

Paul M Emerson

List of Publications by Year in descending order

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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	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
2	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
3	Forecasting the elimination of active trachoma: An empirical model. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2022, 16, e0010563.	1.3	2
4	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
5	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
6	Forecasting Trachoma Control and Identifying Transmission-Hotspots. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2021, 72, S134-S139.	2.9	1
7	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
8	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
9	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
10	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
11	Trachoma Prevalence After Discontinuation of Mass Azithromycin Distribution. <i>Journal of Infectious Diseases</i> , 2020, 221, S519-S524.	1.9	14
12	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
13	Precision of the Abbott RealTime Assay in the Detection of Ocular Chlamydia trachomatis in a Trachoma-Endemic Area of Ethiopia. <i>American Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i> , 2020, 103, 234-237.	0.6	1
14	Pre-operative trichiatic eyelash pattern predicts post-operative trachomatous trichiasis. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2019, 13, e0007637.	1.3	9
15	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
16	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
17	Antimicrobial resistance following mass azithromycin distribution for trachoma: a systematic review. <i>Lancet Infectious Diseases</i> , The, 2019, 19, e14-e25.	4.6	94
18	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

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19	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
20	Azithromycin to Reduce Childhood Mortality in Sub-Saharan Africa. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i> , 2018, 378, 1583-1592.	13.9	256
21	Achieving the endgame: Integrated NTD case searches. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006623.	1.3	5
22	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
23	One round of azithromycin MDA adequate to interrupt transmission in districts with prevalence of trachomatous inflammation follicular of 5.0-9.9%: Evidence from Malawi. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2018, 12, e0006543.	1.3	15
24	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
25	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
26	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
27	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
28	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
29	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
30	Probabilistic forecasts of trachoma transmission at the district level: A statistical model comparison. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2017, 18, 48-55.	1.5	13
31	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
32	Impact of trichiasis surgery on daily living: A longitudinal study in Ethiopia. <i>Wellcome Open Research</i> , 2017, 2, 69.	0.9	3
33	Progress and projections in the program to eliminate trachoma. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2017, 11, e0005402.	1.3	30
34	Active trachoma and community use of sanitation, Ethiopia. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2017, 95, 250-260.	1.5	43
35	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
36	“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

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37	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
38	Prevention and treatment of neglected tropical diseases: past, present and future. <i>International Health</i> , 2016, 8, i1-i3.	0.8	1
39	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
40	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
41	Trachoma and Relative Poverty: A Case-Control Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004228.	1.3	54
42	The Impact of Trichomatous Trichiasis on Quality of Life: A Case Control Study. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0004254.	1.3	18
43	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
44	Mass Drug Administration for Trachoma: How Long Is Not Long Enough?. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003610.	1.3	24
45	Epilation for Minor Trichomatous Trichiasis: Four-Year Results of a Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2015, 9, e0003558.	1.3	16
46	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
47	The Global Trachoma Mapping Project: Methodology of a 34-Country Population-Based Study. <i>Ophthalmic Epidemiology</i> , 2015, 22, 214-225.	0.8	196
48	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
49	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
50	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
51	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
52	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
53	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
54	â€˜A living deathâ€™: 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

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55	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
56	Estimation of insecticide persistence, biological activity and mosquito resistance to PermaNet® 2 long-lasting insecticidal nets over three to 32 months of use in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2014, 13, 80.	0.8	19
57	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
58	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
59	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
60	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
61	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
62	The Outcome of Trachomatous Trichiasis Surgery in Ethiopia: Risk Factors for Recurrence. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2392.	1.3	22
63	The Geographical Distribution and Burden of Trachoma in Africa. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e2359.	1.3	46
64	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
65	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
66	Adult Mortality in a Randomized Trial of Mass Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>JAMA Internal Medicine</i> , 2013, 173, 821.	2.6	9
67	Monitoring of Mass Distribution Interventions for Trachoma in Plateau State, Nigeria. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2013, 7, e1995.	1.3	17
68	A Novel Electronic Data Collection System for Large-Scale Surveys of Neglected Tropical Diseases. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2013, 8, e74570.	1.1	86
69	Evaluation of community-based trichiasis surgery in Northwest Ethiopia. <i>Ethiopian Journal of Health Sciences</i> , 2013, 23, 131-40.	0.2	5
70	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
71	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
72	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

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73	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
74	SAFE strategy for blinding trachoma addresses sanitation, the other half of MDG7. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 2012, 380, 27-28.	6.3	9
75	Epilation for Trachomatous Trichiasis and the Risk of Corneal Opacification. <i>Ophthalmology</i> , 2012, 119, 84-89.	2.5	25
76	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
77	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
78	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
79	Don't let misinformation derail the trachoma elimination programme. <i>BMJ, The</i> , 2012, 344, e2579-e2579.	3.0	6
80	Diagnostic Characteristics of Tests for Ocular Chlamydia after Mass Azithromycin Distributions. , 2012, 53, 235.		15
81	Reliability of Measurements Performed by Community-Drawn Anthropometrists from Rural Ethiopia. <i>PLoS ONE</i> , 2012, 7, e30345.	1.1	33
82	The epidemiological dynamics of infectious trachoma may facilitate elimination. <i>Epidemics</i> , 2011, 3, 119-124.	1.5	33
83	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
84	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
85	The Clinical Phenotype of Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: Not All Trichiasis Is Due to Entropion. , 2011, 52, 7974.		30
86	Factors associated with mosquito net use by individuals in households owning nets in Ethiopia. <i>Malaria Journal</i> , 2011, 10, 354.	0.8	73
87	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
88	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
89	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
90	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

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91	Conjunctival Transcriptome in Scarring Trachoma. <i>Infection and Immunity</i> , 2011, 79, 499-511.	1.0	59
92	Childhood Mortality in a Cohort Treated With Mass Azithromycin for Trachoma. <i>Clinical Infectious Diseases</i> , 2011, 52, 883-888.	2.9	78
93	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
94	Clearing the Backlog: Trichiasis Surgeon Retention and Productivity in Northern Ethiopia. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1014.	1.3	29
95	Risk Factors for Ocular Chlamydia after Three Mass Azithromycin Distributions. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1441.	1.3	14
96	The Prevalence of Blinding Trachoma in Northern States of Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2011, 5, e1027.	1.3	20
97	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
98	Absorbable Versus Silk Sutures for Surgical Treatment of Trachomatous Trichiasis in Ethiopia: A Randomised Controlled Trial. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2011, 8, e1001137.	3.9	41
99	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
100	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
101	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
102	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
103	Targeting Trachoma Control through Risk Mapping: The Example of Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2010, 4, e799.	1.3	35
104	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
105	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
106	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
107	Trachoma survey methods: a literature review. <i>Bulletin of the World Health Organization</i> , 2009, 87, 143-151.	1.5	53
108	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

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109	Southern Sudan: an opportunity for NTD control and elimination?. Trends in Parasitology, 2009, 25, 301-307.	1.5	27
110	Risk factors for trachomatous trichiasis in children: cross-sectional household surveys in Southern Sudan. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 305-314.	0.7	12
111	Individual, household and environmental risk factors for malaria infection in Amhara, Oromia and SNNP regions of Ethiopia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 1211-1220.	0.7	110
112	Evaluation of three years of the SAFE strategy (Surgery, Antibiotics, Facial cleanliness and) Tj ETQq0 0 0 rgBT /Overlock 10 Tf 50 627 Td trachoma. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 1001-1010.	0.7	53
113	Achieving trachoma control in Ghana after implementing the SAFE strategy. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 993-1000.	0.7	27
114	The excess burden of trachomatous trichiasis in women: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2009, 103, 985-992.	0.7	72
115	Examining Media Habits: implications for health promotion programs among the Toposa in Southern Sudan. International Health, 2009, 1, 45-52.	0.8	0
116	Evaluation of community intervention with pit latrines for trachoma control in Ghana, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. International Health, 2009, 1, 154-162.	0.8	13
117	Estimation of population coverage for antibiotic distribution for trachoma control: a comparison of methods. International Health, 2009, 1, 182-189.	0.8	13
118	Assessment of herd protection against trachoma due to repeated mass antibiotic distributions: a cluster-randomised trial. Lancet, The, 2009, 373, 1111-1118.	6.3	104
119	3-monthly azithromycin administration for trachoma " Authors' reply. Lancet, The, 2009, 374, 449-450.	6.3	5
120	Effect of Mass Distribution of Azithromycin for Trachoma Control on Overall Mortality in Ethiopian Children. JAMA - Journal of the American Medical Association, 2009, 302, 962.	3.8	170
121	Mass Antibiotic Treatment Alone Does Not Eliminate Ocular Chlamydial Infection. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e394.	1.3	9
122	What Will Happen If We Do Nothing To Control Trachoma: Health Expectancies for Blinding Trachoma in Southern Sudan. PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases, 2009, 3, e396.	1.3	4
123	Performance assessment for the VIP toilet in the Upper West Region of Ghana. Waterlines, 2009, 28, 250-259.	0.1	2
124	Risk factors for active trachoma in children and trichiasis in adults: a household survey in Amhara Regional State, Ethiopia. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, 2008, 102, 432-438.	0.7	53
125	<i>Dracunculiasis, Onchocerciasis, Schistosomiasis, and Trachoma</i>. Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, 2008, 1136, 45-52.	1.8	24
126	Malaria prevalence and mosquito net coverage in Oromia and SNNPR regions of Ethiopia. BMC Public Health, 2008, 8, 321.	1.2	42

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127	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
128	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
129	The Burden of Trachoma in Ayod County of Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases</i> , 2008, 2, e299.	1.3	28
130	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
131	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
132	Blindness Survey Methods: Response from Sudan Study Authors. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2007, 4, e86.	3.9	0
133	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
134	<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
135	The epidemiology of low vision and blindness associated with trichiasis in southern Sudan. <i>BMC Ophthalmology</i> , 2007, 7, 12.	0.6	11
136	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
137	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
138	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
139	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
140	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
141	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
142	Blinding Trachoma in Postconflict Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2006, 3, e478.	3.9	41
143	Prevalence and Causes of Blindness and Low Vision in Southern Sudan. <i>PLoS Medicine</i> , 2006, 3, e477.	3.9	48
144	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

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145	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
146	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
147	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
148	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
149	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
150	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
151	Reducing malaria by mosquito-proofing houses. <i>Trends in Parasitology</i> , 2002, 18, 510-514.	1.5	183
152	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
153	Effect of fly control on trachoma and diarrhoea. <i>Lancet, The</i> , 1999, 353, 1401-1403.	6.3	182
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