progress to Eliminate Trachoma as a Public Health Problem in Amhara National Regional State, Ethiopia: Results of 152 Population-Based Surveys. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 101, 1286-1295.	0.6	37
50	Targeting Trachoma Control through Risk Mapping: The Example of Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e799.	1.3	35
51	The epidemiology of trachoma in Eastern Equatoria and Upper Nile States, southern Sudan. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2005, 83, 904-12.	1.5	35
52	The epidemiological dynamics of infectious trachoma may facilitate elimination. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2011, 3, 119-124.	1.5	33
53	Reliability of Measurements Performed by Community-Drawn Anthropometrists from Rural Ethiopia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30345.	1.1	33
54	Rapid Increase in Ownership and Use of Long-Lasting Insecticidal Nets and Decrease in Prevalence of Malaria in Three Regional States of Ethiopia (2006-2007). <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine</i> , 2010, 2010, 1-12.	0.6	32

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
55	Why Do People Not Attend for Treatment for Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia? A Study of Barriers to Surgery. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1766.	1.3	32
56	Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis Infection Under the Surgery, Antibiotics, Facial Cleanliness, and Environmental Improvement Strategy in Amhara, Ethiopia, 2011–2015. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2018, 67, 1840-1846.	2.9	32
57	The Clinical Phenotype of Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: Not All Trichiasis Is Due to Entropion. , 2011, 52, 7974.		30
58	Surgery Versus Epilation for the Treatment of Minor Trichiasis in Ethiopia: A Randomised Controlled Noninferiority Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001136.	3.9	30
59	Evidence for Clonal Expansion After Antibiotic Selection Pressure: Pneumococcal Multilocus Sequence Types Before and After Mass Azithromycin Treatments. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2015, 211, 988-994.	1.9	30
60	Progress and projections in the program to eliminate trachoma. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005402.	1.3	30
61	Clearing the Backlog: Trichiasis Surgeon Retention and Productivity in Northern Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1014.	1.3	29
62	“A living death”: a qualitative assessment of quality of life among women with trichiasis in rural Niger. <i>International Health</i> , 2014, 6, 291-297.	0.8	29
63	Household pit latrines as a potential source of the fly <i>Musca sorbens</i> - a one year longitudinal study from The Gambia. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2005, 10, 706-709.	1.0	28
64	The Burden of Trachoma in Ayod County of Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e299.	1.3	28
65	Randomised trial of face-washing to develop a standard definition of a clean face for monitoring trachoma control programmes. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 105, 7-16.	0.7	28
66	Prevalence of soil-transmitted helminths and <i>Schistosoma mansoni</i> among a population-based sample of school-age children in Amhara region, Ethiopia. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2018, 11, 431.	1.0	28
67	Prevalence of Risk Factors and Severity of Active Trachoma in Southern Sudan: An Ordinal Analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 77, 126-132.	0.6	28
68	Southern Sudan: an opportunity for NTD control and elimination?. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2009, 25, 301-307.	1.5	27
69	Achieving trachoma control in Ghana after implementing the SAFE strategy. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 993-1000.	0.7	27
70	Blinding Trachoma in Katsina State, Nigeria: Population-Based Prevalence Survey in Ten Local Government Areas. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2008, 15, 294-302.	0.8	26
71	Adverse Events after Mass Azithromycin Treatments for Trachoma in Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 291-294.	0.6	26
72	Epilation for Trachomatous Trichiasis and the Risk of Corneal Opacification. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2012, 119, 84-89.	2.5	25

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
73	Sustainability and acceptability of latrine provision in The Gambia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2005, 99, 631-637.	0.7	24
74	<i>Dracunculiasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, and Trachoma</i> . <i>Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences</i> , 2008, 1136, 45-52.	1.8	24
75	Effect of a community intervention with pit latrines in five districts of Amhara, Ethiopia. <i>Tropical Medicine and International Health</i> , 2010, 15, 592-599.	1.0	24
76	Mass Drug Administration for Trachoma: How Long Is Not Long Enough?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003610.	1.3	24
77	Association of community sanitation usage with soil-transmitted helminth infections among school-aged children in Amhara Region, Ethiopia. <i>Parasites and Vectors</i> , 2017, 10, 91.	1.0	24
78	Mass Azithromycin Distribution to Prevent Childhood Mortality: A Pooled Analysis of Cluster-Randomized Trials. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2019, 100, 691-695.	0.6	24
79	Performance of Local Light Microscopy and the ParaScreen Pan/Pf Rapid Diagnostic Test to Detect Malaria in Health Centers in Northwest Ethiopia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e33014.	1.1	23
80	Incremental Cost of Conducting Population-Based Prevalence Surveys for a Neglected Tropical Disease: The Example of Trachoma in 8 National Programs. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e979.	1.3	22
81	The Outcome of Trachomatous Trichiasis Surgery in Ethiopia: Risk Factors for Recurrence. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2392.	1.3	22
82	Is Using a Latrine "A Strange Thing To Do"? A Mixed-Methods Study of Sanitation Preference and Behaviors in Rural Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2017, 96, 65-73.	0.6	22
83	Strengthening the links between mapping, planning and global engagement for disease elimination: lessons learnt from trachoma. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2018, 102, 1324-1327.	2.1	22
84	Household latrine use, maintenance and acceptability in rural Zinder, Niger. <i>International Journal of Environmental Health Research</i> , 2007, 17, 443-452.	1.3	21
85	Prevalence of Trachoma at Sub-District Level in Ethiopia: Determining When to Stop Mass Azithromycin Distribution. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e2732.	1.3	21
86	The Prevalence of Blinding Trachoma in Northern States of Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1027.	1.3	20
87	Post-Operative Recurrent Trachomatous Trichiasis Is Associated with Increased Conjunctival Expression of S100A7 (Psoriasin). <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1985.	1.3	20
88	Where Do We Go from Here? Prevalence of Trachoma Three Years after Stopping Mass Distribution of Antibiotics in the Regions of Kayes and Koulikoro, Mali. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e734.	1.3	19
89	Estimation of insecticide persistence, biological activity and mosquito resistance to PermaNet <sup>®</sup> 2 long-lasting insecticidal nets over three to 32 months of use in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2014, 13, 80.	0.8	19
90	Inter-Rater Agreement between Trachoma Graders: Comparison of Grades Given in Field Conditions versus Grades from Photographic Review. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 22, 162-169.	0.8	19

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
91	The distribution of the prevalence of ocular chlamydial infection in communities where trachoma is disappearing. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2015, 11, 85-91.	1.5	19
92	Trachoma among children in community surveys from four African countries and implications of using school surveys for evaluating prevalence. <i>International Health</i> , 2013, 5, 280-287.	0.8	18
93	The Impact of Trachomatous Trichiasis on Quality of Life: A Case Control Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004254.	1.3	18
94	Short-term Forecasting of the Prevalence of Trachoma: Expert Opinion, Statistical Regression, versus Transmission Models. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004000.	1.3	18
95	Prevalence of risk factors and severity of active trachoma in southern Sudan: an ordinal analysis. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2007, 77, 126-32.	0.6	18
96	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. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2002, 9, 105-117.	0.8	17
97	Monitoring of Mass Distribution Interventions for Trachoma in Plateau State, Nigeria. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e1995.	1.3	17
98	Comparison of Smartphone Photography, Single-Lens Reflex Photography, and Field-Grading for Trachoma. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 2488-2491.	0.6	17
99	Estimation of effects of community intervention with Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness, and Environmental improvement (A,F,E) in five districts of Ethiopia hyperendemic for trachoma. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2010, 94, 278-281.	2.1	16
100	Latrine Promotion for Trachoma: Assessment of Mortality from a Cluster-Randomized Trial in Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2011, 85, 518-523.	0.6	16
101	Epilation for Minor Trachomatous Trichiasis: Four-Year Results of a Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003558.	1.3	16
102	Diagnostic Characteristics of Tests for Ocular Chlamydia after Mass Azithromycin Distributions. , 2012, 53, 235.		15
103	Impact of Trichiasis Surgery on Quality of Life: A Longitudinal Study in Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0004627.	1.3	15
104	One round of azithromycin MDA adequate to interrupt transmission in districts with prevalence of trachomatous inflammationâ€”follicular of 5.0-9.9%: Evidence from Malawi. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006543.	1.3	15
105	Risk Factors for Ocular Chlamydia after Three Mass Azithromycin Distributions. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1441.	1.3	14
106	Ribosomal RNA Evidence of Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis Infection Following 3 Annual Mass Azithromycin Distributions in Communities With Highly Prevalent Trachoma. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2012, 54, 253-256.	2.9	14
107	Trachoma Prevalence After Discontinuation of Mass Azithromycin Distribution. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 221, S519-S524.	1.9	14
108	Implications of the COVID-19 pandemic in eliminating trachoma as a public health problem. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 115, 222-228.	0.7	14

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
109	Global progress toward the elimination of active trachoma: an analysis of 38 countries. <i>The Lancet Global Health</i> , 2022, 10, e491-e500.	2.9	14
110	Integrating NTD Mapping Protocols: Can Surveys for Trachoma and Urinary Schistosomiasis Be Done Simultaneously?. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 81, 793-798.	0.6	13
111	Evaluation of community intervention with pit latrines for trachoma control in Ghana, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. <i>International Health</i> , 2009, 1, 154-162.	0.8	13
112	Estimation of population coverage for antibiotic distribution for trachoma control: a comparison of methods. <i>International Health</i> , 2009, 1, 182-189.	0.8	13
113	Probabilistic forecasts of trachoma transmission at the district level: A statistical model comparison. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2017, 18, 48-55.	1.5	13
114	Risk factors for trachomatous trichiasis in children: cross-sectional household surveys in Southern Sudan. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2009, 103, 305-314.	0.7	12
115	Methods for estimating population coverage of mass distribution programmes: a review of practices in relation to trachoma control. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2012, 106, 588-595.	0.7	12
116	The Association between Latrine Use and Trachoma: A Secondary Cohort Analysis from a Randomized Clinical Trial. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2013, 89, 717-720.	0.6	12
117	Linear growth in preschool children treated with mass azithromycin distributions for trachoma: A cluster-randomized trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007442.	1.3	12
118	The epidemiology of low vision and blindness associated with trichiasis in southern Sudan. <i>BMC Ophthalmology</i> , 2007, 7, 12.	0.6	11
119	Comparison of Parascreen Pan/Pf, Paracheck Pf and light microscopy for detection of malaria among febrile patients, Northwest Ethiopia. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2010, 104, 467-474.	0.7	11
120	Evaluation of household latrine coverage in Kewot woreda, Ethiopia, 3 years after implementing interventions to control blinding trachoma. <i>International Health</i> , 2011, 3, 251-258.	0.8	11
121	Trachoma prevalence in Niger: results of 31 district-level surveys. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2014, 108, 42-48.	0.7	11
122	WASH Upgrades for Health in Amhara (WUHA): study protocol for a cluster-randomised trial in Ethiopia. <i>BMJ Open</i> , 2021, 11, e039529.	0.8	11
123	Frequency of Mass Azithromycin Distribution for Ocular Chlamydia in a Trachoma Endemic Region of Ethiopia: A Cluster Randomized Trial. <i>American Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2020, 214, 143-150.	1.7	10
124	SAFE strategy for blinding trachoma addresses sanitation, the other half of MDG7. <i>Lancet</i> , The, 2012, 380, 27-28.	6.3	9
125	Adult Mortality in a Randomized Trial of Mass Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2013, 173, 821.	2.6	9
126	“If an Eye Is Washed Properly, It Means It Would See Clearly”: A Mixed Methods Study of Face Washing Knowledge, Attitudes, and Behaviors in Rural Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2016, 10, e0005099.	1.3	9



#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
127	Prediction of Low Community Sanitation Coverage Using Environmental and Sociodemographic Factors in Amhara Region, Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2016, 95, 709-719.	0.6	9
128	Pre-operative trichiatic eyelash pattern predicts post-operative trachomatous trichiasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007637.	1.3	9
129	Mass Antibiotic Treatment Alone Does Not Eliminate Ocular Chlamydial Infection. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2009, 3, e394.	1.3	9
130	Nasopharyngeal Pneumococcal Serotypes Before and After Mass Azithromycin Distributions for Trachoma. <i>Journal of the Pediatric Infectious Diseases Society</i> , 2016, 5, 222-226.	0.6	8
131	Don't let misinformation derail the trachoma elimination programme. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2012, 344, e2579-e2579.	3.0	6
132	Analysis of incidence rates in cluster-randomized trials of interventions against recurrent infections, with an application to trachoma. <i>Statistics in Medicine</i> , 2005, 24, 2637-2647.	0.8	5
133	3-monthly azithromycin administration for trachoma – Authors' reply. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2009, 374, 449-450.	6.3	5
134	Trachoma Control as a Vehicle Toward International Development and Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2014, 8, e3137.	1.3	5
135	Achieving the endgame: Integrated NTD case searches. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006623.	1.3	5
136	Evaluation of community-based trichiasis surgery in Northwest Ethiopia. <i>Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences</i> , 2013, 23, 131-40.	0.2	5
137	What Will Happen If We Do Nothing To Control Trachoma: Health Expectancies for Blinding Trachoma in Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2009, 3, e396.	1.3	4
138	<i>The Cochrane Library</i> and trachoma: an overview of reviews. <i>Evidence-Based Child Health: A Cochrane Review Journal</i> , 2007, 2, 943-964.	2.0	3
139	The Burden of Trachoma in South Sudan: Assessing the Health Losses from a Condition of Graded Severity. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2012, 6, e1538.	1.3	3
140	Follicle size in trachoma: assessment of a well-known trachoma grading diagram. <i>British Journal of Ophthalmology</i> , 2014, 98, 706.2-708.	2.1	3
141	Impact of trichiasis surgery on daily living: A longitudinal study in Ethiopia. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2017, 2, 69.	0.9	3
142	An impact evaluation of two rounds of mass drug administration on the prevalence of active trachoma: A clustered cross sectional survey. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2018, 13, e0201911.	1.1	3
143	A cost-analysis of conducting population-based prevalence surveys for the validation of the elimination of trachoma as a public health problem in Amhara, Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2020, 14, e0008401.	1.3	3
144	Effect of Azithromycin on the Ocular Surface Microbiome of Children in a High Prevalence Trachoma Area. <i>Cornea</i> , 2022, 41, 1260-1264.	0.9	3

#	ARTICLE	IF	CITATIONS
145	School-Based versus Community-Based Sampling for Trachoma Surveillance. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2018, 99, 150-154.	0.6	3
146	Performance assessment for the VIP toilet in the Upper West Region of Ghana. <i>Waterlines</i> , 2009, 28, 250-259.	0.1	2
147	Forecasting the elimination of active trachoma: An empirical model. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010563.	1.3	2
148	Prevention and treatment of neglected tropical diseases: past, present and future. <i>International Health</i> , 2016, 8, i1-i3.	0.8	1
149	Forecasting Trachoma Control and Identifying Transmission-Hotspots. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, S134-S139.	2.9	1
150	Use of modelling to modify trachoma elimination strategies affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. <i>Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2021, 115, 211-212.	0.7	1
151	Impact of trichiasis surgery on daily living: A longitudinal study in Ethiopia. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 0, 2, 69.	0.9	1
152	Precision of the Abbott RealTime Assay in the Detection of Ocular <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i> in a Trachoma-Endemic Area of Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 234-237.	0.6	1
153	Blindness Survey Methods: Response from Sudan Study Authors. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2007, 4, e86.	3.9	0
154	Examining Media Habits: implications for health promotion programs among the Toposa in Southern Sudan. <i>International Health</i> , 2009, 1, 45-52.	0.8	0